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FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1875-'76.

IN SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

Volume 1..No. 1, part 1, Foreign Relations, parts 1 and 2.
Volume 2..No. 1, part 2, War, parts 1, 3, 4, and 2, volumes 1 and 2.
Volume 3..No. 1, parts 3 and 4, (Navy and Postmaster.)
Volume 4. No. 1, part 5, Interior, parts 1 and 2.
Volume 5..No. 1, parts 6, 7, 8, 9, and Nos. 7 to 13 inclusive.
Volume 6..No. 2, Treasury.
Volume 7..Nos. 3 and 4.
Volume 8..Nos. 5, 6, and 107, (quarto.)
Volume 9..Nos. 14 to 21 inclusive.
Volume 10..Nos. 22 to 83 inclusive, except No. 81.
Volume 11..No. 81, Coast Survey.
Volume 12..Nos. 84 to 158 inclusive, except Nos. 107 and 124.
Volume 13..No. 124, Commerce and Navigation.
Volume 14..Nos. 159 to 195 inclusive, except Nos. 166 and 191.
Volume 15..No. 166, Commercial Relations.
Volume 16..No. 191.
Volume 17..No. 196, Vienna Exposition, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1876.

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TO

THE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

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44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

His annual report, in compliance with the act of March 3, 1873.

DECEMBER 14, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 6, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year 1875.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

REPORT

OF

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 6, 1875.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

In obedience to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, I have the honor to submit the following

REPORT.

I entered upon the duties of the Office of Attorney-General of the United States on the 15th day of May last; and as the fiscal year ended on the 30th of the following month, the statistics of my report for that year must depend chiefly upon the records left in this Department by my predecessor. I shall, however, take the liberty of calling the attention of Congress to certain matters belonging to this Department which have come under my observation since the close of the fiscal year.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the Revised Statutes, section 5539, is the following provision:

> Whenever any criminal, convicted of any offense against the United States, is imprisoned in the jail or penitentiary of any State or Territory, such criminal shall in al respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the courts of the State or Territory in which such jail or penitentiary is situated; and while so confined therein, shall be exclusively under the control of the officers having charge of the same, under the laws of such State or Territory.

Under this law great wrongs are done and cruelties are practiced, which call for immediate redress.

In some of the States the system prevails of letting the prisoners to work for cruel task-masters, and while the United States pay for the keeping of their prisoners from 70 cents to $1 each per day, these same prisoners earn a large amount of money, which goes to the keeper of the prison, and of which no account is ever rendered to the United States, while the prisoners are often driven a long distance to work for those who hire them, are improperly fed and clothed, over-worked, sometimes severely beaten for slight offenses, and are made a source of large profit to those who avail themselves of this kind of forced labor. While working under this system of letting, large numbers of United States prisoners have escaped.

By section 5546 of the Revised Statutes, the Attorney-General is empowered, when at the time *of conviction* there may be no suitable prison in the District, to designate some prison in a convenient State or Territory; but he has no power after the criminal is consigned to a State-prison to change his place of confinement or relieve him from inhuman treatment. Such authority might easily be given by Congress.

There is great need of territorial prisons for prisoners of the United States. To take a single prisoner from Arizona or New Mexico to any safe prison costs the Government $750.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the mode of compensating district attorneys. They are now paid both salary and fees, percentage on collections, and compensation *in case of conviction* of persons charged with crime, and frequent extra pay for other services. From personal experience and much observation I strongly urge that district attorneys be paid by salaries only, to be graded according to the place. I am satisfied that there is as much impropriety in paying district attorneys as they are now paid, as there would be in paying district judges in the same way.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

All the district attorneys of the United States make returns to this Department except the district attorney of the District of Columbia, though he is paid out of the judiciary fund of the Department of Justice.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant district attorneys are appointed by the Attorney-General, who fixes their salaries, and they receive no other compensation from the United States.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In every State and Territory of the Union the assistant district attorneys are appointed by the Attorney-General, except in the District of Columbia, where in a late emergency which seemed to call for prompt action on the part of the Attorney-General, it was found that neither the Attorney-General nor even the President had any authority to appoint or to remove that assistant. I suggest that the law be made uniform, and that the District of Columbia be not left as an exception to the general rule.

CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia (paid partly out of the funds of this Department) makes no returns to the Department of Justice, while all the clerks of the courts of the other districts of the United States are required by law to make such returns.

THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States does not make any returns to this Department, and his accounts are not settled here, although the Attorney-General must give his sanction before the clerk is paid.

There seems an obvious propriety that where the head of this Department approves and directs payment of accounts, he should have something to do with their settlement, and some knowledge of their correctness.

ASSISTANTS AND SOLICITORS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

There are two Assistant Attorneys-General employed in the Office of the Attorney-General.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Navy, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, the Examiner of Claims in the State Department, the Assistant Attorney-General of the Interior, and the Assistant Attor-

ney-General of the Post-Office Department, are all paid out of funds appropriated for the Department of Justice, and all receive their appointments from the President and confirmation by the Senate, except the Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, who is appointed by the Postmaster-General, is not confirmed by the Senate, and seems to have no relation to this Department except to receive his salary. I respectfully suggest the propriety of having the appointment of the Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department made by the President and confirmed by the Senate in the same manner as the other Assistants and Solicitors who receive their pay from this Department.

JURORS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

There is no uniform system of obtaining jurors to serve in the courts of the United States, and great abuses have sprung up and much favoritism and corruption are complained of. It is easy to provide a uniform mode of selecting jurors for the courts of the United States, and I respectfully suggest that an act be passed to accomplish this result.

MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The drafts of marshals through this Department upon the judiciary fund are enormous, and they seem to me in many instances unreasonably large.

Some marshals are constantly making demands for advances, while their accounts are unsettled and quite beyond the security which they give. I find also that some of them issue certificates or due-bills, and that these vouchers, given to witnesses, jurors, guards, deputies, and others, are cashed at a large discount, and held as claims against the Government, and that this is a source both of extravagance and corruption.

I ask that a law be passed forbidding the issue of any such certificates by any marshal, and forbidding their payment by any Department of the Government, and also forbidding the advance of money to any marshal whose accounts have not been adjusted at the Treasury for a period of more than six months; and forbidding any charge for mileage by marshals, but requiring them to render accounts for actual expenses.

PRISONERS CONFINED IN PRISON.

I respectfully suggest that provision be made by law for a return to the Department of Justice, every six months, of the prisoners of the United States in actual confinement, giving the name, age, date of commitment, nature of the crime, length of sentence, and place of imprisonment.

In some of the States of the West and South, (Arkansas, for example,) one great source of expense is the long detention of prisoners before trial. I recommend that a term of the court be held four times in each year.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

I call the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing some more ample and secure prisons in this Territory.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH FROM POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES.

Complaints were recently made to the President that Brigham Young had been imprisoned by order of the court, for refusing to pay a counsel-fee of $3,000, and $9,500 alimony, *(pendente lite)* to the nineteenth wife

of said Young, while his first and only lawful wife, as recognized by our laws, was still living. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General.

To the general subject the President calls the attention of Congress.

I have taken pains to get accurate information in this particular case from the official records of the court, and I find the facts to be these:

On the 28th of July, 1873, Ann Eliza Young filed a bill in the United States district court of the Territory, claiming that she and the defendant, Brigham Young, intermarried on the 6th day of April, 1868; that she was at the time twenty-five (25) years of age and the mother of two children by a former marriage: that for about a year after "he co-habited with her and acted toward her with some degree of kindness;" that after that he treated her with cruelty and neglect, ending in desertion; that $20,000 is a reasonable sum to be paid her counsel, and $1,000 a month for her own expenses. She therefore prays that $1,000 a month be allowed her during the pending of the suit, to commence from the date of the filing of the bill, and that her counsel be paid "a preliminary fee of not less than $6,000, besides $14,000 more at the end of the suit," and also that the defendant "be ordered to pay the clerk of the court such sum as may be necessary to defray the legal costs and expenses of the suit;" and that the defendant be decreed to support her and her said children by a former marriage, &c. There is no allegation in the bill that the plaintiff was ever "*lawfully*" married to the defendant.

THE ANSWER.

On the 25th of August, 1874, the defendant filed his answer, denying his marriage, and denying that the plaintiff was ever his wife; averring, also, that she was the wife of James T. Dee; affirming, likewise, that on the 10th of January, 1834, at Kirkland, in the State of Ohio, he was lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell, who is now his lawful wife and still living, and that the plaintiff well knew the fact on the 6th day of April, 1868, when she claimed to have been married to the plaintiff, and long prior thereto. He claims, however, that on the 6th of April, 1868, he and the complainant were members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, and that such might "enter into plural or celestial marriages;" that on the day last mentioned, his lawful wife being still living and undivorced, and the fact being well known to the complainant, he and the complainant, according to the belief of the Church, entered into a celestial, plural, or polygamous marriage. The defendant denies all cruelty, &c.

On the 25th of February, 1875, Judge McKean ordered that $500 a month be paid as alimony, *pendente lite*, since the filing of the bill, then amounting to $9,500, and a counsel-fee of $3,000 to Messrs. Tilford, Hogan & McBride, attorneys for the plaintiff; payment to be made within ten days.

On the 10th of March, 1875, Judge McKean ordered the arrest of Brigham Young for not complying with the order to pay the said attorneys $3,000. On the 11th of the same month, the same judge adjudged the defendant in contempt for not paying the $3,000, fined him $25, and ordered his imprisonment for a day. I am advised that the money was then paid.

On the 27th of March, 1875, application was made before Chief-Justice Lowe to compel the payment of the $9,500, accrued alimony. An order to show cause was granted.

On the return of the order, Chief-Justice Lowe, on the 10th day of May, 1875, denied the motion for an attachment, and discharged the rule to show cause.

On the 15th day of July, 1875, the chief-justice made an order striking out certain portions of the answer, and gave leave to amend.

On the 24th of the same month an amended answer was filed, specifically denying the alleged marriage, and denying that the plaintiff was ever the defendant's wife, but re-affirming that she was the wife of James T. Dee, who is still living, and that she is now the lawful wife of said Dee; re-asserting also that he was lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell in 1834, at Kirkland, in the State of Ohio, and that the said Mary Ann is still living and his lawful wife.

Chief-Justice Lowe resigned in August last, about the time of the filing of this amended answer.

On the 18th day of October last, Judge Boreman issued an order commanding the defendant to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in not obeying the order of Judge McKean to pay $9,500 temporary alimony.

In reply to the order the defendant answered, setting up the orders of Chief-Justice Lowe of April 17th and May 10th, 1875, denying the motion for attachment and discharging the rule to show cause. But on the 29th of October, 1875, Judge Boreman adjudged Brigham Young guilty of contempt in not paying $9,500 temporary alimony as originally ordered, and directed that said Young be imprisoned until he shall have paid the sum with costs.

In obedience to said order Young was taken into custody by the marshal. At this stage complaint was made to the President.

I have just learned by telegraph that Judge White, the newly-appointed chief-justice of Utah, has released the defendant from imprisonment.

It is superfluous to comment upon the legal confusion and inconceivable mischief which must follow the sanction of polygamous marriages by the courts of the United States.

If the nineteenth concubine of a man having a lawful wife living, is to be treated by the courts as also a lawful wife for the purpose of giving her alimony and counsel fees, *pendente lite*, then the offspring of such illicit intercourse must be regarded as legitimate for the same time, and the courts of the United States will thus give countenance to a social system corrupting and degrading, abhorrent to the principles of the Christian religion, and never yet permitted by any Christian nation.

It is for Congress to deal with this question, and to decide whether much delay will not increase the difficulties.

PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE HANDS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, MARSHALS, AND OFFICERS OF THE COURTS.

I find that each year, in every part of the United States where courts are held, property is purchased by this Department for the use of the various offices and court-rooms, which in the aggregate amounts to a large sum. The articles are safes, desks, tables, chairs, book and paper cases, carpets, sofas, lounges, stoves, fire utensils, &c. No return of these goods is ever made to this Department, and what becomes of them when the various offices change hands we have no record.

I suggest that each officer, for whom any kind of property is purchased with the funds of this Department, be required by law to return to the Department, on the last days of June and December of each year, a full inventory of all such property in his possession, and that every such officer upon taking possession of his office shall give full account of all the property turned over to him by his predecessor, or received by him in any manner upon entering upon his official term.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The number of cases argued and decided in the Supreme Court at its October term, 1874, in which the Government was interested was fifty. Of these, thirty-two were decided in favor of the Government, and thirteen against it. Five cases were dismissed, in four of which the Government was the appellant or plaintiff in error; two of the four being thus disposed of with the consent of my predecessor. The number of Government cases upon the docket at the commencement of the December term, 1875, was eighty-one.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

It seems appropriate to call the attention of Congress to the great importance of the business of this court.

I have caused to be prepared, with considerable labor and some difficulty, a tabular statement of the causes heretofore disposed of, and also of those now pending in the court, beginning with its earliest organization. (See Table No. 1.)

It will be seen, even leaving out the cases in which the printed papers have not yet been received, that the claims pending amount to the large sum of $53,630,249.31; that within the last four years the judgments rendered in this court against the United States in favor of claimants amount to the sum of $11,553,047.06; that of the 3,458 causes disposed of since 1863, 503 were decided in favor of the Government, and 2,955 were decided in favor of the claimants; that last year judgments were rendered against the Government for $2,416,625.71, and that up to the 1st of December, of the present year, for a still larger sum, reaching $2,991,021.19.

From the length of time which some of these cases have been pending, we might infer that they had been abandoned, but we find occasionally that a part of them are revived, and what ones are really abandoned we are not able to determine. Time does not seem to be an element which weakens the chances of success against the Government, and doubtful testimony is somehow obtained by claimants, which from lapse of time the Government cannot find witnesses to rebut. We have strong reasons to believe that in certain cotton cases, involving very large amounts, proofs have been given of the taking of the cotton by our troops which was never taken at all, and which fact could have been proven at an earlier date, before the Union soldiers were widely scattered and difficult to find.

It is much more easy for the claimant to find witnesses to support his claim than it is for the Government to find witnesses to resist it, and the court are embarrassed in getting at the truth by the fact that the testimony is all taken by depositions, generally at a great distance from Washington, and never in presence of the court; it is mostly taken in such places and attended with such delay and waste of time as to make it difficult for the Government to be represented by counsel of such fidelity and skill as the cross-examination of the witnesses requires. In most cases the claimant's testimony is not closed for many years after the transactions complained of, when many important witnesses for the Government are dispersed or dead. When proofs are taken in depositions without able counsel to conduct the cross-examination, the false reads just as well as the true, and the court are compelled to decide upon the evidence before it.

I have every reason to commend the industry and fidelity of this tribunal; but when testimony is thus prepared, no vigilance of the court can protect the Government against legal proof of claims which never

existed and of values of property entirely fanciful. It is impossible that counsel who have never studied the cases and have had no preparation through knowledge of the exact questions at issue, can safely attend to the taking of the depositions. I, therefore, propose that in general such services be rendered by those belonging to this Department who understand the cases. This course will save much in counsel fees, and secure very great advantages to the Government besides. To accomplish this needs no additional appropriation for the present year, and will not be likely in future to require any greater sum.

I suggest also that such legislation be had as will enable the court, aided by the Attorney-General, to increase the safeguards against improper testimony, by devising a different mode of taking it, and to force the old cases to an early trial or require them to be dismissed without the power of restoration. To these ends I propose, after consultation with the court, to draught a bill and submit it to the present Congress.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Exhibits A, B, and C show the business of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the several judicial districts during the last fiscal year.

Exhibit A is a statement of the civil suits to which the United States was a party; Exhibit B, of the criminal prosecutions; and Exhibit C shows the number of civil suits to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

I have been unable to obtain full and complete returns for these exhibits from all the judicial districts; the United States attorneys, who were called upon for the information required for them, having in some instances failed to procure it from the clerks of the courts upon whom they relied for it, the clerks being under no legal obligation to furnish it.

APPROPRIATIONS.

A general statement of appropriations placed under the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Salaries, Department of Justice:	
Appropriation, act of June 23, 1874	$108,820 00
Amount expended	108,150 02
Balance	669 98
Rent of building, Department of Justice:	
Appropriation, act of June 20, 1874	14,000 00
Amount expended	13,999 96
Balance	04
Contingent expenses, Department of Justice:	
Appropriation, act June 20, 1874, (see Exhibit E)	16,000 00
Amount expended	15,541 57
Balance	458 43
Postage:	
Appropriation, act June 20, 1874	10,000 00
Amount expended	750 00
Balance	9,250 00
Salary of warden of jail, District of Columbia:	
Appropriation, act June 20, 1874	2,000 00
Amount expended	2,000 00

Salaries and expenses, Metropolitan police:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	$207,530 00
Amount expended	207,530 00
Defending suits and claims for seizure of captured or abandoned property:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	30,000 00
Amount expended	26,000 00
Balance	4,000 00
Prosecution and collection of claims, 1875:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	10,000 00
Amount expended	2,360 00
Balance	7,640 00
Prosecution for crimes:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	25,000 00
Amount expended	23,500 00
Balance	1,500 00
Defending claims under convention with Mexico:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	10,000 00
Amount expended	500 00
Balance	9,500 00
Punishing violations of intercourse-acts and frauds:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	10,000 00
Amount expended	8,410 15
Balance	1,589 85
Penitentiary building at Steilacoom, Washington Territory:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	7,271 00
Amount expended	6,136 83
Balance	1,134 17
Expenses of United States courts:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	3,000,000 00
March 3, 1875	22,155 00
Total	3,022,155 00
Amount expended	2,927,458 39
Balance	94,696 61
Court-house, Washington, D. C.:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	3,000 00
Amount expended	3,000 00
Publishing opinions of Attorneys-General:	
Appropriation, act of July 23, 1874	1,000 00
Amount expended	1,000 00
Current expenses, reform-school of the District of Columbia:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	10,000 00
Amount expended	10,000 00
Buildings and grounds, reform-school of the District of Columbia:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	10,750 00
March 3, 1875	1,000 00
Total	11,750 00
Amount expended	11,750 00

Penitentiary building at Deer Lodge, Montana Territory:	
Appropriation, act June 23, 1874	$6,020 00
Amount expended	6,000 00
Balance	20 00
For preservation and repairs of the United States court-house in Washington City:	
Amount expended for material	169 78
labor	955 28
painting and whitewashing	659 00
paving	483 88
glazing	72 20
plumbing	304 86
furnaces and grates	355 00
Total	3,000 00

(See Exhibit I.)

Exhibit D contains a detailed statement of the expenses of the courts of the United States.

I. Expenditures of United States marshals, $2,393,681.78.

This amount was advanced to the marshals for the expenses of the United States courts, viz, per diems and travel of jurors and witnesses; per diems of marshals and bailiffs; transportation and support of United States prisoners; territorial penitentiaries, under the control of the Attorney-General; the irregular expenses of courts held by United States commissioners, and other incidental expenses.

There are held annually over four hundred and fifty regular terms of courts. While the duration of each may be for two days, it often is for continuous months. To this number must be added the many special terms.

II. United States attorneys' expenditures, $260,686.91.

These consist of payments made to regular United States attorneys for their fees and per diems; annual salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys; the compensation paid to special assistant United States attorneys, commissioned by the Attorney-General; and fees paid to attorneys, who were formerly the substitutes of the United States attorneys, in cases where the latter were unable to attend at certain trials. This last class has been for months unemployed, as no longer recognized by law.

Division II of this table embraces *all* payments for legal services authorized by this Department *during the period specified.*

The salaries set forth in a subsequent table, as paid to special and regular assistants, are embraced in this division, and are not a separate expenditure.

III. Expenditures to clerks of United States courts, $100,745.61.

These were payments for per diems in attending courts, and for official fees payable by the Government, adjusted and certified to by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

IV. Expenditures to United States commissioners, $68,275.05.

This sum is paid for per diems and official fees, and Government gets inadequate benefits.

These officers number over eighteen hundred, (1,800.)

V. Rent-expenditures, $82,635.28.

This sum has been paid for buildings or rooms leased by the Department of Justice, for the accommodation of the courts, in places where the Government owns no public buildings, being court-rooms, jury-

rooms, witnesses' rooms, judges' chambers, and temporary jails. The leases are for a term of years or for temporary use. No payments have been made for unauthorized rents.

VI. Miscellaneous expenditures, $21,433.76.

Under this head fall payments made for extraordinary expenses, for furniture, and support of prisoners not elsewhere embraced in the marshals' accounts, for witnesses' accounts directly paid by the Treasury, and expenses that cannot properly be classed under the previous divisions of this table.

EXHIBIT F.—The report of the Metropolitan Police, Exhibit F, is for the year ending September 30, 1875. The force consists of 264 employés, receiving two-thirds of their pay from the United States, and one-third from the local authorities.

Under their care are 1,470 building-squares in Washington and Georgetown. Their estimated ratio is one officer to 1,000 persons; the practical ratio is said to be one officer to 3,000 persons, owing to numerous details to public places, and attendance upon courts. The patrol extends over 330 miles, each beat being 13 miles. The ratio in other cities is said to be one officer to 500 persons, but, from the large range of their patrol, it is thought that here the ratio should be one officer to 300 persons.

Their enforced attendance upon police trials takes from the efficient force and unfits them for their regular hours of service, as they are deprived of the relief of rest and sleep at proper times. Their services at the police courts are onerous, and demand some relief. If the present system of bringing all police offenses before one tribunal is to hold good, the police force should be quadrupled to insure safety to persons and property.

The report suggests that the watchmen employed in public buildings and grounds be assigned to the control of the board of police, thereby increasing the available force by nearly one hundred officers, and by exchanging those men disabled for outdoor service for the able-bodied men now confined to indoor duties, the general efficiency of the whole service would be promoted.

Charges have been preferred against 144 members, resulting as follows:

Dismissed from force	17
Reprimanded	21
Fined	9
Complaints dismissed, including 9 cautioned	97

There have been of applications for the approval of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors at retail, 377 approved, 40 disapproved, and 20 transfers approved.

Such legislation is desirable that the licenses granted should be of two kinds, viz, for the sale of exclusively malt liquors and light wines, the same to be given at rates now paid; and license for the sale of the more intoxicating liquors, such as whisky, rum, gin, brandy, &c., on payment of an increased sum of from $300 to $500 per annum.

Questions have been raised as to the power of the board to disapprove a license after the applicant has complied with existing laws, requiring the assent of certain housekeepers, &c., where the license is asked; and, also, as to the power of the board to revoke a license. In the opinion of the board these powers were granted by the third section of the act approved July 23, 1866.

A law authorizing the arrest, on sight, of any known professional pickpocket or thief is necessary to restrain the visits of this class to the city.

Attention is asked to the increase and evil effects of the pauper element. The former ordinance of the city of Washington under which persons found begging were treated as vagrants, and sent to the workhouse until security was given for self-support, has become a nullity in the practice of the courts. It is estimated that the number of persons living within the District from the proceeds of begging and accompanying petty thefts is 5,000.

Of the eight precincts into which the District is divided, but three are provided with station-houses adequate to the necessities of the service. Ample and properly-constructed station-houses are desired.

There are six detectives authorized by act of July 16, 1862, to which corps there were reported through the police officials, during the year, property stolen to the value of $51,561.65. The report shows the total amount recovered by this corps is $55,763.46. This amount, however, includes amounts recovered in robberies coming incidentally under the cognizance of the detective force, notably among which was the recent robbery of $47,000 from the United States Treasury, of which $20,000 was recovered.

The board close their report with recommendations, six in number, to which it desires the attention of Congress:

1. Transfers of watchmen.
2. Increase of force.
3. Relative to the sale of liquors.
4. Arrest of professional thieves.
5. The destitute, and beggars.
6. Accommodations for police.

Appended to this report are those of the treasurer, superintendent, and property clerk.

Exhibit G is the report of the Reform School for the District of Columbia, with an account of the expenditures.

EXHIBIT H.—UNITED STATES JAIL.—The report of the warden of the United States jail in this District, for the year ending October 31, 1875, is herewith submitted, and I respectfully call the attention of Congress to the recommendations made therein.

It appears from this report that the aggregate expenses of the jail for the last year, amount to $54,277.33, being an excess of $9,423 over the expenditures for the year preceding.

The report shows the total number of prisoners last year to have been 351 more than during the previous year, while the daily average was 20 more than during the year ending October 31, 1874.

It also contains a statement of the offenses for which the prisoners were committed, and the disposition of them.

Exhibit I is the architect's report of the expenditures on the city hall of the District of Columbia.

Exhibit K shows the receipt and distribution of books by this Department.

Exhibit L shows the assistants to United States attorneys, and their compensation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

TABLE No. 1.—*Tabular statement of causes heretofore disposed*

Number of suits brought in each year ending first Monday in December.		Number of suits closed by report or judgment in each year ending first Monday of December.				Suits apparently pending on first Monday in December, 1875, of the number brought in each year aforesaid.	
Year.	Number of suits.	Number of reports.*	For defendants.	For claimants.	Amount of judgments.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.
1855	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	$148, 316 67
1856	318	41	.....	.....	.....	27	53, 923 68
1857	874	40	.....	.....	.....	563	287, 399 24
1858	178	94	.....	.....	.....	6	505, 000 00
1859	43	23	.....	.....	.....	2	15, 687 58
1860	37	57	.....	.....	.....	3	420, 286 69
1861	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	18	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1, 877	293	.....	.....	.....	662	1, 430, 613 86

Year.	Number.	No. of judgments.†	For defendants.	For claimants.	Amount of judgments.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.
1863	100	1	1	.....	.....	27	$569, 655 42
1864	162	16	11	5	$73, 450 32	.....	.....
1865	46	19	14	5	123, 366 14	4	14, 559 90
1866	359	207	186	21	145, 644 92	260	982, 516 39
1867	435	64	12	52	1, 010, 941 10	78	1, 826, 113 14
1868	717	128	26	102	800, 507 60	377	17, 517, 823 96
1869	2, 393	84	27	57	1, 228, 643 31	564	3, 565, 587 01
1870	185	162	48	114	872, 581 76	91	3, 027, 898 20
1871	120	110	39	71	1, 224, 696 80	82	2, 472, 792 44
1872	448	121	21	100	2, 271, 691 15	85	5, 649, 927 80
1873	2, 183	1, 520	23	1, 497	3, 873, 709 01	1, 356	4, 036, 548 10
1874	896	723	36	687	2, 416, 625 71	821	7, 250, 683 67
1875	801	303	59	244	2, 991, 021 19	740	5, 285, 529 42
Total	8, 845	3, 458	503	2, 955	17, 032, 879 01	4, 585	52, 199, 635 35
	1, 877	293	.....	.....	.....	662	1, 430, 613 86
Total	10, 722	‡3, 751	503	2, 955	17, 032, 879 01	5, 247	53, 630. 249 31

* The act organizing the Court of Claims was passed February 24, 1855, (10 Stat., 612,) by which the opinion.

† On the 3d of November, 1863, (12 Stat., 765,) the said act was amended, and the court authorized to

‡ In addition to the total number of 3,751 cases appearing to be closed by report or formal judgment, tinuance, which should be added to the number of cases disposed of as above stated. The details as to

of, and also of those now pending, in the Court of Claims.

General classification of pending suits.								
Claims founded on act of Congress.		Claims arising from contract or otherwise with the War Department.		Claims for proceeds in the Treasury of captured and abandoned property.		Miscellaneous claims.		Cases in which there are no printed papers received yet.
Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	$148, 316 67	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	53, 923 68	.....
560	$280, 000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7, 399 24	.....
5	5, 000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500, 000 00	.....
1	500 00	1	$15, 187 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	420, 286 69	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
566	285, 500 00	1	15, 187 58	.....	.....	95	1, 129, 926 28	.....
Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	Number of suits.	Am't claimed.	
5	$2, 500 00	19	$545, 000 00	.....	.....	3	$12, 155 42	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14, 559 90	.....
.....	.....	6	146, 801 30	6	$407, 642 43	248	198, 072 66	.....
1	.....	9	217, 860 45	51	1, 563, 286 02	16	44, 966 67	1
165	16, 500 00	11	1, 537, 783 41	170	14, 745, 299 98	25	1, 218, 240 57	6
500	66, 514 00	40	2, 927, 029 93	6	335, 492 77	18	236, 550 31	.....
22	2, 900 00	23	1, 179, 153 05	2	20, 700 60	40	1, 828, 045 15	4
.....	.....	12	313, 770 56	28	656, 907 58	37	1, 502, 114 30	5
.....	.....	12	583, 002 73	17	4, 054, 064 84	27	1, 012, 860 23	29
1, 250	805, 113 72	7	115, 664 33	27	1, 191, 569 12	60	1, 924, 200 93	12
234	105, 024 13	5	471, 154 25	167	3, 872, 483 59	40	2, 802, 021 70	375
462	243, 769 69	12	997, 929 50	74	2, 201, 529 55	138	1, 842, 300 68	54
2, 639	1, 241, 621 54	156	9, 040, 149 51	548	29, 048, 975 88	656	12, 636, 088 52	486
566	285, 500 00	1	15, 187 58	.....	.....	95	1, 129, 926 28	.....
3, 205	1, 527, 121 54	157	9, 055, 337 09	548	29, 048, 975 88	751	13, 766, 014 80	486

court were directed to hear and determine claims and *report* the cases and facts to Congress with their

reader final *judgments* with right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.
about 1,200 suits, chiefly of those brought prior to 1868, have been disposed of by dismissal or discon-
these were not obtained in time for tabulation.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was a*
1875, *with the number terminated during*

Districts.	Civil suits to which the United States was a party, pending July 1, 1875.					Civil suits, to which					
						Customs suits.					
	Customs suits.	Internal-revenue suits.	Post-office suits.	Miscellaneous suits.	Total.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.
Alabama, northern district	.....	100	10	37	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama, middle district	.....	9	7	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama, southern district	1	3	..	3	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Arkansas, eastern district	.....	5	3	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas, western district	.....	.....	...	17	17	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
California	24	18	7	25	74	7	1	2	10	.....	.....
Connecticut	1	4	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	1	1	11	13	.....	.....	6	6	.....	..
Florida, northern district	3	5	7	.....	15	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Florida, southern district	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, northern district	.....	13	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, southern district	.....	7	1	3	11	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Illinois, northern district	2	32	1	2	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois, southern district	.....	15	...	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	7	1	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Iowa	.....	18	3	7	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	3	27	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	13	...	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	44	30	5	4	83	9	1	8	18	.....	.....
Maine	12	1	..	1	14	2	1	5	8	.....	.....
Maryland	1	23	1	13	38	1	2	2	5	.....	.....
Massachusetts	131	109	2	22	264	11	.....	29	40	.....	.....
Michigan, eastern district	6	.....	...	4	10	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Michigan, western district	.....	...	1	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	5	6	...	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi, northern district	.....	4	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi, southern district	.....	2	2	12	16	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Missouri, eastern district	.....	7	...	22	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri, western district	.....	4	1	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	5	..	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada*	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	14	9	1	7	31	1	.....	20	21	.....	.....
New York, northern district	5	19	1	10	35	4	3	6	13	.....	.....
New York, southern district	3,783	830	2	89	4,704	155	23	523	701	4	8
New York, eastern district	1	52	..	20	73	7	2	1	10	1	.....
North Carolina, eastern district	2	5	...	9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, western district	.....	65	..	35	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, northern district	.....	20	..	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, southern district	.....	26	2	15	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	..	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, eastern district	85	248	1	57	391	1	.....	46	47	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, western district	3	19	5	13	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	3	...	3	6	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	8	..	43	51	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Tennessee, eastern district	.....	12	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, middle district	.....	123	2	39	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, western district	.....	132	...	45	177	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Texas, eastern district	.....	5	2	15	22	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Texas, western district	1	2	6	45	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	3	.....	...	4	7	8	2	8	18	.....	.....
Virginia, eastern district	1	125	...	3	129	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Virginia, western district	.....	13	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	15	1	5	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin, eastern district	.....	.....	...	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin, western district	.....	4	...	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	.....	19	2	38	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	1	3	37	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington*	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of each class of cases	4,128	2,196	88	799	7,211	232	35	663	930	5	8

* No report

party, pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the 1st day of July, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

the United States was a party, terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Internal-revenue suits.						Post-office suits.						Miscellaneous suits.					
Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.
11			11			6			6			5			5		
8			8			5		1	6								
1	1	3	5			2		1	3			2		6	8		
9		2	11			4		1	5			8	1	4	13		
1			1			1			1			20		81	101		
9	4	1	14			5		1	6			4		4	8		1
3	3	3	9			3			3			1			1		
1			1			1			1								
		2	2			18			18								
												3			3		
10	7	6	23	2		2			2					1	1		
4	1	1	6			3			3			2			2		
9		9	18			1			1					1	1		
5	2	5	12			1		1	2			6			6		
3		3	6			2			2			6		6	12		
28	4	1	33		4	2		1	3			3	2	5	10		2
2			2			11		1	12			8	1	1	10		2
22		4	26			4			4					1	1		
	1		1		1	6		1	7			1	1	1	3		
						1			1				1		1		
19	4		23			1			1			3	6		9		
7		1	8		1							1		4	5		
1		1	2									1	1	1	3		
						2			2					4	4		
3	2		5		1	6			6			2	1		3		
17	1	2	20			6			6			7	3	18	28		
5	2		7			4			4			3	1		4		
15	2	3	20			1		1	2			5		2	7		
9			9			2		1	3			4		1	5		
1		3	4														
								1	1								
8		1	9			2			2					2	2	2	
4	1	38	43		1	1			1	1		12		32	44	1	
163		84	247		2	2			2			24	7	25	56	1	
15	1	1	17									5	2	5	12	1	1
6	1	1	8			5			5			9			9		
52	1	69	122			2			2								
7	1		8		3												
4	1	2	7					1	1			6		2	8		
												1		5	6		
29	2	13	44		1	4		1	5			11	6	3	20		
10		10	20			3			3			6	1	2	9		
2		6	8														
4	1	1	6			4		1	5			1			1		1
10	1	3	14	1	1									4	4		
76	7	6	89									41	1		42		1
13	4	55	72		1	2			2			13	1	35	49		
1			1			4		1	5			5	1	10	16		
2			2			20		2	22			46		90	136		
												1		2	3		
25		24	49														
36	8	2	46			1			1								
	2	1	3										1	1	2		
3			3									1		2	3		
													1	1	2		
5	1		6			1			1			2		1	3		
						1			1								
														2	2		
												3			3		
						2			2			19	77	2	98		
2			2		1	3		1	4								
660	66	367	1,113	3	17	157		18	175	1		301	116	367	784	5	8

received.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the number of civil suits, &c.*—Continued.

District.	Aggregate amount, judgment for which has been in favor of United States.	Amount actually realized.
Alabama, northern district	$7,387 13	$500 00
Alabama, middle district	2,554 83	46 95
Alabama, southern district	23,379 33	22,683 18
Arkansas, eastern district	4,623 22	1,809 59
Arkansas, western district	23,602 95	957 17
California	62,458 73	40,957 91
Connecticut	2,933 62	2,933 62
Delaware	205 23	.....
Florida, northern district	26,245 00	.....
Florida, southern district	2,322 36	109 00
Georgia, northern district	17,924 45	665 65
Georgia, southern district	14,400 31	10,483 15
Illinois, northern district	187,900 18	1,201 67
Illinois, southern district	61,535 57	4,613 75
Indiana	59,337 17	13,787 13
Iowa	103,829 32	15,548 13
Kansas	4,838 94	108 43
Kentucky	8,104 73	1,226 52
Louisiana	41,572 66	1,178 78
Maine	950 00	.....
Maryland	5,677 28	2,611 93
Massachusetts	23,099 94	22,099 94
Michigan, eastern district	780 98	296 48
Michigan, western district	1,611 18	.....
Minnesota	3,478 83	2,899 36
Mississippi, northern district	13,801 46	1,643 90
Mississippi, southern district	14,572 55	1,011 97
Missouri, eastern district	12,862 00	1,489 00
Missouri, western district	49,042 36	20,316 35
Nebraska	165 91	65 91
Nevada	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....
New Jersey	3,059 21	3,059 21
New York, northern district	68,821 13	13,505 22
New York, southern district	433,859 62	208,858 96
New York, eastern district	21,153 41	4,328 09
North Carolina, eastern district	11,525 33	1,244 46
North Carolina, western district	21,742 81	1,857 53
Ohio, northern district	5,512 35	755 00
Ohio, southern district	33,546 37	20,178 47
Oregon	23,361 75	23,361 75
Pennsylvania, eastern district	46,367 30	44,021 85
Pennsylvania, western district	4,989 35	3,522 66
Rhode Island	28,309 86	1,988 60
South Carolina	5,958 98	3,464 10
Tennessee, eastern district	8,576 19	8,076 63
Tennessee, middle district	50,802 50	4,933 72

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the number of civil suits, &c.*—Continued.

District.	Aggregate amount, judgment for which has been in favor of United States.	Amount actually realized.
Tennessee, western district	$78,051 08	$32,641 22
Texas, eastern district	13,926 11	3,014 07
Texas, western district	64,796 34	.....
Vermont	42,500 00	42,500 00
Virginia, eastern district	33,149 93	1,201 49
Virginia, western district	22,361 74	1,676 42
West Virginia	.....	.....
Wisconsin, eastern district	.....	.....
Wisconsin, western district	7,614 14	6,959 77
Arizona	.....	.....
Colorado	46,046 48	4,867 02
Dakota	92 07	92 07
District of Columbia	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....
Montana	2,861 00	361 00
New Mexico	19,942 39	9,582 83
Utah	14,023 15	.....
Washington, (no report received)	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....
Total	1,894,148 81	617,297 61

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing the number of criminal cases pending in the circuit and during the fiscal year*

District.	Criminal cases pending July 1, 1875.								Criminal cases					
									Customs.				Internal revenue.	
	Customs prosecutions.	Internal-revenue prosecutions.	Post-office prosecutions.	Prosecutions under enforcement acts.	Prosecutions under naturalization laws.	Prosecutions, embezzlement.	Miscellaneous prosecutions.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Alabama, northern district		78		35		1	2	116						4
Alabama, middle district		95	6	35		1	12	149					4	2
Alabama, southern district	2	14	2	9			4	31					21	5
Arkansas, eastern district		7	6				3	16					4	1
Arkansas, western district		2					23	25					1	2
California	1	24	1				11	37			3	3	41	4
Connecticut		7	3		2			12					6	
Delaware		1		3				4	4		1	5	3	1
Florida, northern district		5				2		7						2
Florida, southern district													3	1
Georgia, northern district		123	1	26			12	162					69	74
Georgia, southern district	1	10	3	24			5	43					18	3
Illinois, northern district	1	19	2				7	29		11		11	2	
Illinois, southern district		45	6				24	75					32	
Indiana		14	4			1	3	22					34	
Iowa		207	34			2	48	291					305	66
Kansas		30	9			6	24	69					5	11
Kentucky		181		43			16	240					24	2
Louisiana	17	341	4	2		7	26	397			1	1		
Maine	7	1	2				3	13	1		2	3	2	
Maryland		13	1					14	9	1		10	4	
Massachusetts	14	111	13			4	45	187	3	1	1	5	38	14
Michigan, eastern district	2	11					2	15	12			12	24	
Michigan, western district		13	9				47	69					9	
Minnesota		3					6	9					6	1
Mississippi, northern district		143		30		3	1	177					39	30
Mississippi, southern district	1	53	1			4	5	64					39	10
Missouri, eastern district		70					16	86					30	3
Missouri, western district		35	1				5	41					93	4
Nebraska		80					5	85					49	17
Nevada														
New Hampshire			1		9			10			4	4		
New Jersey	5	24	2			2	5	38	1			1	26	3
New York, northern district	37	91	10			1	74	213	15	1	8	24	35	5
New York, southern district	45	7	5		1	1	43	102	10		2	12	10	
New York, eastern district		88					4	92					2	1
North Carolina, eastern district		78	1	3		3	3	88					23	17
North Carolina, western district		479	1			1	16	497					297	63
Ohio, northern district	1	14					7	22					32	
Ohio, southern district		6	1				13	20					13	2
Oregon		3					6	9					6	2
Pennsylvania, eastern district		9	1			1	19	30					3	
Pennsylvania, western district		151	21			4	74	250					37	4
Rhode Island		13	2			4	3	22						
South Carolina		82	5	48			7	142	1			1	46	24
Tennessee, eastern district		467	1				48	516					130	8
Tennessee, middle district		304	4				17	325					43	23
Tennessee, western district		113	7	19		2	23	164					18	7
Texas, eastern district		239	2	1		7	1	250					20	
Texas, western district		1,302	25	8		17	49	1,401					115	35
Vermont	11	5	2			2	1	21	3		9	12		
Virginia, eastern district		20	3	13			5	41					10	11
Virginia, western district		114					12	126					46	30
West Virginia		42	3				6	51					20	47
Wisconsin, eastern district													2	
Wisconsin, western district		4	1				7	12					4	1
Arizona							3	3						
Colorado		18	2				213	233					31	33
Dakota		14	1				13	28	2			2	1	5
District of Columbia		7	1			15	310	333						
Idaho					5	12	7	24						
Montana		6					1	7					9	1
New Mexico		86					6	92					12	48
Utah		3	1				9	13						
Washington *														
Wyoming							7	7					1	1
Total of each class of cases	145	5,525	211	299	17	103	1,367	7,667	61	14	31	106	1,897	628

* No report received.

district courts of the United States on the 1st day of July, 1875, with the number terminated ending June 30, 1875.

terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Internal revenue.		Post-office.				Enforcement acts.				Naturalization laws.				Embezzlement.				Miscellaneous.			
Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.
2	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	15	4	1	2	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
14	40	...	1	...	1	1	3	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
6	11	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	7	15
3	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	46	59	199
76	121	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	26	54
3	9	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	12	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
20	163	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
6	8	4	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	11
2	34	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	7
17	51	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	10
24	395	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	21	...	5	26
20	36	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	17	9	23	49
29	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	8	11
2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	9	15
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
34	37	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	3	28
6	58	12	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	32	5	3	40
6	30	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	...	5	20
1	27	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	22	28
1	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	13
33	102	5	...	3	8	6	2	179	187	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	3	...	...	3
25	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
25	52	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	8
26	124	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	11	1	...	12
37	103	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	35	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
89	129	19	3	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	6	4	17	27
111	121	14	3	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	17
3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
7	47	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	15	2	7	24
160	520	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
20	52	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	17
2	17	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	6	28
3	11	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	10	41
8	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	20	29
16	57	5	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	14	...	2	16
2	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
24	93	8	2	...	10	6	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	9	...	21
115	253	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
3	104	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	9
26	51	8	2	2	12	2	5	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	13
50	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	7	18
127	277	1	1	5	7	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	4	5	7	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	33	5	1	4	10	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
16	92	5	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	2	8	19
4	107	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	3	16
1	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
37	101	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	118	132
5	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	9	17	53
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	29	120	244
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	7
15	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18	16	45
2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	3	4	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
1,407	3,932	182	35	65	282	18	16	200	234	1	1	5	7	14	2	22	38	631	222	593	1,446

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing the number of criminal cases, &c.*—Continued.

District.	Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in criminal cases.	Amount realized.
Alabama, northern district, (no report received)	.....	.....
Alabama, middle district, (no report received)	.....	.....
Alabama, southern district	$494 00	$145 00
Arkansas, eastern district	8,570 00	Not reported.
Arkansas, western district	32,492 00	Not reported.
California	9,186 00	1,056 00
Connecticut	1,834 00	1,264 64
Delaware	3,400 00	Not reported.
Florida, northern district	6,000 00	.....
Florida, southern district	750 00	50 00
Georgia, northern district	42,212 29	.....
Georgia, southern district	4,394 85	434 85
Illinois, northern district	1,729 00	Not reported.
Illinois, southern district	1,205 00	Not reported.
Indiana	2,682 00	1,448 00
Iowa	4,923 00	Not reported.
Kansas	2,756 00	Not reported.
Kentucky	5,897 85	1,365 25
Louisiana	125 00	.....
Maine	1,125 00	100 00
Maryland	1,570 00	1,175 00
Massachusetts	2,657 00	Not reported.
Michigan, eastern district	5,046 00	3,046 00
Michigan, western district	1,448 05	Not reported.
Minnesota, (no report received)	.....	.....
Mississippi, northern district	24,150 66	Not reported.
Mississippi, southern district	1,660 82	Not reported.
Missouri, eastern district, (no report received)	.....	.....
Missouri, western district	26,739 53	17,648 61
Nebraska	851 00	Not reported.
Nevada	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....
New Jersey	8,000 00	Not reported.
New York, northern district	22,089 13	Not reported.
New York, southern district	22,808 00	7,750 00
New York, eastern district	550 00	Not reported.
North Carolina, eastern district	2,485 62	Not reported.
North Carolina, western district, (no report received)	.....	.....
Ohio, northern district, (no report received)	.....	.....
Ohio, southern district	2,995 00	Not reported.
Oregon	505 00	140 00
Pennsylvania, eastern district	3,095 00	Not reported.
Pennsylvania, western district	10,186 36	3,736 36
Rhode Island	1,133 25	Not reported.
South Carolina	15,809 73	Not reported.
Tennessee, eastern district	18,390 00	Not reported.

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing the number of criminal cases, &c.*—Continued.

District.	Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in criminal cases.	Amount realized.
Tennessee, middle district	$6, 665 00	$3, 600 00
Tennessee, western district	3, 388 00	Not reported.
Texas, eastern district	800 50	Not reported.
Texas, western district	19, 240 00	Not reported.
Vermont, (no report received)	.....	.....
Virginia, eastern district	3, 660 00	Not reported.
Virginia, western district	14, 390 00	Not reported.
West Virginia	6, 000 00	Not reported.
Wisconsin, eastern district, (no report received)	.....	.....
Wisconsin, western district	11, 810 00	5, 500 00
Arizona	.....	.....
Colorado	7, 200 00	Not reported.
Dakota	2, 220 00	Not reported.
District of Columbia, (no report received)	.....	.....
Idaho	50 00	50 00
Montana	485 00	Not reported.
New Mexico	4, 272 00	Not reported.
Utah	570 00	Not reported.
Washington, (no report received)	.....	.....
Wyoming	100 00	100 00
Total	382, 892 28	48, 610 25

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was not during the fiscal year*

District.	Number commenced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.			
	Admiralty.	Bankruptcy.	Other suits.	Total.
Alabama, northern district	.....	2	19	21
Alabama, middle district	.....	7	83	90
Alabama, southern district	14	5	56	75
Arkansas, eastern district	6	24	115	145
Arkansas, western district	4	3	28	35
California	55	143	117	315
Connecticut	6	60	40	106
Delaware	7	1	17	25
Florida, northern district	18	6	25	49
Florida, southern district	41	.....	1	42
Georgia, northern district	.....	90	48	138
Georgia, southern district	4	146	108	258
Illinois, northern district	80	199	1,042	1,321
Illinois, southern district	5	70	785	860
Indiana	13	153	919	1,085
Iowa	3	67	561	631
Kansas	.....	24	266	290
Kentucky	3	262	71	336
Louisiana	120	48	20	188
Maine	14	97	94	205
Maryland	105	52	72	229
Massachusetts	81	836	577	1,494
Michigan, eastern district	507	101	471	1,079
Michigan, western district	160	28	349	537
Minnesota	15	67	187	269
Mississippi, northern district	.....	87	60	147
Mississippi, southern district	5	18	49	72
Missouri, eastern district*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri, western district	1	77	206	284
Nebraska	2	20	101	123
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	4	3	24	31
New Jersey	29	27	20	76
New York, northern district	110	238	266	614
New York, southern district	238	148	453	839
New York, eastern district	542	58	114	714
North Carolina, eastern district	.....	.....	30	30
North Carolina, western district	.....	31	31	62
Ohio, northern district*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, southern district	28	79	233	340
Oregon	26	12	25	63
Pennsylvania, eastern district	117	119	219	455
Pennsylvania, western district	24	190	16	230
Rhode Island	3	13	55	71
South Carolina	18	70	90	178
Tennessee, eastern district	.....	8	16	24
Tennessee, middle district	.....	38	61	99
Tennessee, western district	20	33	106	159
Texas, eastern district	35	11	63	109
Texas, western district	.....	23	89	112
Vermont	1	43	51	95
Virginia, eastern district	3	110	84	197
Virginia, western district*	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	5	41	63	109
Wisconsin, eastern district*	.....	.....	89	89
Wisconsin, western district	2	22	132	156
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	.....	11	4	15
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of each class of cases	2,474	4,021	8,821	15,316

* No report received.

a party, commenced and terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States ending June 30, 1875.

Number terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Admiralty.				Bankruptcy.				Other suits.			
Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Not stated.	Total.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Not stated.	Total.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Not stated.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	40	2	.....	42
13	1	.....	14	9	2	.....	11	42	13	.....	55
7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	12	12	119	22	.....	141
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	54	2	.....	56
25	9	.....	34	.....	.....	29	29	19	11	.....	30
4	.....	.....	4	19	10	56	85	31	.....	.....	31
.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	7
6	2	.....	8	1	1	.....	2	7	4	.....	11
99	6	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	98	23	18	.....	41
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	165	165	24	10	.....	34
60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	216	216	545	347	.....	892
3	.....	8	11	59	8	.....	67	419	49	221	689
3	4	5	12	.....	.....	80	80	344	14	242	600
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	9	207	212	112	531
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	9	111	19	122	252
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	151	151	25	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	6	.....	17	.....	.....	76	76	22	7	25	54
23	39	37	99	.....	.....	14	14	11	50	18	79
45	50	.....	95	1	3	.....	4	103	101	180	384
274	6	.....	280	9	1	17	27	202	7	55	264
145	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	3	29	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	28	.....	12	40
4	14	.....	18	.....	.....	23	23	39	18	6	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	61	6	.....	67	73	16	.....	89
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	11	11	40	26	.....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	3	17
13	2	.....	15	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
48	1	44	93	.....	2	31	33	42	5	27	74
75	9	67	151	4	.....	5	9	119	28	60	207
15	3	260	278	.....	.....	37	37	6	3	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	7	8	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	15	40	29	12	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	8	.....	31	.....	.....	46	46	109	87	.....	196
6	19	.....	25	.....	.....	5	5	3	11	.....	14
91	12	.....	103	18	2	28	48	99	6	8	113
22	1	.....	23	.....	.....	45	45	6	.....	2	8
14	.....	.....	14	11	8	.....	19	7	22	.....	29
4	1	3	8	30	17	6	53	28	6	3	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	13	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	65	34	1	100
17	47	.....	64	.....	.....	30	30	72	52	1	125
12	10	.....	22	11	.....	.....	11	34	18	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	18	.....	5	23
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	39	39	22	42	3	67
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	15	31	28	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	.....	9	.....	.....	12	12	40	14	.....	54
(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	19	19	29	3	72	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,075	262	444	1,771	262	64	1,382	1,708	3,469	1,354	1,215	6,038

† Not reported.

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was*

Districts.	Amount of judgments for plaintiffs.	
	Admiralty.	Bankruptcy.
Alabama, northern district		
Alabama, middle district		
Alabama, southern district	$4,100 41	$815 25
Arkansas, eastern district	1,367 40	
Arkansas, western district		
California	53,134 77	
Connecticut	3,247 50	161,682 27
Delaware		
Florida, northern district*		
Florida, southern district	60,548 02	
Georgia, northern district		
Georgia, southern district	3,000 00	
Illinois, northern district	4,714 13	
Illinois, southern district	7,164 95	
Indiana	30 00	
Iowa	3,580 96	
Kansas		754 69
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine	1,747 69	
Maryland	32,817 25	
Massachusetts	42,769 04	50,000 00
Michigan, eastern district	55,892 38	13,389 89
Michigan, western district	11,230 25	
Minnesota		
Mississippi, northern district		
Mississippi, southern district	576 21	
Missouri, eastern district*		
Missouri, western district	1,525 00	101,757 83
Nebraska	210 40	
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	3,424 43	
New York, northern district	26,957 45	
New York, southern district	95,961 68	12,196 19
New York, eastern district	47,150 03	
North Carolina, eastern district		
North Carolina, western district		540 00
Ohio, northern district*		
Ohio, southern district	8,177 10	
Oregon	3,184 46	
Pennsylvania, eastern district	55,439 02	6,979 11
Pennsylvania, western district	34,653 18	
Rhode Island	13,924 31	
South Carolina	3,334 50	
Tennessee, eastern district		
Tennessee, middle district		
Tennessee, western district	17,775 98	
Texas, eastern district	16,251 67	65,152 21
Texas, western district		
Vermont		
Virginia, eastern district	2,575 78	
Virginia, western district		121,271 00
West Virginia	7,972 00	
Wisconsin, eastern district	(†)	(†)
Wisconsin, western district		
Arizona		
Colorado		
Dakota		
District of Columbia*		
Idaho		
Montana		
New Mexico		
Utah		
Washington*		
Wyoming		
Total	624,437 95	534,538 44

* No report received.

not a party, commenced and terminated in the circuit and district courts, &c.—Continued.

Amount of judgments for plaintiffs.		Amount of judgments for defendants.			
Other suits.	Total.	Admiralty.	Bankruptcy.	Other suits.	Total.
$92, 884 86	$92, 884 86				
100, 288 92	100, 288 92			$129 00	$129 00
85, 258 95	90, 174 61	$26 00	$348 45	421 17	795 62
8, 704, 145 78	8, 705, 513 18				
81, 440 02	81, 440 02			46 70	46 70
43, 400 75	96, 535 52	1, 312 00		2, 396 09	3, 708 09
21, 404 00	186, 333 77		1, 497 62		1, 497 62
2, 924 77	2, 924 77				
1, 557 72	62, 105 74	255 09			255 09
46, 725 55	46, 725 55				
80, 745 40	83, 745 40				
3, 096, 172 86	3, 100, 886 99				
4, 325, 646 39	4, 332, 811 34				
1, 232, 972 39	1, 233, 002 39			1, 656, 69	1, 656, 69
185, 419 09	189, 000 05			303 37	303 37
3, 996, 012 14	3, 996, 766 83			474 87	474 87
53, 913 26	53, 913 26				
62, 748 25	64, 495 94	80 12		1, 429 58	1, 509 70
38, 513 06	71, 330 31				
274, 413 46	367, 182 50	453 79		776 62	1, 230 41
1, 258, 688 16	1, 327, 970 43				
294, 957 43	306, 187 68			563 17	563 17
128, 240 61	128, 240 61				
76, 896 67	77, 472 88				
246, 774 56	350, 057 39		832 50		832 50
1, 099, 368 67	1, 099, 579 07			245, 000 00	245, 000 00
13, 807 19	13, 807 19			298 30	298 30
	3, 424 43				
690, 607 20	717, 564 65		29 55	1, 004 09	1, 033 64
235, 448 37	343, 606 24	791 29		2, 297 24	3, 088 53
25, 527 59	72, 677 62	670 05		861 22	1, 531 27
52, 237 51	52, 237 51			498 18	498 18
855, 929 20	856, 469 20		45 00	507 64	552 64
168, 576 59	176, 753 69				
3, 434 50	6, 618 96				
93, 659 42	156, 077 55				
2, 394 65	37, 047 83				
26, 942 88	40, 867 19				
35, 416 15	38, 750 65				
28, 055 74	28, 055 74				
142, 088 91	142, 088 91				
642, 881 93	660, 657 91				
243, 816 09	325, 219 97				
114, 994 93	114, 994 93				
30, 884 92	30, 884 92				
40, 150 04	42, 725 82				
14, 894 00	136, 165 00				
191, 040 36	199, 012 36			115 70	115 70
(†)	167, 497 58				
28, 516 50	28, 516 50			802 96	802 96
862 92	862 92				
29, 223, 681 31	30, 550, 155 28	3, 588 34	2, 753 12	259, 582 59	265, 924 05

† Not reported.

EXHIBIT D.—*Statement of expenditures made by the Department of Justice out of the appropriation of three million dollars to defray the expenses of the courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.*

Districts.	I. Marshals.	II. Attorneys.	III. Clerks.	IV. Commissioners.	V. Rents.	VI. Miscellaneous.	VII. Total.
Alabama, northern district	$19,499 00	$770 10	$1,371 40	$150 55	$300 00	$478 17	$22,569 22
Alabama, southern and middle districts	41,641 00	2,805 20	2,486 40	1,782 40	1,150 00	74 50	49,939 50
Arizona	7,135 00	265 00	571 40	70 45	100 00	.....	8,141 85
Arkansas, eastern district	35,476 00	2,314 10	2,187 00	540 55	1,050 00	45 00	41,612 65
Arkansas, western district	101,240 00	3,218 00	1,453 15	3,568 65	.....	407 75	109,887 55
California	44,788 00	7,803 81	4,476 45	1,009 55	11,000 00	968 00	70,045 81
Colorado	32,000 00	2,775 70	1,158 45	888 50	450 00	.....	37,272 65
Connecticut	5,050 00	1,482 00	1,011 15	42 85	240 00	1,385 14	9,211 14
Dakota	39,165 00	3,024 60	1,088 10	734 75	1,860 00	.....	45,871 85
Delaware	8,072 00	680 00	343 45	223 00	.....	.....	9,318 45
District of Columbia	63,030 00	15,478 71	5,809 32	.....	.....	698 77	85,016 80
District of Columbia, Supreme Court of United States	24,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,600 00
District of Columbia, United States jail	69,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,500 00
Florida, northern district	26,590 00	927 00	271 30	364 40	1,293 75	.....	29,446 45
Florida, southern district	8,517 78	260 00	121 90	81 60	750 00	.....	9,731 28
Georgia	78,700 00	6,105 00	4,757 75	3,965 85	1,500 00	309 20	95,337 80
Idaho	14,682 00	1,262 50	706 95	.....	750 00	.....	17,401 45
Illinois, northern district	17,300 00	3,150 00	750 95	835 35	.....	1,503 71	23,540 01
Illinois, southern district	30,177 00	1,789 00	360 00	60 25	.....	.....	32,386 25
Indiana	13,715 00	1,920 00	906 05	312 00	.....	.....	16,853 05
Iowa	78,940 00	12,719 77	3,715 45	1,443 85	725 00	.....	97,544 07
Kansas	49,500 00	3,759 80	1,065 55	2,092 05	168 78	.....	56,586 18
Kentucky	55,288 00	4,694 00	2,496 15	1,094 95	.....	1,376 00	64,949 10
Louisiana	26,900 00	2,858 90	1,636 95	2,413 75	.....	.....	33,809 60
Maine	14,549 00	.....	466 03	530 30	.....	.....	15,545 33
Maryland	32,000 00	6,745 00	1,245 00	936 35	.....	397 10	41,323 45
Massachusetts	37,225 00	7,915 00	.....	2,499 20	.....	.....	47,639 20
Michigan, eastern district	35,780 00	5,029 28	859 20	286 25	.....	607 13	42,561 86
Michigan, western district	17,550 00	1,867 40	1,154 95	276 95	600 00	.....	21,449 30
Minnesota	30,150 00	1,433 10	800 90	1,488 35	.....	.....	33,872 35
Mississippi, northern district	29,994 00	6,113 10	1,837 00	245 35	120 00	.....	38,299 45
Mississippi, southern district	12,140 00	3,341 96	140 00	19 55	.....	.....	15,641 51
Missouri, eastern district	41,683 00	7,717 80	334 90	1,281 25	.....	486 60	51,503 55
Missouri, western district	44,260 00	3,720 00	750 95	795 65	1,200 00	733 70	51,460 30
Montana	22,069 00	1,218 75	231 40	49 35	870 00	.....	24,438 50
Nebraska	30,919 00	3,752 20	659 45	827 70	750 00	.....	36,908 35
New Hampshire	6,000 00	208 15	274 70	74 45	150 00	.....	6,707 30
Nevada	4,570 00	.....	612 00	.....	.....	.....	5,182 00
New Jersey	19,050 00	2,920 00	1,399 40	818 75	400 00	1,097 60	25,685 75
New Mexico	42,525 00	5,950 00	1,117 34	12 30	.....	.....	49,604 64

New York, northern district							
New York, southern district	106,500 00	11,662 67	806 42	10,517 47	312 50	5,699 05	135,581 11
New York, eastern district	118,800 00	24,750 74	2,625 65	3,331 15	32,525 37		182,032 91
North Carolina, eastern district	39,500 00	4,603 75	1,311 90	1,649 35	10,500 00		57,558 00
North Carolina, western district	29,791 00	2,447 60	424 98	600 45	814 20		34,087 23
Ohio, northern district	105,450 00	9,299 19	4,744 26	5,833 50			125,319 95
Ohio, southern district	30,000 00	4,325 00	2,098 71	922 40			37,336 11
Oregon	35,280 00	6,298 00	1,818 30	1,130 05		625 02	45,151 37
Pennsylvania, eastern district	29,888 00	2,430 45	2,082 22	127 20	1,050 00		35,577 87
Pennsylvania, western district	84,580 00	3,385 00	2,422 00	816 20		2,006 61	93,209 81
Rhode Island	43,143 00	4,625 00	1,852 25	362 00	100 00		50,082 55
South Carolina	7,250 00	536 00	282 35	411 60			8,479 95
Tennessee, eastern district	42,438 00	7,868 15	2,938 70	2,699 17	275 00	919 58	57,138 60
Tennessee, middle district	42,000 00	6,065 30	3,983 82	1,034 94			53,084 06
Tennessee, western district	33,000 00	6,111 23	1,262 05	520 50	1,875 00		42,768 78
Texas, eastern district	34,500 00	4,992 00	1,612 35	1,440 45	1,875 00		44,419 80
Texas, western district	39,000 00	777 00	1,668 27	687 65	900 00	11 30	43,044 22
Utah	62,575 00	1,988 00	4,285 57	2,395 62	2,610 55	777 73	74,632 47
Vermont	25,721 00	810 00	628 50	83 05	2,395 13		29,637 68
Virginia, eastern district	11,000 00	411 60	1,291 70				12,703 30
Virginia, western district	24,595 00	6,663 80	2,915 85	450 25		462 85	35,087 75
Washington	44,992 00	5,000 60	3,577 43	1,194 60	625 00	16 75	55,386 38
West Virginia	28,623 00	1,881 50	1,107 70	28 10		353 50	31,965 70
Wisconsin, eastern district	19,600 00	1,621 00	634 35				21,883 45
Wisconsin, western district	17,908 00	660 00	1,263 80				19,831 80
Wyoming	14,598 00	2,000 00	1,482 19	228 80			18,308 99
	11,000 00	1,486 00	915 50	101 50	1,350 00		14,853 00
Total	2,393,681 78	260,686 91	100,745 61	68,275 05	82,635 28	21,433 76	2,927,458 39

E.—*Detailed statement of the appropriation for contingent expenses.*

There was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

For furniture and repairs	$1,491
For care and subsistence of horses	1,097
For repairs to carriages and harnesses	588
For law and miscellaneous books for the library of the Department	2,913
For law and miscellaneous books for the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury	999
For stationery	2,495
For express	81
For newspapers	96
For ice	404
For portrait and frame	562
For labor	1,282
For telegraphing	1,451
For miscellaneous expenses, such as fuel, lights, traveling, &c	2,076
	15,541

Statement showing items, amounts, and causes of expenditures of appropriation for contingent expenses Department of Justice during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

1874.		J. G. Weaver:		
July	3.	2 door-springs	$3 00	
		Repairing sofa and chairs	6 00	
		Repairing lock	2 00	
		Mending chairs	1 75	
		Making stamp-box	6 00	
		Making 3 desk-tops	22 50	
		Taking up and cleaning carpets	63 00	
		Tobacco for carpets	10 00	
		Making 1 case	50 00	
				$164
		G. N. Rider:		
	2.	Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia	6 50	
		Appleton's American Cyclopædia	6 00	
				12
	2.	American and European Express charges, freight, &c., on one package express, per steamer Celtic		11
		William W. Farr:		
	3.	1 calendar-clock		30
		William F. Ford:		
	15.	1 volume Knight's Mechanical Dictionary		7
		John C. Hogan:		
	15.	Putting up and repairing awnings		60
		W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	23.	1 Georgia Reports, volume 30	7 25	
		1 Illinois Reports, volume 58	6 00	
		1 Michigan Reports, volume 25	5 00	
		1 Abbott's Reports, volume 1	7 50	
		1 Memoir of Thomas Ewing	3 00	
		1 Lauman's Dictionary of Congress	6 00	
		1 edition Vermont Reports, volumes 43 and 44	11 00	
		1 California Reports, volume 43	6 00	
		1 Connecticut Reports, volume 37	5 50	
		1 Rhode Island Reports, volume 8	6 50	
		1 edition Indiana Reports, volumes 34 to 39 inclusive	31 50	
		1 Maryland Reports, volume 37	5 25	
		1 Missouri Reports, volume 52	5 00	
		1 Lansing Reports, volume 7	3 50	
		1 Dillon's Circuit Court Reports, volume 2	6 00	
		1 Bissell's Reports, volume 2	7 50	
		1 Connecticut Reports, volume 38	5 50	
		1 Rhode Island Reports, volume 9	6 50	
		1 Kent's Commentaries	20 00	
		1 Texas Reports, volume 35	8 00	
		1 Massachusetts Reports, volume 108	5 00	
		1 New York Court of Appeal, volume 52	3 50	

1874.			
July 23.	1 Digest New York Reports, 4 volumes	$30 00	
	1 May on Insurance	7 50	
	1 Curtis on Patents	7 50	
	1 Pennsylvania Reports, volume 71	5 00	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
	1 diary for 1874	1 75	
	1 Pennsylvania Reports, volume 70	5 00	
	1 North Carolina Reports, volume 69	7 00	
	1 edition Barbodr's Reports, volumes 64 and 65	10 00	
	1 Ware's Reports, volume 3	6 00	
	1 Code of Virginia	7 50	
	1 Georgia Reports, volume 47	7 50	
	1 California Reports, volume 44	6 00	
	1 Bissell's Reports, volume 3	6 00	
	1 Early's Campaign	50	
	1 Bispham's Equity	7 50	
	1 Witherow's Corporation Cases, volume 2	7 50	
	1 Bigelow's Insurance, volume 3	7 50	
	1 Chitty on Contracts, 2 volumes	10 00	
	1 Bishop on Married Women, volume 1	7 50	
	1 Trial of Mary Harris	75	
	1 Trial John Brown	25	
	1 edition Burch, Beardsly & Forrest Divorce Cases	1 00	
	1 Montana Reports, volume 1	10 50	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
			$333 25
	Elizabeth Lewis:		
23.	Scrubbing stairs and cleaning fourth story Freedman's Bank building		10 00
1874.			
July 23.	Adams Express Company:		
	Freight on box from New York		1 25
23.	J. J. Lawler:		
	Repairing gas-fixtures		2 80
24.	J. Sheely & Co.:		
	1 Annual Cyclopædia (for office Solicitor Treasury)		7 50
28.	Adams Express Company:		
	Freight on package from Worcester, Mass		1 05
29.	Henry Coleman:		
	Newspapers, 9 cents; registered letter, 24 cents	$0 33	
	Dead-letter, 3 cents; pins, 20 cents; wire, 10 cents	33	
	Dead-letter, 9 cents; expressage, 82 cents; chinch-powder, $1	1 91	
	Registered letter, 8 cents	08	
	Express	1 55	
	Oil, 25 cents: pins, 25 cents; postage, 46 cents	96	
	Brush and comb, $2; oil, 10 cents	2 10	
	Postage	42	
			7 68
31.	George Wilkeson:		
	Salary as messenger from July 1 to July 31, 1874		70 00
Aug. 1.	J. L. Harmon:		
	Subscription to Baltimore Sun		1 10
July 31.	Robert Beall:		
	Life Pinckney	3 00	
	Baird's Annual Record	2 00	
	Sumner's History Currency	3 00	
	Famous Trials	2 50	
	Johnson's Narrative	6 50	
	Works Fisher Ames	3 00	
	History Bank of England	2 50	
	History Bank of United States	10 50	
	Wirt's Patrick Henry	2 50	
	Memorial of John Wells	2 25	
	Trial Eugene Aram	2 00	
	Tom Paine's Trial	2 00	

1874.				
July 31.		Lord Gordon	$1 50	
		Romance of Forum	2 50	
		Chorley's Recent Act	2 00	
		Chambrun's Executive Power	1 50	
		Sumner's Works, vol. 9	4 00	
		Memoirs Westminster Hall	3 50	
				$56 75
Aug.	1.	Mary Harrison:		
		Sweeping, &c., Office Solicitor of Treasury, July		24 00
	1.	Henry Egan:		
		Soap	10 05	
		Matches	1 00	
		2 dusters	9 00	
				20 05
	1.	Andrew J. Joyce, repairs to carriages		54 88
	1.	Chronicle Publishing Company, subscription		75
	1.	J. G. Weaver:		
		Making 4 desk-tops	30 00	
		Making 1 book-stand	7 50	
		Repairs, &c., to furniture	14 25	
				51 75
	1.	Julia Ferguson, washing towels 1 month		4 00
	1.	Patrick Sullivan, care 3 horses and carriages for July, 1874		90 00
	3.	Franklin Telegraph Company, telegraphing for July		33 03
	3.	Adams Express Company, freight on parcel from Lansing, Mich		1 15
	3.	Robert Beall:		
		½ ream legal cap	3 50	
		1 Sedgwick on Damages	7 50	
		10 reams manila paper	4 50	
		1 inkstand, $5; 1 inkstand, 50	5 50	
		1 Railroad Guide, 40 cents; 1 Phillips on Liens, $7	7 40	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		28 40
	5.	Robert Beall:		
		5 quires note-paper	2 50	
		10 packages note-envelopes	5 00	
		3 dozen pencils	3 00	
		2 packages door-cards	7 50	
		2 diaries	3 00	
		4 reams paper	20 00	
		1 ream legal cap	8 50	
		4 packages note	5 50	
		3 reams legal cap	22 00	
		6 bottles mucilage	8 00	
		1,000 envelopes	9 50	
		50 sheets blotting-card	5 00	
		2 boxes pens	2 00	
		½ dozen quarts ink	5 00	
		3 folders	1 00	
		10 reams manila paper	4 50	
		2 erasers	2 00	
		3 reams paper	22 00	
		3 boxes pens	2 00	
		1 dozen spools tape	15 00	
		1,000 envelopes	7 50	
		6 bottles red ink	2 00	
		5 dozen pen-holders	3 00	
		500 envelopes	2 50	
		6 folders	50	
		1 weight	1 00	
		½ dozen inkstands, $3; 4 dozen pencils, $4	7 00	
		1 dozen quarts ink, $10; 6 gross bands, $4.50	14 50	
		10 reams waste paper, $4.50; 4 pen-holders, $1.50	6 00	
		1 folder, 50 cents; 1 weight, $1; 2 boxes pens, $3	4 50	
				201 50
	5.	A. Brown, shoeing horses one month		15 00

1874.			
Aug. 6.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing, July		$23 33
	Telegraphing, July, for office Solicitor of Treasury		8 35
19.	J. G. Weaver:		
	Repairing chairs	$6 50	
	Taking up and cleaning carpets	21 00	
	Putting down carpets	21 00	
	2 sets casters and blocks on desk	6 00	
	(Office Solicitor of Treasury.)		54 50
19.	J. G. Weaver:		
	Repairing furniture	17 25	
	Making 1 desk	70 00	
			87 25
22.	John M. Judd, Life of Charles Sumner		1 50
22.	George W. Paschal, 1 copy Paschal's Digest of Decisions		15 00
25.	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.:		
	1 Dana's Reports, vol. 6, 8	10 00	
	1 Dudley's Georgia Reports	6 00	
	1 Idaho	6 00	
			22 00
26.	Great Falls Ice Company:		
	9,740 pounds of ice		97 40
22.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	4 holders	1 20	
	¼ thousand envelopes	1 13	
	½ ream manila	4 00	
	4 dozen holders	3 00	
	1 inkstand	60	
	2 gross bands	2 50	
	1 box fasteners	30	
	2 gross pens	2 00	
	2 gross pens	2 00	
	2,000 envelopes	16 00	
	500 envelopes	4 50	
	12 gross bands	3 00	
	1 ream note	3 00	
	1,000 fasteners	3 00	
	(For office Solicitor Treasury.)		46 23
31.	George Wilkeson:		
	Salary for driving Department carriage, August		70 00
31.	T. & J. W. Johnson:		
	1 Dana's Kentucky Reports, vol. 7	5 50	
	Postage	19	
			5 69
29.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
	Gas, July		6 25
31.	Patrick Sullivan:		
	Care three horses, August		90 00
31.	Julia Ferguson:		
	Washing towels one month		4 00
31.	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Subscription		75
Sept. 1.	Mary Harrison:		
	Sweeping, &c., office Solicitor Treasury, August		23 00
1.	The Graphic Company:		
	Subscription		12 00
2.	Helphenstein & Bently:		
	Brush, $2.50; comb, 75 cents	3 25	
	5 cakes soap	1 25	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		4 50

1874.				
Sept.	2.	George Wilkeson:		
		100 Washington and Georgetown tickets		$5 00
	5.	Franklin Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, August		31 98
	7.	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company:		
		Freight from New York on 2 cases		1 90
	7.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
		Gas, August		8 50
	10.	J. W. Boteler & Bro.:		
		½ dozen goblets		1 50
	11.	W. T. Minor:		
		Freight paid on 2 parcels		1 70
	21.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury, July		4 00
	14.	H. Sempken:		
		Repairing ice-pitcher		1 50
	23.	N. Steffan:		
		Putting in and glazing 12 lights		21 00
	24.	A. R. Shepherd & Co.:		
		6 boxes tapers		3 50
Oct.	1.	Mary Harrison:		
		Cleaning, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury, September		23 80
Sept.	30.	George Wilkeson:		
		For driving Department carriage, September		70 00
	12.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury, August		7 87
Oct.	1.	Henry Coleman:		
		Washing towels for quarter ending September 30, 1874		24 00
Sept.	12.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, August		15 56
Oct.	1.	Hiram Michaels:		
		Street-car tickets	$4 35	
		Expressage	40	
		Telegram	2 20	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury)		6 95
Sept.	30.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
		Subscription to New York Herald, World, and Times		7 23
	24.	Herman Baumgarten:		
		Repairing locks and keys	5 70	
		Repairing mail-bag	50	
		Hanging 40 pictures	15 00	
		164 yards gilt picture-cord	49 20	
		60 yards gilt picture-cord	9 00	
		Repairing file, 20 cents; and clock, $2	2 20	
				81 60
	9.	J. G. Weaver:		
		Piecing out case	18 00	
		Making new case	35 00	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury)		53 00
	4.	Lutz & Bro.:		
		Repairing harness		28 00
	10.	Robert Beall:		
		½ ream cap	3 75	
		1 box pens	1 00	
		1 box pens	1 50	
		½ dozen quarts ink	4 50	
		½ dozen mucilage	2 00	
		1½ dozen letter-clips	3 00	
		1 quart mucilage	1 25	
		1 mucilage-stand	2 00	
		2 gross pens	2 00	
		1 gross bands	1 50	
		500 envelopes	2 50	
		½ ream note	2 25	
		1 dozen sheets bristol-board	1 00	
				28 25
	17.	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.:		
		1 Robinson's Practice, v. 7		8 00

1874.				
Sept.	4.	R. Jones:		
		1 Life Chief-Justice Chase		$6 00
	23.	G. N. Rider:		
		Appleton's American Cyclopædia		12 00
Oct.	1.	Patrick Sullivan:		
		Care 3 horses, part of September		48 00
	2.	A. Brown:		
		Shoeing horses		11 00
		Washington Law Reporter:		
		Subscription		1 25
		Chronicle Publishing Company:		
		Subscription		75
		Julia Ferguson:		
		Washing towels, one month		4 00
		New York Tribune:		
		9 months' subscription		7 50
	6.	Baltimore Sun:		
		Subscription		1 10
		Franklin Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, September		66 93
		Washington Gas-light Company:		
		Gas, September		11 00
		Wm. H. Dunn:		
		2 office-desks	$150 00	
		2 office-chairs	40 00	
				190 00
Oct.	3.	Robert Beall:		
		1 vial pounce	0 30	
		1 pounce-box	1 00	
		500 envelopes	2 50	
		2 dozen pieces taste	1 50	
		½ dozen needles	50	
		2 reams cap	15 00	
		100 penholders	5 00	
		12 pots mucilage	3 50	
		1 ream note	4 00	
		2 baskets	3 00	
		1 ream wrapping-paper	10 50	
		1 ream cap	8 00	
		3 reams cap	22 50	
		2 penholders	80	
		2 boxes pens	3 25	
		500 envelopes	2 25	
		2 dozen red and blue pencils	5 00	
		½ dozen bottles ink	5 00	
		2 bundles waste-paper	9 00	
		12 quarts copying ink	15 00	
		1 dozen rolls tape	7 50	
				125 10
		Robert Beall:		
		Sumner's Work	4 00	
		Vol. second Memoirs Westminster Hall	3 50	
		1 Science of Law	1 75	
		Memoir of J. Q. Adams, vol. 2	5 00	
		Lives of Remarkable Criminals	6 00	
				20 25
	7.	Perry & Brother:		
		Towels		8 25
	8.	Thomas Kelly:		
		Hack-hire		1 50
	10.	Washington Nailor:		
		Livery of 3 horses, 15 days		45 00
	14.	Adams Express Company:		
		Freight on box from New York		1 75
		George Monroe		
		Hauling books		2 00

1874.			
Oct. 15.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury, September		$21 62
	Telegraphing, September		29 66
	Great Falls Ice Company:		
	Ice, 12,320 pounds, July, August, and September		123 20
17.	Thomas Binder:		
	Hack-hire		1 00
14.	A. J. Falls:		
	Expenses to New York and return on official business		36 75
4.	Little, Brown & Co.:		
	1 De Gex, McNaghton & Gordon	$30 00	
	1 De Gex & Jones, vol. 1	5 00	
	1 De Gex & Jones, vol. 2	5 00	
	1 English report, 1872, and binding, ½ calf	57 50	
	1 De Gex & Jones, vol. 3.	5 00	
	1 De Gex & Jones, vol. 4	5 00	
	1 De Gex, Fisher & Jones, vol. 1	5 00	
	1 De Gex, Fisher & Jones, vol. 2	5 00	
	1 De Gex, Fisher & Jones, vol. 3	5 00	
	1 De Gex, Fisher & Jones, vol. 4	5 00	
	1 De Gex, Jones & Smith, vol. 1	5 00	
	1 De Gex West's Chy. Reports	50 00	
	1 De Gex, Jones & Smith, vol. 2	5 00	
	1 English Reports, 1873, and binding, 9 vols., ½ calf	55 75	
	1 De Gex, Jones & Smith, vol. 3	5 00	
	1 vol. 2 Digest English Reports, ½ calf	8 00	
	1 De Gex, Jones & Smith, vol. 4	5 00	
			261 25
23.	John C. Hogan:		
	Repairing and taking down awnings		22 81
19.	Henry Coleman:		
	Express	6 20	
	Telegrams	2 64	
	Hack-hire	2 00	
	Postage and car-tickets	4 30	
	Picture-cord and rope	2 00	
	Porterage and labor	2 00	
			19 14
23.	Henry Coleman:		
	Car-tickets	3 00	
	Express and telegraph	3 35	
	Labor	1 00	
	Gum-arabic	1 00	
	Hack hire	1 00	
	Postage	20	
			9 55
3.	Adams Express Company:		
	Freight on parcel from Missouri		1 25
24.	John Shorter:		
	Labor, 4 days		4 00
	Andrew J. Joyce:		
	Repairing carriage		186 75
	G. N. Rider:		
	Appleton's American Cyclopædia, vols. 7 and 8, for office of Solicitor of Treasury		14 00
29.	H. E. Fry:		
	1 die		14 00
30.	C. P. Howell:		
	Cleaning 382 yards carpet	$38 20	
	Cleaning rugs	1 50	
			39 70

1874.
Oct. 31. George Wilkeson:

Salary for driving Department carriage, October		$70 00
F. A. Fill & Co.:		
Subscription for New York Republic, October		1 50
Robert Beall:		
History of Germany	$2 50	
Cairne's Political Economy	2 50	
Lieber on Civil Liberty	3 50	
John of Barneveld, 2 v	7 00	
Malthus on Population	4 00	
Walker on the Indian Question	1 50	
Plato's Dialogues, 4 v	8 00	
Carey's Social Science, 3 v	10 00	
German Emperors	3 00	
Bigelow's Life of Franklin	7 50	
Emerson's Prose, 2 v	5 00	
Froude's Ireland, 3 v	7 50	
List Emigrants and Exiles to America	10 50	
Everett's Orations, v. 4	3 00	
Life Samuel Adams, 3 v	12 50	
Life Lord Denman, 2 v	7 50	
Annual Register, 80 v	55 00	
Railroad Conspiracy Case	3 30	
Life Admiral Foote	3 50	
		157 30
Chronicle Publishing Co.:		
Subscription		75
Robert Beall:		
1 package note-paper	2 00	
6 dozen pencils	6 00	
4 gross bands	4 75	
4 gross bands	8 00	
4 gross bands	9 50	
1 great gross bands	3 00	
3 reams cap	22 50	
1 ream note	6 50	
1 ream note	6 00	
6 balls twine	2 00	
1 dozen bottles mucilage	15 00	
1 dozen bottles ink	10 00	
3 reams note	12 00	
1 gross bands	1 00	
3 reams cap	22 50	
1 ream cap	8 50	
2,000 envelopes	23 00	
4,000 envelopes	20 00	
3 dozen pencils	3 00	
1 box note and envelopes	1 50	
500 envelopes	5 50	
1 ream note	7 00	
Stamping	11 00	
1 dozen packs door-cards	3 50	
2 copy-press books	9 50	
2 letter-clip board	1 50	
		224 75
W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
Pitman's Lives of the Assassins	3 50	
Political Code of California	8 00	
Civil Code of California	8 00	
Civil Procedure of California	8 00	
Penal Code of California	4 00	
Compiled Laws of Nevada	16 00	
New York Reports	3 50	
Memoirs John Quincy Adams	5 00	
California Reports, v. 45	6 50	
Indiana Treason Cases	4 00	

1874.			
Oct. 31.	Pennsylvania Reports, v. 72	$5 00	
	Famous Trials	2 25	
	Laws District of Columbia	3 50	
	Lowenstein Trial	2 50	
	Illinois Reports	6 50	
	Maine Reports	5 00	
	Barbour's Chancery Reports	7 50	
	Georgia Reports	7 50	
	Massachusetts Reports	5 00	
	Trial of Lowenstein	2 00	
	Trial of Black	75	
	Law Review	1 25	
	Louisiana Annual Reports	9 50	
	Illinois Reports	6 00	
	New York Court of Appeals	3 50	
	Louisiana Annual Reports	9 50	
	Poor's Manual Railroads	5 20	
	Life of John Adams	5 00	
	Illinois Reports	6 50	
	North Carolina Reports	7 50	
	High on Legal Remedies	7 50	
	Phillips on Mechanic's Lien	7 50	
	Pennsylvania Reports, v. 73	5 00	
	Illinois Reports, v. 62	6 00	
	United States Digest, v. 4	7 50	
	California Reports	6 50	
	New York Supreme Court Reports	5 00	
	1 edition Missouri Reports, vols. 50 and 54	10 00	
	Grattan's Virginia Reports	6 00	
	Missouri Reports	5 00	
	1 Alabama Claims	2 50	
	1 edition Arkansas Reports	13 00	
	2 Rules Supreme Court	3 00	
	New York Supreme Court Reports	3 50	
			$255 95
	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	1,000 envelopes	11 00	
	2 erasers	80	
	1 dozen packs cards	1 20	
	2 reams cap	13 00	
	2 reams letter	10 00	
	1 ream letter	3 50	
	500 envelopes	9 00	
	50 sheets blotting-paper	5 00	
	1 quart ink	1 25	
	½ dozen qts. ink	7 50	
	½ dozen erasers	1 40	
	1 calendar	1 25	
	½ dozen erasers	3 00	
	1 dozen pen-holders	3 25	
	4 gross pens	5 00	
	6 dozen pencils	6 00	
	3 boxes fasteners	1 25	
	3 blotters	2 25	
	1 dozen pieces sponge	1 25	
	1,000 envelopes	10 00	
	500 envelopes	10 00	
	1 calendar, $1.25; 1 ruler, 75; 1 piece card-board, 10	2 10	
	1 blank book	3 50	
	2 rulers	1 50	
	9 boxes fasteners	3 30	
	2 boxes pens	4 00	
	2 boxes pens	3 00	
	6 blotters, $3; 1 pair shears, $1	4 00	
	50 sheets blotting-paper	5 00	
	5 reams paper	40 00	
	1 ream note	7 00	
	500 envelopes	5 00	
	3 reams paper	15 00	
	6 boxes bands	8 25	

1874.			
Oct. 31.	1 inkstand	$2 00	
	1 bottle ink	1 25	
	1 box pens	2 50	
	1 ream note	6 50	
	500 envelopes	3 50	
	2 racks, 60; 5 weights, $3	3 60	
	5 paper-cutters, $3; 5 sponge-cups, $3	6 00	
	5 gross pens	3 00	
	100 sheets blotting-paper	10 00	
	1 quart copying-ink	1 50	
	1 quart ink	1 00	
	4,000 envelopes	34 00	
	1 box pens	1 00	
	12 pieces rubber	1 75	
	½ dozen erasers	3 72	
	1 dozen taste	3 00	
	1 brush, (copying)	62	
	3 ribbons for stamps	6 00	
	2 great gross bands	4 00	
	2 boxes pens	2 50	
	1 ream paper	6 00	
	6 reams letter	48 00	$359 99
Nov. 2.	Adams Express Company:		
	Freight on box from Springfield, Mass		1 15
	J. G. Weaver:		
	Making 10 packing-boxes	15 00	
	Altering and putting down 2 carpets	7 50	
	Made and put down 49 yards carpet	7 05	
	Put down 15 carpets	45 00	74 55
	Hiram Michaels:		
	1 feather-duster	3 75	
	2 dozen soap	3 00	
	¼ gross matches	88	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		7 63
	J. G. Weaver:		
	Mending 3 chairs	2 00	
	Covering 3 desks	30 00	
	Covering and varnishing 2 desks	20 00	
	Making 3 desk-tops	22 50	
	Making and putting up 2 shades	13 00	
	Making 2 blocks for desk	1 00	
	Making 2 book-stands	15 00	
	Making and putting up 5 shades	22 50	
	Making and putting up 1 curtain	25 00	
	Making and putting up 1 cornice	6 50	
	Putting up 4 curtains	4 00	
	Putting 2 sets castors on case	5 00	
	Removing and repairing furniture	15 00	
	Upholstering lounge	22 50	
	Mending 2 chairs	1 00	
	Putting down matting	12 00	
	Putting up and repairing curtains	3 00	
			220 00
2.	Mary Harrison:		
	Cleaning, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury	25 88	
3.	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Advertising	96 00	
	Washington Nailor:		
	Livery of 3 horses, November	90 00	
	Julia Ferguson:		
	Washing towels one month	4 00	
	Franklin Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing, October	66 01	

1874.				
Nov.	3.	Sunday Morning Chronicle:		
		Advertising	$14 72	
	4.	The National Republican:		
		Advertising	78 75	
		Robert Beall:		
		Science of Law	1 75	
		Chitty on Contracts	13 00	
		Perry on Trusts	13 50	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		$28 25
		Robert Beall:		
		1 memorandum book	50	
		3 dozen pencils	3 00	
		1 inkstand	1 50	
		6 erasers	3 00	
		500 envelopes	2 00	
		1 box pens	1 50	
		1 dozen sheets bristol board	1 00	
		1 quart ink	4 50	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		17 00
	6.	S. D. Skeen:		
		Shoeing horse	3 50	
		Medical attendance	2 00	
				5 50
	7.	William F. Ford:		
		Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, vol. 2		7 00
	9.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
		Gas, October		17 00
	7.	Adams Express Company:		
		Freight on trunk to Saint Louis		9 75
	10.	Solomons & Chapman:		
		1 McPherson's Hand-book		2 50
	10.	Solomons & Chapman:		
		1 dozen rolls pins	1 25	
		5 reams letter	15 00	
		3 boxes seals	50	
		¼ pound sponge	50	
		¼ pound sponge	75	
		10 reams letter	42 50	
		1 pin-cushion	50	
		1 McGill's punch	35	
		1 box fasteners	40	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		61 75
Nov.	11.	Robert Beall:		
		2 reams cap	15 00	
		1 ream letter	5 00	
		4 packages note	8 00	
		2,000 envelopes	5 50	
		3 bottles ink	3 00	
		6 dozen pencils	6 00	
		3 gross bands	2 50	
				45 00
	11.	Bishop & Hazard, subscription to New York Herald and Daily Chronicle, September and October		5 15
	13.	The Evening Star Newspaper Company, advertising		45 65
	13.	J. B. Dawson, 1½ cords wood, sawing, &c		18 00
	20.	Herman Baumgarten, 2 stamp-ribbons		2 00
	21.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, October		94 98
	21.	Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury, October		20 63
	21.	J. G. Weaver, weather-stripping 5 windows, 212 feet		21 20
	21.	J. G. Weaver, making 138 file-boxes for office Solicitor of Treasury		97 50

1874.				
Nov.	30.	George Wilkeson, salary for driving Department carriage, from November 1 to November 30		$70 00
	28.	The National Republican, subscription, from September 1 to November 30		1 50
	30.	J. W. Boteler & Brother:		
		6 bottles Klenzer	$3 00	
		½ dozen spittoons, $3.75; 10 pounds soda, 50 cents	4 25	
		1 gross soap	30 00	
		1 ice-pitcher	22 00	
		1 table, $6.50; 2 dozen towels, $18	24 50	
		1 plated waiter	16 00	
		2 goblets	2 50	
				102 25
	30.	Chronicle Publishing Company, subscription		75
Dec.	1.	Hiram Michaels:		
		Car-tickets for office Solicitor of Treasury		4 75
Dec.	1.	Mary Harrison:		
		Sweeping, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury, November		24 00
		James L. Harmon:		
		Subscription to Baltimore Sun, two months		1 10
		Julia Ferguson:		
		Washing towels one month		4 00
		Washington Nailor:		
		Livery 3 horses to December 1		90 00
Nov.	30.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
		Subscription to New York Republic from November 30 to December 31		1 50
Dec.	2.	A. Brown:		
		Shoeing horses in October, November, and December		16 00
		Franklin Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, November		54 73
		Henry Egan:		
		8 dozen matches	2 20	
		6 bars soap	75	
		2 chamois	1 50	
		6 whisks, $1.50; ½ pound gum-arabic, 75 cents	2 25	
		Stove-polish	10	
		Emery-box	15	
				6 95
	4.	William S. Mitchell & Co.:		
		6 yards wire cord	90	
		48 yards carpet	120 00	
		34½ yards carpet	51 19	
				172 09
	5.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, November		80 44
	1.	Robert Beall:		
		50 pieces eraser	2 50	
		2 reams note	7 00	
		2 packages note	3 00	
		500 envelopes	2 00	
		2 erasers	50	
		2 boxes pens	2 00	
		1 box pens	1 50	
		1 box seals	40	
		1 memorandum-book	50	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		19 40

1874.				
Dec.	1.	Robert Beall:		
		3 reams cap	$21 50	
		2 packages note	4 00	
		2 dozen ink	8 10	
		100 sheets blotting, $2.85; 1 ream waste-paper	3 01	
		1 dozen pencils, 76 cents; 1 quart ink	1 11	
		1 dozen taste	85	
		1 ball twine, 40 cents; 1 ball hemp, 21 cents	61	
		1 paper-weight	1 00	
				$40 18
		Robert Beall:		
		1 Railroad Guide	40	
		Sedgwick's Statutory Laws	7 50	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		7 90
		Robert Beall:		
		1 set Parkman's works	17 50	
		1 German Universities	1 75	
		Sedgwick's Statutory Laws	7 50	
		1 Bailey's Dictionary	3 00	
		1 Field's Memories	2 00	
		Memoirs of Adams	5 00	
				36 75
	7.	Bishop & Hazard:		
		Subscriptions to New York Herald and Chronicle		2 75
	9.	Mrs. A. F. Lewis:		
		5 gross pens		5 00
	8.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury		13 90
	12.	W. D. Wyvill:		
		Resetting grate and casing with soap-stone	12 00	
		Casing 3 fire-places with fire-brick	30 00	
		1 grate	10 00	
		Repairing grate and new basket	16 00	
				68 00
	11.	Herman Baumgarten:		
		1 door-key	50	
		Hanging picture	3 00	
		Hanging 3 clocks and repairing same	3 50	
		5 picture-nails	75	
		Hanging 2 bells	2 50	
		Repairing 2 locks	25	
		Fitting 2 keys	50	
		Picking locks	15	
		1 yard cord	15	
		1 door-key	50	
		1 desk-key	25	
		Picking 3 locks and repairing	50	
		Fitting 2 keys	50	
		Fitting 1 key	25	
		1 label	20	
		Gilt tacks	25	
				13 55
	12.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
		Gas, November		17 00
	11.	Jacob Brekers:		
		5 days' labor		4 00
	15.	George W. Paschal:		
		2 volumes Paschal's Digest of Laws of Texas		25 00
	14.	W. F. Morgan & Co.:		
		Expenses of package per Abyssinia		13 18

1874. Dec. 18.	W. Whelan:		
	Changing and hanging chandeliers and running gas-pipe, &c., 10 feet pipe, $2; 5 fittings, 60 cents	$2 60	
	1 2-light bracket, $8; 1 chimney, 20 cents	8 20	
	Gas-fitter and assistant, 1 day	6 00	
			$16 80
23.	Henry Coleman:		
	Washing towels, 1 quarter		24 00
31.	George Wilkeson:		
	Salary for driving Department carriage, December		70 00
24.	A. F. Lewis:		
	4 gross pens		6 00
31.	G. W. Smith:		
	Washing towels, 1 month		4 00
26.	W. F. Morgan & Co.:		
	Delivery order and expenses per steamer Java		11 68
29.	Adams Express Company:		
	Freight on box from New York		1 60
31.	J. B. Dawson:		
	2½ cords wood, sawing, &c		30 00
1875. Jan'y 2.	Bishop & Hazard:		
	Subscription to Herald and Chronicle		2 75
	Mary Harrison:		
	Cleaning and sweeping office of the Solicitor of Treasury, for December	20 00	
	Washing towels	4 44	
			24 44
	Hiram Michaels:		
	Express charges	75	
	Car-tickets	3 00	
	Soap	1 00	
	Brooms, ½ dozen	2 40	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		7 15
4.	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Subscription, December		75
	Franklin Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing, December		57 65
	Great Falls Ice Company:		
	10,420 pounds ice		104 20
Jan. 5.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
	Subscription New York Herald, 1 month		1 50
1874. Dec. 10.	John M. Judd:		
	1 copy Casket Reminiscences		2 00
1875. Jan. 6.	Washington Nailor:		
	1 month's livery of 3 horses		90 00
6.	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
	Gas, December		18 00
6.	F. Thorpe:		
	Painting portrait of Attorney-General Akerman		500 00
1.	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:		
	100 tickets		5 00

1875.			
Jan. 1.	Robert Beall:		
	1 dozen sheets blotting-paper, 35 cents; 1 box wax	$2 85	
	2 balls twine	30	
	1 pen-wiper	1 50	
	1 box quills, $1.50; 3 bottles writing-fluid, $2.25	3 75	
	3 bottles ink	3 00	
	3 bottles ink	1 02	
	1 box pens	1 50	
	1 ream wrapping-paper	18	
	¼ ream paper	3 75	
	1,000 fasteners	3 50	
			$18 85
	Deduct 1 box waste returned, $2.50. (For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		
1.	Robert Beall:		
	1 Rogest's Thesaurus	2 00	
	May's Constitutional History	3 50	
	1 Benjamin on Sales	7 50	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		13 00
8.	Jacob Brekler:		
	Washing windows, &c		2 50
8.	Lutz & Bro.:		
	1 duster, $4.50; 3 whips, $6	10 50	
	Patent-leather collar, $6; 1 double shaft-band, $3	9 00	
	1 pair round driving-reins	8 50	
	Repairing harness	2 50	
	Repairing traces, $1; 2 blankets, $26	27 00	
	1 robe, $28; 1 strap, $1	29 00	
			86 50
1.	T. & J. W. Johnson:		
	1 Alabama Reports, volumes 4, 6, 7, and 9		48 00
6.	N. S. Saunders:		
	1 set, 8 volumes, "Report of Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War"		25 00
9.	J. W. Boteler:		
	2 dusters, $9; ½ dozen goblets, $4.50	13 50	
	½ dozen whisks	3 00	
	2 baskets	15 00	
			31 50
8.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	1 Political Code of California, 2 volumes	8 00	
	1 Civil Code of California, 2 volumes	8 00	
	1 Civil Procedure of California, 2 volumes	8 00	
	1 Penal Code of California, 1 volume	4 00	
	1 Compiled Laws of Nevada, 2 volumes	16 00	
	1 New York Reports, volume 5	3 50	
	1 California Reports, volume 45	6 50	
	1 Pennsylvania Reports, volume 72	5 00	
	1 Famous Trials	2 25	
	1 Illinois Reports, volume 59	6 50	
	1 Maine Reports, volume 61	5 00	
	1 edition New York Superior Reports, volumes 34 and 35	13 00	
	1 Georgia Reports, volume 48	7 50	
	1 Barbour's Chancery Reports, volume 1	7 50	
	1 Massachusetts Reports, volume 109	5 00	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
	1 Louisiana Annual Reports, volume 25	9 50	
	1 Illinois Reports, volume 60	6 00	
	1 New York Court of Appeals Reports, volume 54	3 50	
	1 Louisiana Annual Reports, volume 24	9 50	
	1 Illinois Reports, volume 61	6 50	
	1 North Carolina Reports, volume 70	7 50	
	1 High on Extra Legal Remedies	7 50	
	1 Pennsylvania Reports, volume 73	5 00	

1875. Jan. 8.	1 Brickell's Digest, 2 volumes	$22 00	
	1 Illinois Reports, volume 62	6 00	
	1 United States Digest, volume 1, $7.50; 1 California Reports, volume 45, $6.50	14 00	
	1 New York Supreme Court Reports, volume 3	5 00	
	1 Grattan's Reports, volume 23	6 00	
	1 edition Missouri Reports, volumes 53, 54, and 55	15 00	
	1 New York Supreme Court Reports, volume 8	3 50	
	1 Georgia Reports, volume 49	7 50	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
	Deduct third volume New York Supreme, (returned) $5, (For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		$237 25
7.	Robert Beall:		
	2 dozen taste	1 70	
	2 boxes pens	3 50	
	1 dozen penknives	24 00	
	4 reams letter	12 00	
	6 dozen ink	24 00	
	1 ream cap	7 00	
	50 reams waste-paper	8 50	
	2 copy-books	5 00	
			85 70
9.	W. H. Boyd:		
	2 copies City Directory		10 00
12.	Franklin Philp:		
	1 ream note	7 00	
	500 envelopes	5 00	
	1 box note	2 00	
	5 packets envelopes	1 50	
	2 boxes note	4 00	
	10 packets envelopes	4 00	
	½ ream note	2 00	
	5 packets envelopes	1 50	
			27 00
14.	Edward McPherson:		
	Hand-book Politics, 1872	2 50	
	Hand-book Politics, 1874	2 50	
	Manual for 1860	1 00	
			6 00
16.	J. G. Weaver:		
	Covering 2 desks	20 00	
	Covering 2 chairs	3 00	
	Cane-seating 1 chair	1 75	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		24 75
	Robert Beall:		
	Conflict between Religion and Science	1 75	
	Phillimore's Private Laws	5 00	
	Poste's Roman Law	6 00	
	Evelyn's Diary	3 75	
	Pepy's Diary	3 75	
	British Almanac and Companion, 1875	2 50	
			22 75
15.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing in November and December		33 84
	Telegraphing in November and December for office of Solicitor of Treasury		27 10
18.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	1 McPherson's Hand-book for office Solicitor of Treasury		2 50
18.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	⅙ dozen weights, 48 cents; inkstand, $1	1 48	
	4 gross pens, $1.80; 1 bottle pounce, 1 cent	1 81	
	⅙ dozen sponge, 16 cents; 1 pounce-box, 1 cent	17	
	⅙ dozen erasers	12	
	¼ dozen holders	75	
	⅙ dozen holders	12	

1875.				
Jan. 18.	1 sponge-cup	$0 08		
	2 dozen pounce, 24 cents; 1 dozen pounce-boxes, 5 cents	29		
	3 pounds sponge, $3.69; 4 holders, 72 cents	4 41		
	3 gross bands, 33 cents; 3 gross bands, 33 cents	66		
	½ dozen holders	1 13		
				$11 02
	Solomons & Chapman:			
	½ ream manila	3 00		
	1 pound sponge	1 23		
	1,000 envelopes	3 25		
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)			7 48
21.	Hollander Brothers:			
	2 combs	1 00		
	2 brushes	2 50		
				3 50
23.	J. G. Weaver:			
	Fixing cornice on case, $1.75; fixing 1 chair, 50 cents	2 25		
	1 looking-glass hat-rack	2 50		
	1 man ½ day's repairs	2 00		
	Repaired 1 chair, 75 cents; upholstered 2 chairs, $2.50	3 25		
	Covered 2 desks, $20; upholstered 1 lounge, $20	40 00		
	Repaired 1 case, $7.50; glass in door, $2.75	10 25		
	Altering carpet, $8; putting down same, $3	11 00		
	Fixing 5 shades, $2; repairing 2 cases, $10	12 00		
				83 25
	Steven and Haynes:	£	s.	d.
Jan. 25.	Cooke's Common Pleas Reports	3	3	0
	Law Magazine		14	6
	Brooks' New Cases and Marche's Translation	4	4	0
	Law Magazine		15	0
	Kelynge's Crown Cases	4	4	0
	Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	2	2	0
	Law Magazine		15	0
	Phillimore's International Law, volume 3	1	16	0
	Dowling & Ryland, 9 volumes; Manning & Ryland, 5 volumes	14	00	0
	Revised Statutes, volumes 4 and 5	3	00	0
	Irish Reports, volume 7	3	15	0
	Summing up of the Tichborne Trial		5	0
	Box and Insurance		13	0
	Bruce on Ultra Vires	1	1	0
	Clarke's Extradition		18	0
	Archbold's Pleading	1	11	6
	Bispham on Descent	1	11	6
	Brown's Law of Fixtures		9	0
	Brown's Law of Limitation	1	8	0
	Browning on Divorce		12	0
	Brunker's Commercial Law Digest, 2 volumes	6	6	0
	Chitty, Precedent in Pleading	1	18	0
	Copinger on Copyright		18	0
	Coryton on Stage Right		7	6
	Daniell on Chancery Practice and Forms, 3 volumes	5	16	0
	Daniell on Pandects		10	6
	Green's Roman Law		6	0
	Juridicial Society Papers		5	0
	Kerr on Discovery		12	0
	May's Parliament	2	00	0
	Black Book of the Admiralty	1	12	0
	Moore's Abstract of Title		10	6
	Ortolan's Roman Law	1	8	0
	Paley on Convictions	1	1	0
	Russell's Mercantile Agency		14	0
	Woodfall's Landlord	1	18	0
	Law of Nations	1	10	0
	Fischer's Digest, 1873	1	00	0
	Aychbourne's Forms		14	0
	Phillimore's International Law, volume 12	4	7	0
	Greenwood Martin's Magisterial Law	2	2	0
	Brown's Law Dictionary	1	1	0

1875.	Steven & Haynes—Continued.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 25.	Kenyon's Life of Kenyon	18 0	
	Boswell's Johnson	2 2 0	
	Burnet's Life of Hale	7 6	
	Twin's Life of Eldon	1 5 0	
	Stubbs' Select Charter	12 6	
	Packing-case and insurance, fees consul, and affidavit	2 00 0	
	Law Magazine	17 6	
	The Law	3 0	
	Law Magazine	12 6	
			$513 76
	George Wilkeson:		
31.	Salary for driving Department carriage from January 1 to January 31		70 00
	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
29.	1 Lawrence on Visitation and Search	$1 50	
	1 Dillon on Historical Evidence	1 00	
	1 Georgia Reports, volume 49	7 50	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
	1 Edition New Hampshire Reports, volumes 49 to 52 inclusive	20 00	
	1 Madison's Works, volumes 2 and 3, $7; Bancroft's United States, volume 10, $3	10 00	
	1 Heyl's Import Duties	3 00	
	1 New York Reports, volume 55	3 50	
	1 Lund's Analytical Index	6 50	
	1 Wright's Index, $5.25; 1 Iowa Reports, volume 36, $6	11 25	
	1 Brewster's Digest	5 00	
	1 Purdon's Digest, 2 volumes	15 00	
	1 Pronbat's & Haly's Practice, 3 volumes	19 50	
	1 Perry on Trusts, 2 volumes	15 00	
	1 Domestic Life of Washington	2 50	
	1 Causes Celebres, 3 volumes	13 50	
	1 Iowa Report, volume 35	5 50	
	1 Sedgwick on Damages	8 50	
	4 numbers Internal Revenue Record	60	
	1 Telegraph Cases	6 00	
	1 Internal Revenue Record	15	
	1 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports, volume 11	7 50	
	1 Wharton's Law of Negligence	7 50	
	1 Missouri Reports, volume 56	5 00	
	1 North Carolina Reports, volume 71	7 50	
	1 Maryland Reports, volume 38, $5.50; 1 Massachusetts Reports, volume 110, $5	10 50	
	1 Bacon's Essays	2 00	
	1 Maryland Reports, volume 39, $5.50; 1 Pennsylvania Reports, volume 74, $5	10 50	
	1 Abbott's National Digest, $7.50; 1 Freeman's Cotenantcy, $7.50	15 00	
	1 Redfield's American Cases, $7.50; 1 Law Review, $1.25	8 75	
	1 Law Register, 50 cents; 1 edition Fischer's Patent Cases, volumes 4, 5, and 6	75 50	
			306 50
	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
31.	Subscription for Herald		1 75
	Chronicle Publishing Co.:		
Feb. 1.	Subscription 1 month		75
	J. L. Harmon:		
1.	Subscription to Baltimore Sun		1 10
	Hiram Michaels:		
1.	Express-charges	$1 50	
	Car-tickets	2 00	
	(For office Solicitor of the Treasury.)		3 50
	Mary Harrison:		
1.	Cleaning, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury, January		23 44
	Franklin Telegraph Co.:		
1.	Telegraphing, January		74 84

1875.		William Ballantyne:		
Jan.	30.	½ dozen taste	$0 84	
		½ dozen ink, (carmine,)	1 18	
		3 gross bands	2 25	
		1 pound wax	95	
		½ dozen folders	1 41	
		(For office Solicitor of the Treasury.)		$6 63
		A. Brown:		
Feb.	1.	Shoeing horses, December 22, and in January		19 50
		Maria Oden:		
	2.	Washing towels		4 00
		Washington Nailor:		
	2.	Livery of 3 horses, 1 month		90 00
		Baldwin Brothers & Co.:		
	4.	Expenses of 1 package, express steamer Parthia		13 35
		J. Disturnell:		
	4.	6 copies United States Register		6 00
		Lutz & Bro.:		
	5.	1 set single harness	54 00	
		1 fly-hook	3 50	
		Repairing harness, $2; 1 hitch-strap, $1	5 00	
		1 strap, 37 cents; repairing harness, $4	4 37	
		1 whip-thong	50	
				61 37
		Robert Beall:		
	1.	Greville Memoirs, 2 volumes	4 00	
		Tyson's Arctic Adventures	4 00	
		Memoir of Adams, volume 4	5 00	
				13 00
		Robert Beall:		
	1.	History of the Commune	4 00	
		Vatican Decrees	1 00	
				5 00
	1.	Robert Beall:		
		3 reams letter	9 00	
		2 reams cap	12 50	
		3 dozen bottles ink	7 00	
		1 box note	2 00	
		5 packages envelopes	2 50	
		2 dozen pencils	2 00	
		4 packages envelopes	2 00	
		25 packages envelopes	12 50	
		1,000 envelopes	3 10	
				52 10
	6.	Warren, Choate & Co.:		
		1 North American Review, 1875		6 00
	8.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
		Gas, January		21 25
	8.	William H. Dempsey:		
		50 envelopes	28	
		2 pencils	8	
		1 quart ink, 1 eraser	81	
		3,000 envelopes	16 80	
		25 dozen pencils	12 00	
		5,000 envelopes	28 00	
				57 97
	9.	William Chase:		
		Hauling 1 chest official papers to Department of Justice		1 25

1875.			
Feb. 12.	Bishop & Hazard:		
	Subscription to New York Herald and daily Chronicle		$2 75
8.	William H. Dempsey:		
	3 dozen pencils	$1 44	
	3 quarts ink	1 50	
	1,000 envelopes	5 60	
	2,000 envelopes	5 60	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		19 74
15	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	telegraphing, January		93 31
	telegraphing, January, for office Solicitor of Treasury		24 65
17.	Andrew J. Joyce:		
	4 new wheels and tires	50 00	
	setting back axle	2 00	
	piecing hub-bolts and 2 nuts	1 00	
	pair of lamps	18 00	
	painting and varnishing carriage	35 00	
	3 bolts	75	
	repairing bottom carriage	5 00	
	new cover on dash, $8; rubber apron, $8	16 00	
	covering 7 glass frames, $15; covering rockers, $4	19 00	
	new oil carpet, $1; repairing step-cover, $1.50	2 50	
	2 buttons and repairing cushion	50	
	new lining in hood	3 00	
	1 strap	25	
	repair spring-roller	5 00	
			158 00
18.	Adams Express Company, freight on 2 boxes from Cincinnati		3 10
17.	G. N. Rider:		
	Vols. 9 and 10, Appleton's Cyclopædia		12 00
17.	Vols. 9 and 10, Appleton's Cyclopædia for office Solicitor of Treasury		14 00
20.	Gustave Bossange:		
	1 Accarias, Précis de droit romain, vol. 1	Fr. 9 00	
	½ brown morocco	2 00	
	1 Bonnir, Traité pratique des preuves, 2 volumes	18 40	
	1 Bluntschli, Droit international codifié	8 00	
	½ calf	2 00	
	1 Bufurir, Condition dans les actes juridiques	6 30	
	1 Bravard Veyrières et Demangeat Traite de Droit commercial, 6 vols., one missing	43 00	
	½ calf	10 00	
	1 Conder Rubende Résumé répétitions écrites sur le droit romain	4 50	
	½ morocco	1 50	
	1 Calvo, Ch., Droit international, etc	27 00	
	½ calf	6 00	
	1 Demorangeat, Cours de droit romain	18 00	
	½ calf	5 00	
	1 Demorangeat, Des obligations solidaires	5 40	
	½ calf	2 00	
	1 Ducory, Histoire de l'extradition	1 80	
	½ brown morocco	2 00	
	1 Foelix & Demangeat, Droit international privie	13 50	
	½ green morocco	4 00	
	1 Fiore Pasquale, Nouveau droit international public	13 50	
	½ morocco	4 00	
	1 Fregier, T. C., Paraphrase grecque des institutes par Theophile, (1847)	7 00	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Fresquet, R., Des res mancipi & nec mancipi, (1858)	90	
	½ calf	1 75	
	1 Giraud Des nexi, (1848)	10 00	
	½ morocco	3 25	
	1 Giraud, Novum enchiridion juris romani	5 40	
	½ morocco	1 50	

1875. Gustave Bossange—Continued.

Feb. 20.	1 Giraud, Juris romani antique	Fr. 3 60	
	½ morocco	1 50	
	1 Glasson, Étude sur la donation à cause de mort	3 60	
	½ calf	2 00	
	1 Grelbt, Demarzeau bureau romain, (1858)	6 30	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Heisser, Personnes morales en droit romain	2 25	
	½ morocco	2 25	
	1 Heffter, Droit international public Europe	16 20	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Joly, M., Le barreau de Paris	3 15	
	½ morocco	1 50	
	1 Leyost Effets juridiques des travaux de defauts	3 60	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Machelard, Des obligations naturelles	6 30	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Mackeldy, Manuel de droit romain, (1846)	8 00	
	½ morocco	3 25	
	1 Mayns, Ch., Cours de droit romain	9 00	
	1 Montreuil, Histoire du droit byzantin	21 00	
	½ morocco	6 00	
	1 Pellot, Exposé des principes généraux en droit romain, (1850)	20 00	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Pellot, Précis d'un cours sur le droit privi des romains, (1850)	6 75	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Pellot, Textes choisis des pandects	5 40	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	1 Picot, Traités de l'extradition	1 35	
	½ calf	1 75	
	1 Savigny, Traité de la possession en droit romain	10 80	
	½ morocco	2 25	
	1 St. Albin, Logique judicaire, (1841)	3 15	
	½ morocco	1 50	
	1 Vareilles, Sommaire étude sur l'erreur	4 50	
	½ calf	2 00	
	1 Vernet, P., Textes choisis sur la théorie des obligations en droit romain	3 60	
	½ morocco	2 00	
	Walter, Histoire de la procédure civil chez les romains, (1841)	5 00	
	½ calf	2 00	
	Expenses from Paris, Havre, and shipping	11 15	
	Insurance and policy	7 00	
	Case and packing	6 90	
	Postage	1 50	
	Commission, 5 per cent	22 45	
	Total, in gold, $93.32; premium, $13.99		$107 31

Gustave Bossange:

1 Savigny, Traité du droit romain traduit de l'allemand, 8 vols	Fr. 250 00	
½ morocco	16 00	
1 Littré, Dictionnaire de la langue française	108 00	
1 Accaones, Théorie des contrats	7 20	
½ morocco	2 50	
1 Etienne, Traité des actiones, traduit de l'allemand	1 80	
½ morocco	2 00	
Expenses from Paris, Havre, and shipping	11 65	
Insurance and policy	7 00	
Case and packing	4 65	
Postage	1 00	
Commission, 5 per cent	20 60	
Total, gold, $85.62; premium, $12.81		98 43

23. Alex. Reed:

Hauling 2 boxes to Capitol	1 00

1875.			
Feb. 26.	John C. Hogan:		
	Repairing flag		$8 00
27.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
	Subscription to Herald		1 75
	James A. Nisenger:		
	1 stamp		1 00
28.	George Wilkeson:		
	Salary driving Department carriage, February		70 00
March 1.	Hiram Michaels:		
	Street-car tickets	$4 00	
	One punch	75	
	Hammer	50	
	Tacks	8	
	Duster	2 75	
	(For Office Solicitor of Treasury.)		8 08
	Mary Harrison:		
	Sweeping, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury, February		24 50
Feb. 27.	Robert Beall:		
	1 Prince Consort	2 00	
	Earl Russell's Recollections	3 00	
	Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. —	11 00	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		16 00
27.	Robert Beall:		
	10 reams waste-paper	1 60	
	4 dozen sheets blotting	1 40	
	2 inkstands	80	
	1 pen and holder	3 50	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		7 30
March 2.	Washington Nailor, livery of 3 horses, 1 month		90 00
1.	Warren Choate & Co.:		
	1 inkstand	1 00	
	1 paper-weight	1 00	
	40 packs visiting-cards	3 34	
	1 gross copying-books	19 50	
	2 gross packs visiting-cards	2 00	
	3 bankers' inkstands	3 00	
			29 84
2.	H. Coleman:		
	comb and brush	2 50	
	postage on letters to England	71	
	express	50	
	oxalic acid	10	
	pins	1 25	
	tacks	30	
	candles	8	
	matches	12	
			5 56
3.	Maria Oden, washing towels		4 00
3.	Chronicle Publishing Company, subscription to Chronicle		75
4.	W. H. Hazard, subscription to Herald and Chronicle		2 75
4.	J. O. Jewell, car-tickets		5 00
5.	W. H. Dunn:		
	office-table, No. 19	45 00	
	office-table, No. 1	14 00	
			59 00
5.	John Shelton, hauling books to Capitol and court-house		2 00
6.	Robert Beall:		
	Earl Russell's Suggestions	3 00	
	Stephens's Criminal Law	5 00	
	Life of Blackstone	4 00	
			12 00

1875.

March 6. Washington Gas-light Company, gas, February .....

6. A. R. Shepherd, 2 boxes wax-tapers .....

8. J. B. Dawson:

½ cord oak	$4 00
sawing, &c	2 00

8. Franklin Telegraph Company, telegraphing, February .....

10. J. H. Warwick, 1 terrestrial planisphere .....

10. Robert Beall:

1 ream paper	12 10
1,000 envelopes	3 10
3 dozen taste	2 55
1 dozen bottles ink	4 05
10 pounds twine	4 00
2 packages note-paper	5 00
2 reams paper	24 20
10 reams waste-paper	1 60
1,000 envelopes	4 00
2 dozen taste	1 70
½ dozen needles	1 25
1 box note	2 00
12 spools tape	9 00
4 dozen taste	3 40
1 box note	2 00
1 dozen packages door-cards	4 50
8 dozen sheets blotting-cards	2 80
5 quarts ink	5 00
2 reams paper	24 20
4,000 envelopes	12 40

10. William Grant, hauling books .....

13. Adams Express Company, freight on package from Boston .....

15. Solomons & Chapman:

4 dozen holders	72
2 match-boxes	50
1½ pounds sponge	1 84
½ dozen pencils	38
1 weight	1 00

(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)

15. Adams Express Company, freight on package from Saint Louis ..

20. J. G. Weaver:

mending chairs	6 75
1 envelope-case	10 00
1 book-rack-case	8 00

(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)

20. J. G. Weaver:

covered 2 doors and repaired	10 00
2 lights for doors	4 00
mending chairs	2 50
1 incline book-case	35 00
1 sign-name on picture	2 00
repaired 6 window-curtains, &c	3 00
repaired 2 desks and 2 chairs	6 50
1 book-case	50 00

23. C. A. Sharretts:

2 paper-punches .....

American Law Register:

Subscription 1 year .....

25. Western Union Telegraph Company:

Telegraphing, February .....

Telegraphing, February, for office Solicitor of Treasury .....

1875. March 27.	Leonard Scott Publishing Company:		
	Subscription to British Quarterlies		$22 50
31.	George Wilkeson:		
	Salary for driving Department carriage, March		70 00
29.	H. Coleman:		
	Washing towels for quarter ending March 31		24 00
30.	All Day City Item:		
	Advertising		57 60
	J. H. Robinson:		
	Expenses of 4 trips to New York		138 59
31.	Great Falls Ice Company:		
	9,640 pounds ice		79 75
	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	2 blotters	$1 50	
	6 boxes pens	3 00	
	10 boxes pens	5 00	
	1 ream note	2 00	
	1 ream quarto-post	3 00	
	6 boxes pens	3 00	
	500 cards	7 50	
	1,000 envelopes	2 50	
	4 reams letter	12 00	
	5 reams cap	17 50	
	10 pounds gum-arabic	2 20	
	12 quarts mucilage	7 20	
	4 reams paper	14 00	
	1 ream note-paper	2 00	
	1 mucilage-brush	40	
	2 boxes pens, $1; 3,000 envelopes	8 50	
	2 reams paper	6 00	
	2 gross pens	1 00	
	1 ream post, $2.50; 3½ pounds gum-arabic	3 25	
	2 copying-brushes, $1.25; 2 thermometers, $3	4 25	
	1 ream post, $7; 1 ream cap, $2.50	10 50	
	1 box pens	50	
	10 reams paper	30 00	
	4 gross pens, $2; 1 pound gum, 22 cents; 2 shears, $2	4 22	
	2 quarts mucilage	1 20	
	5 reams cap, $10.50; 2 reams paper, $11	21 50	
	2 reams paper	6 00	
	2 reams paper	6 00	
	2 reams cap-paper	7 00	
	5 reams note, $10; ½ dozen shears, $6	16 00	
	2 quarts mucilage	1 20	
	5 reams cap, $10.50; 2 reams paper, $11	21 50	
	2 reams post	6 00	
	2 reams letter	6 00	
	2 reams cap	7 00	
	5 reams note, $10; ½ dozen shears, $6	16 00	
	2 reams post, $14; 2 reams cap, $7	21 00	
	2 copying-bowls, $1.75; ½ envelope-paper, $2.50	4 25	
	1 ream paper, $5.50; 4 boxes pens, $2	7 50	
	1 quart ink	1 25	
	1 dozen fasteners	5 00	
	1 blank book	4 00	
	6 sheets oil-paper	1 50	
	1,000 envelopes	2 50	
	5 reams letter	15 00	
	1,000 envelopes	2 50	
	2 boxes pens, $1; 6 pairs shears, $6	7 00	
	3 reams cap	10 50	
	500 cards	7 50	
	4 boxes pens	2 00	
	2 reams cap	7 00	
	1 ream paper, $5.50; 1 ream note, $2	7 50	
	4 gross pens	2 00	

1875.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison—Continued.		
March 31.	1 ream post paper	$7 00	
	1 ream paper	5 50	
	3 reams foolscap paper	10 50	
	1 ream note	2 00	
	5 reams cap	17 50	
	7 gross pens, $3.50; 1 blank book, $3	6 50	
	1 ream cap	7 00	
	1 dozen fasteners, $5; 2,000 envelops, $5	10 00	
	1 ream paper, $7.50; 2 reams cap, $7	14 50	
	1 box pens	50	
	2 reams cap	7 00	
	1 pen-wiper	1 00	
			$405 72
31	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	1 each New Hampshire Reports, vols. 49 to 52	20 00	
	1 Arkansas Reports	5 00	
	1 New York	3 50	
	1 Iowa	5 50	
	1 Blatchford	7 50	
	1 Hilliard on Remedies in Tort	7 50	
	1 Wharton's Law of Negligence	7 50	
	1 Smith's Leading Cases	19 50	
	1 Missouri Reports	5 00	
	1 North Carolina Reports	7 50	
	1 General Law Oregon	10 00	
	1 Maryland Reports	5 50	
	1 Massachusetts Reports, vol. 110	5 00	
	1 Maryland Reports	5 50	
	1 Pennsylvania Reports	5 00	
	1 Abbott's National Digest	7 50	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
	1 Case of Virginius	50	
	1 Illinois Reports	6 00	
	1 Iowa Reports	6 00	
	1 Massachusetts Reports, vol. 115	5 00	
	1 New York Superior Reports	3 00	
	1 Sawyer Circuit Court Reports	7 00	
	1 Hilliard on Mortgages	15 00	
	1 New Hampshire Reports, $5; DeColyar on Guaranties, $6.50	11 50	
	1 New York Court of Appeals	3 50	
	1 each New Hampshire Reports	10 00	
	1 Benedict's District Court Reports	10 00	
	1 Smith's Manual Common Law	3 00	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		208 75
29.	D. B. Canfield & Co.:		
	Subscription one year for American Law Register		5 00
31.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	4 gross pens, $2; 2 shears, $2	4 00	
	2 quarts mucilage	1 20	
	1 pound gum	22	
	6 gross pens, $6.50; 1 pair shears, $1	7 50	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		12 92
31.	Herman Baumgarten:		
	1 stamp	10 00	
	6 stamp ribbons	7 50	
	1 die and ribbon	2 50	
			20 00
April 1.	Baltimore Sun:		
	Subscription		1 10
1.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
	Subscription to Herald		1 75
1.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
	4 sheets tracing-paper		1 00

1875.

April 1.	Hiram Michaels:		
	Supplying numbers of American Law Register	$1 00	
	2 keys	1 00	
	Car-fare	1 10	
	Commissioner's fees	1 00	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		$4 10
1.	Treecy Belvige:		
	Washing towels for office Solicitor of Treasury		3 00
1.	Mary Harrison:		
	Sweeping, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury, March		21 38
1.	Maria Orton:		
	Washing towels		4 00
2.	A. Brown:		
	Shoeing horses		18 00
2.	Keyes & Co.:		
	Livery, 3 horses, for March		90 00
2.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
	Gas, March		18 75
2.	Warren Choate & Co.:		
	2 reams note	6 00	
	1,000 envelopes	4 50	
	12 gross pencils	9 00	
	1 ream note	7 00	
	1,000 envelopes	12 00	
	4 press copying-books	10 40	
	500 envelopes	5 00	
	2 press copying-books	5 20	
			59 10
2.	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Subscription		75
5.	Robert Beall:		
	1 dozen rolls pins	1 50	
	½ dozen mucilage-stands	1 50	
	1 pin-cushion	1 00	
	1 ruling-pen	75	
	3 boxes bands	75	
	3 gross bands	2 00	
	1 pencil	2 00	
	2 blotters	60	
	½ dozen bottles ink	2 03	
			12 13
7.	Caleb Washington:		
	Scrubbing, washing windows, &c		4 50
8.	National Republican:		
	Subscription		8 00
5.	Robert Beall:		
	1 Short History English People	2 00	
	Statesman's Year-Book	3 50	
	Maine's Early Institutions	3 00	
	1 French Revolution	1 00	
	Hilliard on New Trials	7 50	
	Powell on Appellate Law	5 50	
	Crocker on Sheriffs	7 50	
	Waterman on Set-off	7 50	
	Story's Conflict of Laws	7 50	
	Schouler on Domestic Relations	7 50	
	Schouler on Personal Property	7 50	
	Convers's Abstract of Titles	1 75	
	Pierce's American Railroad Law	5 00	
			63 75
	Deduct Maine's Institutions, $3.		
	(For office *Solicitor of Treasury.*)		

1875.				
April	8.	The National Republican:		
		Subscription		$8 00
	8.	W. H. Hazard:		
		Subscription to Herald and Chronicle		2 75
	10.	Robert Beall:		
		2 reams wrapping	$18 00	
		6 balls twine	3 00	
		1 dozen ink	4 05	
		4 dozen taste	3 40	
		20 reams waste	3 20	
		1 package note	2 00	
		2 copying-press brushes	2 00	
				35 65
	10.	Robert Beall:		
		2 reams legal-cap	18 00	
		1 weight	3 00	
				21 00
	17.	John Markriter:		
		1 portrait, frame and hanging	60 00	
		Rehanging 4 pictures	2 00	
				62 00
	23.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, March, for office Solicitor of Treasury		23 49
	24.	Robert Beall:		
		Statesman's Year-Book	3 50	
		Maine's Early Institutions	3 00	
		Memoirs of J. Q. Adams	5 00	
		Sumner's Works	4 00	
				15 50
	23.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, March		35 91
	24.	Solomons & Chapman:		
		Pin-cushion	50	
		1 holder	19	
		2 gross pens	90	
		1 gross pens	45	
		½ ream book-paper	5 50	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		7 54
	22.	Adams Express Compay:		
		Charges on 1 trunk of papers		75
	30.	George Wilkeson:		
		Salary for driving Department carriage, April		70 00
May	1.	Keyes & Co.:		
		Livery, 3 horses, in April		90 00
	1.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
		Subscription Herald		1 75
	1.	Treecy Belvidge:		
		Washing towels for office Solicitor of Treasury		4 32
	1.	Mary Harrison:		
		Sweeping, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury, April		20 00
	1.	Hiram Michaels:		
		Brooms	80	
		1 bottle roach-powder	25	
		United States commissioners' fees	2 00	
		Car-tickets	2 00	
		Repairing stamp	1 00	
		Stamp-ribbon	2 00	
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		8 05

1875. May 1.	Maria Oden:		
	Washing towels		$4 00
3.	W. D. Wyvill:		
	Mica for stove	$1 75	
	1 back in grate and resetting mantle	10 00	
	1 back in grate and putting in	5 00	
			16 75
3.	Warren Choate & Co.:		
	1,000 envelopes	8 00	
	1,000 envelopes	10 00	
			18 00
3.	Robert Beall:		
	History of Lawyers	3 50	
	History of Germany	2 50	
	Sargent's Public Men	6 00	
	Towle on Constitution	2 00	
	2 volumes International Series	3 75	
	1 railroad guide	25	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		18 00
3.	Robert Beall:		
	1 ream note	4 00	
	4 waste-baskets	5 00	
	200 envelopes	7 00	
	200 envelopes	2 50	
	1 dozen rolls pins	1 25	
	½ dozen sets blotters	60	
	8 boxes bands	2 00	
	1 rule	75	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		23 10
3.	Wm. Ballantyne:		
	½ dozen ribbon	84	
	½ dozen ribbon	1 80	
	2 dozen carmine ink	4 70	
	25 pieces ribbon	3 50	
	1 dozen rulers	4 10	
	10 gross bands	7 50	
	1 dozen paper-folders	4 25	
	½ dozen ribbon	84	
	½ dozen ribbon	1 80	
	½ dozen ribbon	2 40	
			31 73
4.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	¼ gross holders		6 75
5.	Chronicle Publishing Company:		
	Subscription		75
5.	N. W. Burchell:		
	Dusters	12 25	
	Whisps	1 40	
	2 cans oil	1 50	
			15 15
6.	McDevitt, Campbell & Co.:		
	Volumes 9 and 10 National Bankruptcy, Register Reports		15 00
6.	W. H. Hazard:		
	Subscription to Herald and Chronicle		2 75
6.	Henry Coleman:		
	Telegram	1 00	
	Postage	5 22	
	Car-tickets	12 00	
	Porterage	1 35	
	Express	2 65	
			22 22
6.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
	Gas, April		15 00

1875.				
May	7.	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing		$1
	7.	John C. Hogan:		
		Putting up and repairing awnings		46
	7.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, April		50
	8.	Robert Beall:		
		12 pieces taste	$3 00	
		1 paper-weight	3 00	
		6 quires note, $3; 6 packages envelopes, $3	6 00	
		stamping	3 50	
		3 dozen sheets blotting-card	2 55	
		1 package note	2 00	
		2 packages note	3 00	
		1 penknife	4 00	
		2 blank books	1 50	
				28
	7.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury, April		190
	10.	George Fitzhugh:		
		Hauling load of books to post-office		2
	12.	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, office Solicitor of Treasury		
	14.	J. G. Weaver:		
		5 window-shades	22 50	
		Repairs to 7 shades	2 80	
		Repairs to chairs and book-case	4 00	
		Making 1 book-stand	7 50	
		Repairing 5 chairs and 1 wardrobe	5 50	
		Repairing 1 chair	11 00	
		1 book-case	100 00	
		Repairing 1 book-case	7 50	
				160 80
	14.	J. G. Weaver:		
		4 door-bolts	4 00	
		1 slat-door	15 00	
		1 door-spring	1 50	
		Moving furniture	7 50	
		Repairs to ice-box	10 00	
				38 00
	17.	Adams Express Company:		
		Freight on 2 packages		2 40
	17.	Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing for office Solicitor of Treasury		99
	19.	G. N. Rider:		
		Memoirs of General Sherman		7 00
	19.	R. Jones:		
		1 copy Memoirs of General Sherman, for office Solicitor of Treasury		5 50
	22.	Adams Express Company:		
		Freight on parcel from Mississippi		1 25
	22.	Dickson & King:		
		10 cords wood, sawing and putting away		91 37
	27.	International Review:		
		Subscription for 1875		5 00
	31.	George Wilkeson:		
		Driving Department carriage, May, 1875		70 00
June	1.	Baltimore Sun:		
		ubscription		1 10

1875.

June 1.	Keyes & Co.:		
	Livery for May		$90 00
1.	Mary Harrison:		
	sweeping, &c., office Solicitor of Treasury, May		20 00
1.	Hiram Michaels:		
	expressage	$0 90	
	½ gross matches	75	
	cord for curtains	1 00	
	car-tickets	2 00	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		4 65
1.	Treecy Belvidge:		
	washing towels for office Solicitor of Treasury		4 38
1.	W. H. Hazard:		
	subscription to Herald and Chronicle		2 75
1.	The Evening Post:		
	subscription		2 00
1.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	2 gross pens	1 00	
	2 gross pens	1 00	
	2 boxes pens	1 00	
	500 envelopes	1 25	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		4 25
1.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	72 pen-holders	1 20	
	272 M envelopes	6 25	
	12 reams letter	30 00	
	2 reams cap	7 00	
	1 ream post	7 00	
	18 boxes fasteners	6 30	
	3 reams note	6 00	
	3 blank books	3 00	
	10 pounds twine, $7.50; 6 gross pens, $3	10 50	
	2 boxes pen	1 00	
	2 reams note	4 00	
	1 mucilage-stand	1 50	
	1,000 office envelopes	6 00	
	2 reams letter	15 00	
	2 pen-racks, $3; 2 gross pens, $1	4 00	
			108
1.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:		
	1 Massachusetts Reports, vol. 115	5 00	
	1 New York Supreme Court Reports, vol. 2	3 00	
	1 Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 1	9 00	
	1 Benedict's District Court Reports, vol. 5	10 00	
	1 set Miller's Decisions, 2 vols.	10 00	
	1 McClelland's Probate	7 50	
	1 New Hampshire Reports, vol. 53	5 00	
	1 New York Reports, vol. 56	3 50	
	1 DeColyar on Guarantees	6 50	
	1 Benedict's District Court Reports, vol. 6	10 00	
	1 Illinois Reports, vol. 44	6 75	
	1 Benjamin on Sales	7 50	
	1 Barbour's Practice, vol. 2	7 50	
	1 Hoffman on Referees	6 50	
	1 Law Review	1 25	
	1 Maine Reports, vol. 62	5 00	
	1 Waterman on Trespass, vol. 1	7 50	
	1 Pennsylvania Reports, vol. 75	5 00	
	1 each Connecticut Reports, vols. 39 and 40	10 00	
	1 Lacey's Digest	10 00	
	1 American Law Review	1 25	
	1 Brightley's Digest, vol. 2	6 50	
	1 each Abbott's *Digest, volumes 5 and 6*	15 00	
	1 *Georgia Reports, vol. 50*	7 00	

1875. W. H. & O. H. Morrison—Continued.

June	1.	1 Bush's Reports, vol. 9	$6 00
		1 Missouri Reports, vol. 57	5 00
		1 Digest of Reports, 2 vols	14 00
		2 Rules in Bankruptcy	50
		1 each Kansas Reports, vols. 6 to 12, inclusive	35 00
		1 McVey's Ohio Digest, 2 vols	15 00
		1 Bissell's Court of Claims Reports, vol. 4	7 50
		1 Delaware Reports, vol. 4	10 00
		1 New York Supreme Court Reports, vol. 3	3 00
		1 each Mississippi Reports, vols. 44 to 48, inclusive	37 50
		1 each Wisconsin Reports, vols. 33 and 34	12 00
		1 Trow's Legal Directory	6 00
		1 California Reports, vol. 48	6 50
		1 each Ohio Reports, vols. 22 to 24, inclusive	9 00
		1 Massachusetts Reports, vol. 111	5 00
		1 Missouri Reports, vol. 58	4 50
	1.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:	
		1 Barbour's Practice, vol. 2	7 50
		1 Hoffman on Referees	6 50
		1 Curtis's Equity	7 50
		1 Story's Equity	7 50
		1 Cooley's Blackstone	12 00
		1 Burrill's Law Dictionary	10 00
		1 Tudor on Real Property	2 00
		1 Dixon on Shipping	8 00
		1 Freeman on Judgments	7 00
		1 Fry on Specific Performance	7 50
		1 Abbott's Forms	12 00
		1 Barbour on Practice	6 50
		1 Coler on Municipal Bond	10 00
		1 Story's Jurisprudence	13 50
		1 each Common Law Reports, vols. 107, 109, 113, 118	24 00
		1 Maine Reports, vol. 62	5 00
		1 Law Review	1 25
		1 Waterman on Trespass	7 50
		1 each English Chancery Reports, vols. 45, 46	10 00
		1 Pennsylvania Reports, vol. 75	5 00
		1 each Connecticut Reports, vols. 36, 39, and 40	15 00
		1 Statutes of Connecticut	3 50
		1 Lacey's Digest	10 00
		1 Laws' Digest	8 00
		1 Georgia Reports	7 00
		1 Bush's Reports	5 00
		1 Missouri Reports	5 00
		1 Digest Missouri Reports	14 00
		1 McVey's Ohio Digest	15 00
		1 Bissell's Court Claims Reports	7 50
		1 Delaware Reports	10 00
		1 New York Supreme Court Reports	3 00
		1 Wisconsin Reports	12 00
		1 Trow's Legal Directory	6 00
		1 California Reports	6 50
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)	
	1.	Maria Oden:	
		Washing towels	
	2.	F. A. Fill & Co.:	
		6 blank books	5 30
		1 quart ink	1 00
		1 mucilage-stand	2 00
		3 bill-files	90
	2.	Chronicle Publishing Company:	
		Subscription	
	2.	Robert Beall:	
		Growth of Language	1 50
		Digby on Real Estate	3 00
		Descent of Darwin	1 50
		(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)	

1875. June 2.	Robert Beall:		
	1,000 fasteners	$4 00	
	10 reams paper	1 60	
	2 packages cards	75	
	2 balls twine	90	
	2 balls hemp	75	
	(For office Solicitor of Treasury.)		$8 00
2.	Carew Manufacturing Company:		
	12 reams letter-paper for office Solicitor of Treasury		37 80
4.	Little & Brown:		
	1 English Reports and binding, 9 volumes		55 75
8.	Herman Baumgarten:		
	Repairing, furnishing, and fitting locks and keys	20 25	
	Repairing copying-press, &c	5 65	
			25 90
9.	The National Reppublican:		
	Advertising		90 00
16.	George W. Evans:		
	Making certified copies of papers for office Solicitor of Treasury.		1 00
16.	Western Union Telegraph Company:		
	Telegraphing, May		112 34
18.	G. N. Rider:		
	Appleton's American Cyclopedia		6 50
21.	Robert Beall:		
	1 Baxley's Spain		5 00
22.	Robert Beall:		
	2 reams manila paper	15 00	
	2 packages note	2 00	
	4 boxes envelopes	6 00	
	10 quires note	4 50	
	1 eraser	1 25	
	1 box note	2 00	
	1 box pens	2 25	
	10 reams manila	2 50	
			35 50
22.	Robert Beall:		
	Life Judge Jeffries	3 50	
	Kinglake's Crimea	2 00	
	Green's Short History English People	2 00	
	Memoir J. Q. Adams	5 00	
			12 50
22.	Robert Beall:		
	1 calendar		7 00
25.	J. G. Weaver:		
	1 table	18 00	
	Repairing desk-back	25 00	
			43 00
28.	Washington Gas-light Company:		
	Gas, May		13 25
28.	H. Coleman:		
	Washing towels, quarter ending June 30		24 00
28.	Henry Egan:		
	2 dozen matches	50	
	2 bars soap	25	
	2 dozen matches	50	
	4 brooms, $2; 2 dozen matches, 50 cents; 2 bars soap, 25 cents	2 75	
	4 dozen matches	50	
	2 dozen matches	50	
	2 bars soap	25	
	2 baskets, $2.30; 2 whisks, $1	3 30	
	1 broom, 50 cents; 2 brooms, $1.20	1 70	
	dust-pan, 30 cents; brush, 75 cents	1 05	
	2 dozen matches	50	
			11 80
	W. S. Mitchell & Co., 3¼ yards carpet		5 44
30.	George Wilkeson, *salary for driving Department* carriage, June		70 00

1875.			
June 30.	Lutz & Brother, repairing harness		$13 25
	A. Brown, shoeing horses		19 00
30.	Maria Oden, washing towels, 1 month		4 00
	J. W. Boteler:		
30.	1 dozen whisks	$6 00	
	1 gross assorted soap	30 00	
			36 00
	Henry Coleman:		
	Express charges	2 30	
	Hauling	1 60	
	Blacking and brush	85	
	Car-tickets	2 10	
			6 85
	Mary Harrison, sweeping, &c., Office Solicitor of Treasury, June		20 00
	Treecy Belvidge, washing towels, Office Solicitor of Treasury, June		5 00
	Hiram Michaels:		
	Cartage and paper	50	
	Repairing ice-pitcher	75	
	Street-car fare	10	
	(For Office Solicitor of Treasury.)		1 35
	Total amount expended to July 1, 1875		15,541 57

EXHIBIT F.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Washington, October 28, 1875.

SIR: Agreeably with the requirements of law, the board of police respectfully submits its fourteenth report on the condition of the police within the Metropolitan-Police district of the District of Columbia, which report is applicable to the year ending September 30, 1875.

The police-force of the District consists of two hundred and thirty-eight officers of all grades, which, with the members of this board, clerks, surgeons, telegraph-operators, van-driver, and laborers at stations, numbering twenty-six, make the aggregate of two hundred and sixty-four employés in the department.

The metropolitan system was authorized by act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, and perfected by the amendatory act of July 16, 1862, at a time of great public excitement. The first act abolished the then existing local police establishments, and substituted therefor the present system, subject to the exclusive charge and control of the United States.

But, by reason of the high political excitement of the times, and with a purpose to remove the service from its baneful effects, and as far as practicable secure unprejudiced police action, it was provided that "no person holding office," under the acts referred to, should "be liable to military or jury duty." In the spirit of the then understood will of Congress and the Government, there were embodied in the rules and regulations which the board of police was authorized to adopt, sections 30 and 31, as follows:

SEC. 30. The right of every member of the police department to entertain political opinions not disloyal to the Government of the United States, and to express the same freely when such expression shall not concern the immediate discharge of his official duties, and the right of the elective franchise, will be deemed sacred and inviolate. But no member of the police-force will be permitted to belong to any political club or organization, or be a delegate or representative to or member of any political or partisan convention, whose purpose is the nomination of any candidate or candidates to any political office. He shall take no part in any such convention. Upon the days of elections for public officers, held under the laws and ordinances governing the District, he shall, whether specially assigned to attend the polls or otherwise, do all

within his power to preserve the peace, protect the integrity of the ballot-box, enforce the rights of lawful voters, and prevent illegal and fraudulent voting; but he shall not actively interfere for or against any candidate, challenge voters, distribute tickets, or act the partisan, under penalty of immediate dismissal.

SEC. 31. No member of the police-force shall be permitted to solicit, or be allowed to make any contribution in money or other thing, on any pretext, to any person, committee, or association, for any political purpose whatever.

As an institution responsible to the authority of, and solely supported by, the Government of the United States for several years, and which has been continued in existence ever since, it is believed the design of its organization has been generally answered in its management. For reasons of eminent propriety Congress has, since July 1, 1864, required the District local authorities to contribute one-third of the expense for its support. But it has by no act changed its relations with the management of the organization under any of the varying schemes for the local government of the District of Columbia. Under the system pursued, the police-force of the District has attained a high character in the esteem of both the Government and the people at large, and confirms the wisdom of Congress in maintaining it as an independent organization. The force, from various causes, is now too small to perform the service, largely enhanced since its present organization, which should be required of a police-force. Since its re-organization in 1866–'67, many and extended improvements of streets, roads, parks, and buildings throughout the District have resulted in increasing the population and diffusing it over territory that should be patrolled, but which cannot be properly done by the existing number of officers.

The extension of roads and improvements made within the District beyond the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown have given an impetus to the increase of its population, and old fields and waste places are substituted by considerable settlements and villages, which make a like extension of police-service indispensable. Besides this, the heretofore remote and occupied sections of the cities are being built up and inhabited, making a minute patrol of all the streets and alleys more necessary than ever before.

There are about 1,170 building-squares in Washington, and 130 in Georgetown, all having street and alley surroundings that require police service and patrol. By reason of the demands upon the force for special details at the Executive Mansion, police court, railroad depots, and as station-keepers at all times, and for considerable detachments, during the sessions of Congress, to attend at the public receptions of executive officers and foreign embassadors, it is estimated that the available patrol force is reduced to an average of about one hundred and fifty officers for regular service. At times the demands upon the force for such purposes have been so urgent, and apparently necessary, that entire precincts were left to a guard of three or four officers, and that, too, at night, when they could least be dispensed with from regular service. As the population of the District is presumed to be now not less than 150,000, this number would afford one patrol to each one thousand inhabitants. But in this connection must be considered the fact that the subdivision of this force into platoons and sections for alternate tours of day and night duty, reduces the number who can be employed at any one time to about one-third, or fifty men, being actually but one for every three thousand inhabitants.

The arrangement of beats and squads for service has been so disposed as to secure a larger portion for night-duty. But, on the other hand, by reason of the extensive beats and personal dangers to be apprehended, they are each covered by double *patrol to* afford mutual protection.

Taking Washington, for example, and assign to it for night-duty the full number of fifty officers, which divided into twenty-five beats of equal length, there being three hundred and thirty miles of streets and alleys in the city, makes each beat thirteen miles, or, if divided into beats for single patrol, six and a half miles. In this actual condition of the service, it need not seem singular that people are often unable to find a policeman upon the instant of inquiry. If the estimate made by experienced writers, require for compactly-populated cities a numerical strength of one police patrol for every five hundred inhabitants, be correct, then, for a sparsely-inhabited city and suburbs, as the District of Columbia with its cities and villages, instead of one to each one thousand or one thousand five hundred, there should be one for every two hundred or three hundred inhabitants. The dangers of patrol are greater in sparse than thickly settled portions of the District, as shown in several instances of deadly assaults made upon officers in remote and out-of-the-way places. In addition to the increased police service thus required, Congress has enacted laws from time to time that have had the effect to curtail the ability of officers to perform the duties imposed, while largely extending them. Of these, the act of June 17, 1870, to establish a police court, as provided and organized, has exercised a most deleterious influence upon the status of the force, both by the absorption and occupation of the time of large portions of the police as attendants in service, and awaiting the hearing of cases before said court, and in the consequent inefficiency produced from the want of sleep, rest, and recuperation, resulting from their overtask in such cases.

Sundry other acts also provide for especial police attention, and notably the act of March 3, 1875, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, requiring police supervision of "all public squares and places," which make large demands upon the services of the Metropolitan Police, outside and beyond what could have been expected at the time of the reorganization. Some, yet not very reliable, aid to the performance of these duties results from the service of additional patrolmen, seventy-eight of which are commissioned to do local duty at sundry places, "at the charge and expense of the persons" who applied therefor, under the act of August 6, 1861. Included with these are some of the watchmen in the Executive Departments, who have been commissioned on application of the officers in charge. But neither class, although subject to some of the rules of the board of police, can be regarded as so especially owing service as to involve a claim for such implicit attention as that derived from employment of officers by the board.

They are, therefore, no equivalent for the increased duty demanded in the care of public squares, and losses resulting to police efficiency by attention upon the police court.

Aside from details of police regularly drawn from the force to attend the police court, all officers who make arrests at any or whatever point within the District of Columbia are required to attend in person, with their prisoners, at the police court, on C street, in Washington City. This attendance necessitates the absence of such officers from their respective precincts and beats, always some hours, and often for greater portions of many days, before their cases can be reached and so disposed of as to allow them to resume constant service. If an officer on duty at night makes an arrest, he, with his prisoner, must appear at the court the following morning, often, too, with witnesses from a distant point, and they are not infrequently detained until noon and later, before the arrested person is, or can be, tried, and the officer released from that service. The officer, in the mean time, has had no sleep, or, possi-

bly, refreshments to sustain life, and if, as is usual, his next tour of duty would occur on that afternoon, he is utterly unfit for service, but must resume it by reason of the small number of the force, and perchance be again called upon to make arrests that require the same attention as the previous one. These cases are not exceptional, but common and frequent.

A retrograde efficiency seems to be exhibited both by the health reports of officers and the general decrease of arrests made, on comparing the statistics under the old system of trials at precinct stations with those instituted by the central court. While it is not an agreeable reflection, nor creditable to the repute of any officer, yet it is believed the moral delinquency does sometimes occur, that arrests which should be are not made by officers, who may have become indifferent to a task that involves a dreaded journey from a remote beat to the police court, loss of sleep and rest, attendant uncertainty, and, perhaps, sickness, and which duty might appear voidable by not seeming to know of infractions of law. And it is believed the efficiency and sanitary condition of the force has been seriously impaired, as traceable to the onerous duties exacted in the attendance upon the court.

The following exhibit shows the loss of time by policemen from sickness, casualties, and sanitary causes, and the number of arrests during each of the past nine years since the reorganization of the Metropolitan Police:

Years.	Loss of time in days.	Number of arrests made.
1867	4,080	20,075
1868	5,812	18,834
1869	4,656	17,296
1870	4,342	15,603
1871	4,432	11,462
1872	5,677	11,306
1873	4,941	11,781
1874	4,584	13,192
1875	5,609	14,152

It will be observed that, except during the sickly seasons of 1868 and 1869, there has been a general increase in the loss of time, and, save the past two years, as general a decrease in the number of arrests made. The slight increase of arrests during the years 1874 and 1875 may be chargeable, mainly, to the great increase of pauperism and vagrancy, resulting from a general depression of available business pursuits, by which large numbers of persons are left without employment and idle. But, however that may be, there can be no reasonable question that the system of concentrating all minor and other cases for preliminary trial at one point has been injurious to the efficiency of the police-force.

If, however, it shall continue to be the policy of the Government to provide a thorough police-system for the District of Columbia, over which Congress exercises sole and exclusive jurisdiction, and the courts be continued as now organized, it will be necessary, in view of the extended requirements for police-service as stated, that the present number of police officers be quadrupled, and that not less than nine hundred officers, of all grades, be authorized to be employed to afford ample police protection within the District. In any event, a considerable increase is demanded by the exigency of the *onerous services* required for police

purposes. As connected with the efficiency of the police-force, it may be proper to refer to some existing cases where officers are partially disabled by reason of casualties and disease incurred in the faithful performance of their duties.

Section eight of the organic law provided certain qualifications for officers, and a mode of trial and removal from office, to be defined by rules and regulations to govern the force. It also provides "that no person shall be removed therefrom except upon written charges preferred against him to the board of police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defense." A number of officers of unimpeachable integrity but incapacitated to perform regular patrol duty are on the force, and who are, as far as practicable, assigned to special and office duties. It it not perceived by what authority of law or justice any rightful charges can be preferred against these officers, as means to secure their trial and removal. Yet it is undeniable that these cases affect the ability and efficiency of the force unfavorably. In this connection the suggestion made in former reports of this board, that the watchmen employed in the various public buildings and grounds be assigned to the charge and become accountable, under the rules, to the board of police, is deemed worthy of consideration. The duties of these watchmen are in their nature nearly allied to those of policemen in charge of a system of beats, to prevent crime and preserve the peace, and hence an eminent propriety for their unity in a joint organization. Such an assignment would probably add to the patrol force nearly one hundred officers, with the necessary sums to pay them. And under just rules of discretionary assignment, it is believed that police supervision of all public buildings and places within the District would be made even more sure and perfect than under the present isolated watchmanship. This, too, would afford the well and able-bodied men now confined to indoor service the means of exchange with those disabled for outdoor duties, and thus add to the general efficiency of the whole service.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

There have been charges of varied character preferred against one hundred and forty-four members of the force during the year. The trials accorded by the board in these cases resulted as follows, viz:

Dismissed from the force	17
Reprimanded	21
Fined	9
Complaints dismissed, including nine cautioned	97

LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS.

Applications for the approval of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors at retail were received from four hundred and seventeen persons and firms during the year. Of these there were—

Approved	377
Disapproved	40
Transfers approved	20

As the old corporation laws and ordinances relating to licenses for this traffic are imperfect, and past experience in endeavors to execute them having shown that complete police control is almost impossible, it is deemed desirable that Congress be asked to revise the license system. It is respectfully submitted whether a change of the present into two classes of license would not conduce to remedy many and growing evils

arising from the present system. As it is believed that most of the impure and poisonous compounds sold are retailed in the lowest class of places, it is presumed that a healthful amelioration in the condition of the patrons and denizens of these places would result from any such penalties for the selling of poisonous adulterations of liquor as would prevent it. As a means for this result, it is believed that, as a general rule, this class of dealers would be satisfied with it, and that the characters of their places would improve under a license for the sale of exclusively malt liquors and light wines, with severe penalties for their adulteration or the sale of other strange liquors on such license—the same to be given at rates now paid. Another class of licenses, for the sale of whisky, rum, gin, brandy, and the more intoxicating liquors, with like penalties for adulterations, should only be authorized on payment of an increased sum of from $300 to $500 per annum. These licenses would thus answer all necessary public, private, and medicinal purposes, and exercise a healthful restraining influence upon a large class of persons who seem unable, under their existing surroundings, to sunder the bonds by which they are unconsciously bound. Questions have been raised by liquor-dealers as to the authority of the board to disapprove a license for any place, after the applicant has complied with existing laws, by getting the assent of certain housekeepers and property-owners on the squares where the license is asked; whether, in its judgment, the public interest demands such place to be licensed or not, as also upon the power of the board to revoke a license, during the license-year, where the public interest required that such license should be revoked. In the estimation of the board, the provision contained in the third section of the act approved July 23, 1866, amendatory of that establishing a Metropolitan Police, which requires that "no such license shall be considered legal by any of the authorities having jurisdiction within said District until the same shall have been approved by the board of police," was intended to confer upon it some kind of discretion to approve or disapprove, as the necessity for the place licensed to serve the public weal, the propriety of its location, and its effect upon communities should impress it. Indeed it would appear anomalistic were the board required, in *such terms*, to simply register the requests of parties interested, who might be capable of conspiring for the general destruction of all order and decorum in localities tainted with vice and criminal practices.

PICKPOCKETS AND SNEAK-THIEVES.

By reason of the great increase of itinerating tramps, pickpockets, and sneak-thieves, who infest the country and are constantly alert in the commission of all sorts of petty crimes, there seems a necessity for some provision beyond existing laws to enable the authorities to obstruct their operations and bring them to punishment. The ordinances relating to vagrancy, except in cases of discovery of these persons in the act of wrong-doing, are now the only means by which the police can bring them before the courts.

It is no unusual occurrence for our officers to meet on the streets well-known professional thieves from other cities, who are here to ply their nefarious vocation. But if the officer has no knowledge of a theft or burglary committed by them, he must let them pass unmolested until, by constant vigilance, he is enabled to fasten some specific crime upon them, before he is justified in making the arrest. During sessions of Congress, when the city is filled with strangers and persons having business at the national capital, Washington offers a rich harvest for these light-fingered characters, and they are not slow to take advantage of the op-

portunity offered at such times. The prevalence of these crimes, and the difficulty of entrapping and securing the persons who practice them, while in the act, has induced the authorities of several of the large cities of the country to enact special laws authorizing the arrest, on sight, of any known professional pickpocket or thief, as also any such person as the police authorities may have reason to suspect are engaged in such practices. The board of police is of the opinion that such a law in this District would exercise a wholesome restraint upon the visits of professional thieves, and materially diminish the number of robberies of all kinds committed here.

PAUPERISM.

In view of the extent of criminal practices in the District, it appears the province of the board to make some reference thereto. It is apparent that there are not sufficient provisions made for the care of the poor and paupers within its limits. By reason of this want, and outside the institutions supported by the contributions of individuals and charitable societies, there are large classes of persons and children who ostensibly gain a subsistence by begging. Doubtless the want of occupation elsewhere has induced many people to come to the District, in the hope of securing employment and a livelihood. This has increased the number of idle persons here, and the evil has become alarming, in view of necessary provisions for their support.

Under a former ordinance of the city of Washington, persons found begging were treated as vagrants, and sent to the workhouse to labor, unless security was given for self-support. But this ordinance has become a nullity in the practice of our courts. The legitimate offspring of this great increase of the idle within the past few years have been innumerable petty annoyances and crimes. Commencing with little children, sent by guardians, and even parents, to beg from door to door for bread or cold victuals, they soon become adepts not only in the art of begging, but in crime. Several instances are within our knowledge where robberies and thefts have been committed by men, as well as children, while charitable persons, thus appealed to, were in the act of giving. It is not believed to be stated too strong to estimate the number of persons now living exclusively from the proceeds of begging and some accompanying petty thefts within the District at 5,000. The door-bells of housekeepers in all parts of the city are rung from a dozen to twenty times each day by some of these children or other professional beggars for alms. The children usually carry a market-basket or bag in which to convey the proceeds to their haunts. During the past year it was credibly ascertained that in some instances the people and families occupying rows of houses were wholly supplied with subsistence by these children-beggars. The parents and guardians of these are really the lazaroni of our city. Some of them, although known to be well and able to work, have refused to do so when offered to them, apparently preferring the squalor of these infamous dens to a higher ambition of independent existence. These are the nurseries and, in numerous instances, the only homes of parentless and abandoned youths of both sexes, who are growing up and are being thus educated in all manner of lawlessness and crime. And it is deemed fair to presume that the increase in the number of arrests during the last two years is mainly chargeable to the disorders and criminal practices growing out of the addition of this element in the population of this District.

STATION-HOUSES.

The board of police has been much embarrassed during past years by the want of proper station-houses for the accommodation of the police in

several of the eight precincts into which the District is divided. For the third, fourth, and eighth precinct only have proper station-houses been built, while the remaining five, except the fifth, (the old central guard-house,) have been improvised for temporary purposes. Recently, however, the commissioners of the District have authorized the renting of buildings in the second, fifth, and sixth precincts, which, when properly fitted up, it is believed will afford very fair accommodations for those precincts. This, however, is only a partial remedy for an evil which must still exist until provision is made for ample and properly constructed station-houses to be erected for the accommodation of the service.

DETECTIVE CORPS.

There are in service six detective officers, authorized by the act of July 16, 1862. These officers are charged more especially with the cases of pickpockets, frauds, robberies, and the ferreting out crime. During the year there were 1,012 robberies of various kinds reported to this corps through precinct officers and otherwise. The total value of property thus reported to have been stolen was $51,561.65. Besides these, there were, from time to time, robberies of greater or less importance that were never reported to this office, but which, coming under its notice, these officers have not hesitated to consider, and have sometimes been instrumental in arresting the criminals and recovering proceeds of the thefts. The robbery of the United States Treasurer's office of some $47,000 was notably one of these cases, and of which nearly $20,000 was recovered, and several persons implicated in it were arrested by them and turned over to the courts to answer for the crime.

Thus the total amount recovered by the detective corps within the year was $55,763.46, equal to $4,201.81 in excess of the sum reported as stolen. These detectives made 495 arrests, and it is believed this record exhibits due diligence on the part of the corps.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.

It is difficult to estimate the great value of the present lines of the police-telegraph establishment. Its convenience and serviceable worth is shown by the record of 43,061 dispatches sent over these lines from different points during the year. Recent changes in their superintendency and management have enabled the board to obtain the services of two operators and the care of the instruments and lines for about the same sum as that formerly expended for a single operator as superintendent.

The entire original lines of the police telegraph have been rebuilt, and the lines extended to about double their former lengths, all upon new poles with new wire, and executed in a substantial manner at a cost of $7,339.71. The original lines cost fifteen thousand dollars in 1864.

It is peculiarly an unwelcome task at times of general business depression like the present to ask or recommend any increase of expenditures on account of the government in this District; but from its largely-extended bounds requiring police surveillance since the re-organization of the police, nine years ago, it appears to be a duty which the board of police cannot and dare not ignore, in view of the immense Government as well as general public and private interests that are at stake.

Therefore, for the reasons herein presented, it is respectfully submitted and recommended that Congress be *asked to* provide—

First. The transfer of the various watchmen now authorized to be employed in the Executive Departments and the public buildings and grounds within the District for assignment to duty in common with the police force by and under the rules of the board of police.

Second. That, in addition to such increase of the force, there be authorized to be employed twelve sergeants of police and four hundred privates, with provision for uniform pay with like officers now authorized by law.

Third. For a revision of the laws authorizing licenses for the sale of liquors, providing two classes of qualities that may be sold and rates therefor, respectively, and imposing penalties for adulterations and for sales without due license, together with such further provision of law as will distinctly define the duties of the board of police regarding the approval of licenses, for what causes it shall withhold a license, and such authority of law as will enable it to revoke the licenses and to summarily close any unlicensed or previously licensed place where intoxicating liquors are sold, when satisfied the public welfare, health, and peace require it.

Fourth. Due authority of law for any officer of the Metropolitan police to arrest, with or without warrant, as the necessity of the case may require, any person whom such officer shall know to be a professional thief, burglar, or pickpocket, and any such person as he has sufficient reason to believe is engaged in such practices; and if it shall be proven, to the satisfaction of the police or criminal court, that such person had an unlawful purpose in view at the time of arrest, he or she, in default of ample security not to violate any law of the District for the term of one year, shall be committed to jail for a term not exceeding ninety days, at the discretion of such court.

Fifth. That the local authorities be authorized and required to make immediate and ample provision for the care and subsistence of all worthy and destitute poor, and that Congress enact such penalties for house-door and street-begging for alms as shall effectually prevent it in the future. And

Sixth. That said local authorities be also required to provide permanent suitable buildings for the full accommodation of the police at central places in each of the precincts, where temporary provision only has been made.

The condition of the "policemen's fund," submitted by the treasurer of the board, exhibits an unexpended balance of $11,185.56, his statement of which is herewith.

The respective reports of the superintendent of police and property-clerk are also appended hereto.

The tables and statistics that accompany these reports afford interesting and valuable information, showing withal many of the details of service performed during the year, and to which reference is respectfully made.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. MURTAGH,
President Board of Police.
H. M. SWEENY,
JAMES G. BERRET,
C. H. NICHOLS,
W. H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General United States.

DEPARTMENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF TREASURER,
Washington, October 25, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: A statement of the condition of the "policemen's fund," from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875, is herewith respectfully submitted.

H. M. SWEENY,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF POLICE.

The board of Metropolitan police in account with H. M. Sweeny, treasurer, on account of the policemen's fund, from October 1, 1874, *to September* 30, 1875.

DR. CR.

Date.	Disbursements, &c.	Amount.	Date.	Advances, &c.	Amount.
1874.			1874.		
Oct. 26	To purchase of 3, $500 each, 3.65 bonds, at 70 cents	$1,050 00	Oct. 1	By cash	5,136 64
Dec. 5	To purchase of 1 $500 3.65 bond, at 67¾ cents	338 75	1	By bonds, (U. S. 5-20)	5,000 00
1875.			1875.		
			Sept. 30	By bonds, (D. C. 3-65)	2,000 00
			30	By sales of gold	372 87
Mar. 20	To Charles M. Mathew, executor of Lieutenant Essex	75 00	30	By property sales	114 13
Mar. 30	To John Elligott, (guard)	75 00	30	By fines for loss of time, &c.	85 67
Sept. 10	To Mrs. Christopher Fitzpatrick	75 00	30	By fines of board	60 00
			30	By rewards	30 00
					12,799 31
		1,613 75			
	Unexpended balance	11,185 56			
		12,799 31		By balance	11,185 56

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Metropolitan Police-force of this District for the year ending September 30, 1875. This report is confined mainly to tabulated and statistical information, together with a general summary of the duties performed by the force.

The tables submitted herewith show the number and disposition of the force; the time lost by sickness and other causes; the total number of arrests made by the force, classified by precincts; a classification of the ages of the males and females arrested, each separately; the nativity of persons arrested; a classification of the offenses against the person for which persons have been arrested, and the number arrested for each offense; a similar classification of offenses against property; and, lastly, a table showing the trades and callings of persons arrested.

Inclosed, also, is a summary of the operations of the detective and sanitary corps.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police-force during the year ended September 30, 1875, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the following tables:

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 14,152, of which 12,000 were males, 2,152 were females; 5,344 were married, 8,808 were single; 8,984 could read and write, 5,168 could not read and write.

The offenses may be classified as follows: Offenses against the person, 8,133 males, 1,614 females; offenses against property, 3,867 males, 538 females.

Of the cases reported, the *following dispositions* have been made:

4,691 were dismissed; 8 were turned over to the military; 1,298 were sent to jail for court; 130 gave bail for court; 1,713 were sent to the workhouse; 197 gave security to keep the peace; 65 were sent to the Reform School; 77 were not disposed of; and in 2,194 cases various light punishments were inflicted, and they have been classed under the head of "Miscellaneous."

Fines have been imposed in 3,779 cases, amounting in all to $30,728.45 as follows, viz:

In District of Columbia cases	$14,769 9
In United States cases	5,884 5
In District of Columbia cases appealed	6,145 0
In United States cases appealed	3,929 0

INCIDENTAL DUTIES.

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodging has been, during the year	12,08
Lost children restored to parents	19
Sick or disabled assisted or taken to hospitals	88
Horses, cattle, or vehicles found astray and restored to owners	29
Doors left open and secured by police	17
Fires attended in the District	19
Accidents reported	16
Inquests attended	[illegible]
Persons found dead	
Dead and abandoned infants found	[illegible]
Suicide	

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. RICHARDS,
Major and Superintendent.

To the BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

No. 1.—*Table showing the disposition of the force.*

Precincts.	Major and superintendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Detailed.	Vacancies.	
First			1	1	26	1		
Second			1	2	21			
Third			1	2	23	1		
Fourth			1	3	20	1		
Fifth			1	3	26			
Sixth			1	3	20	2		
Seventh			1	3	29	2		
Eighth			1	3	25			
	1		1					
		1	1					
Detectives					6			
Sanitary					1	2		
Total	1	1	10	20	197	9		2

No. 2.—*Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.*

Precincts.	Sick.	With permission.	Without permission.	Days.
First	491	128	6	625
Second	554½	119	11	684½
Third	289	97	4	390
Fourth	282	109	20	411
Fifth	573	313	3	889
Sixth	324	126	14	464
Seventh	979	223	5	1,207
Eighth	536	279	3	818
Detectives	.....	18	.....	18
Sanitary	95	7	.....	102
Total	4,123½	1,419	66	5,608½

No. 3.—*Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.*

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	1,514	465	1,979
Second	1,547	291	1,838
Third	1,055	183	1,238
Fourth	1,204	180	1,384
Fifth	2,481	456	2,937
Sixth	696	88	784
Seventh	1,849	235	2,084
Eighth	1,198	190	1,388
Sanitary	19	6	25
Detectives	437	58	495
Total	12,000	2,152	14,152

No. 4.—*Table showing the ages of the males arrested, classified.*

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	362	580	307	265	1,514
Second	426	538	278	305	1,547
Third	174	381	251	249	1,055
Fourth	295	408	267	234	1,204
Fifth	386	871	625	599	2,481
Sixth	165	213	168	150	696
Seventh	372	598	508	371	1,849
Eighth	313	387	283	215	1,198
Sanitary	1	6	4	8	19
Detectives	105	216	74	42	437
Total	2,599	4,198	2,765	2,438	12,000

No. 5.—*Table showing the ages of the females arrested, classified.*

Precincts.	From 10 to 20	From 20 to 30	From 30 to 40	40 and over.	Total.
First	128	212	94	31	465
Second	85	127	51	28	291
Third	23	58	48	54	183
Fourth	43	50	46	41	180
Fifth	91	205	93	67	456
Sixth	33	27	19	9	88
Seventh	41	73	70	51	235
Eighth	51	72	44	23	190
Sanitary	.....	2	3	1	6
Detective	29	18	10	1	58
Total	524	844	478	306	2,152

No. 6.—*Recapitulation of offenses, classified.*

Offenses against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total
Affray	230	18	2
Assault	72	17	
Assault and battery	1,271	297	1,5
Assault and battery, with intent to kill	71	7	
Assault on policemen	43	3	
Abortion	1	.....	
Attempt at rape	11	.....	
Abandonment	.....	1	
Bigamy	1	.....	
Bastardy	10	.....	
Carrying concealed weapons	23	1	
Contempt	47	10	
Disorderly conduct	1,244	279	1,
Deserters	15	.....	
Enticing prostitution	.....	2	
Fast riding or driving	50	.....	
False representation	1	.....	
Fighting in the street	53	13	
Fugitives	83	11	
Habitual drunkenness	5	.....	
Intoxication	3,064	279	3,
Intoxication and disorderly	864	221	1,
Insanity	24	5	
Indecent exposure of the person	52	2	
Interfering with policemen	13	.....	
Idle and incorrigible	2	.....	
Keeping disorderly house	4	4	
Keeping bawdy-house	4	23	
Keeping gambling-house	7	.....	
Kidnapping	.....	1	
Libel	1	.....	
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	86	7	
Murder	14	5	
Mutiny	2	.....	
Perjury	9	.....	
Profanity	90	30	1
Prostitution	.....	2	
Rape	2	.....	
Rioting	19	.....	
Resisting officer	42	.....	
Threats of violence	267	95	
Vagrancy	315	168	
Witnesses	21	13	
Total	8,133	1,614	9,

No. 7.—*Recapitulation of offenses, classified.*

Offenses against property.	Males.	Females.	Tota
Arson	4	1	
Attempt at burglary	2	.....	
Attempt to steal	11	.....	
Burglary	62	2	
Cruelty to animals	45	.....	
Embezzlement	9	.....	
Forgery	15	.....	
Fraud	3	.....	
Grand larceny	223	36	
Gambling	10	.....	
Malicious mischief	50	9	
Obtaining goods and money under false pretenses	70	9	
Passing counterfeit money	3	.....	
Petit larceny	880	189	1,
Pickpocket	1	.....	
Robbery	33	6	
Receiving stolen goods	32	6	
Suspicion	430	33	
Trespass	138	11	
Violation of district ordnances	1,846	236	2,
Total	3,867	538	4,

No. 8.—*Nativity of those arrested classified.*

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
tes, (white)	5,809	Cuba	1
tes, (colored)	5,867	Sweden	7
	1,506	China	2
	594	Norway	3
	45	Russia	6
	169	Prussia	4
	31	Nova Scotia	2
	60	Asia	2
	6	Turkey	2
	8	Austria	3
	9	Greece	1
	2		
l	12	Total	14,152
	1		

No. 9.—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.*

Trades.	Number.	Trades.	Number.
	10	Fishermen	21
s	23	Finisher	1
	11	Fruit-dealer	1
	13	Gentlemen	1
	101	Gunsmiths	3
	3	Grocers	58
ker	1	Gardeners	44
	1	Gas-fitters	8
	140	Gambler	1
	81	Glass-blower	1
	76	Glaziers	2
s	129	Hackmen	127
	221	Hatters	2
rs	29	Hotel-keepers	12
	152	Hucksters	227
	85	Housekeepers	684
s	17	Horse-farriers	5
	13	Hostlers	14
rs	12	Harness-makers	20
	2	Horse-dealer	1
	10	Inspector	1
rs	5	Jewelers	23
ers	2	Junk-shop keepers	15
ers	2	Janitor	1
	1	Justice of the peace	1
ler	1	Laborers	4,283
	2	Lawyers	74
ump makers	3	Livery-stable keepers	9
	397	Lamp-lighters	9
	459	Locksmiths	5
rs	35	Loafers	18
rs	12	Letter-carrier	1
	123	Lithographer	1
rs	23	Mechanics	5
kers	23	Merchants	158
	143	Machinists	78
	20	Musicians	20
	6	Millers	7
	15	Messengers	37
	28	Marines	70
	12	Molders	31
	1	Masons	12
	2	Millwright	1
ers	3	Miners	4
	8	Newsboys	64
h	1	Notary public	1
rs	6	Organ-grinder	1
	23	Occupation unknown	414
	113	Oystermen	2
	23	Peddlers	50
	8	Printers	188
	7	Physicians	44
	1	Plasterers	129
en	3	Prostitutes	681
	37	Painters	262
	13	Pavers	23
	2	Pawnbrokers	3
s	12	Police-officers	6
	168	Preachers	6
	12	Porters	8

No. 9.—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested*—Continued.

Trades.	Number.	Trades.	Num
Policy-dealers	2	Showmen	
President of railroad company	1	Stamp-maker	
Paper-hangers	12	Silversmiths	
Photographers	2	Soap-maker	
Plumbers	95	Saddlers	
Potters	2	Ship-carpenters	
Paper-makers	2	Soap-fat men	
Pump-makers	2	Tailors	
Pressmen	2	Teamsters	
Restaurant-keepers	84	Tinners	
Rag-pickers	14	Turner	
Reporters	16	Tobacconists	
Riggers	5	Thieves	
Rope-maker	1	Telegraphists	
Soldiers	135	Upholsterers	
Servants	795	Undertaker	
Shoemakers	141	Vagrants	
Stone-cutters	143	Washerwomen	
Sailors	247	Wheelwrights	
Students	352	Watchmen	
Shoe-blacks	92	Weavers	
Sail-makers	9	Whitewashers	
Seamstresses	7	Wagon-masters	
Superintendents	4	Waiters	
Store-keepers	61	Watchman	
Sextons	6		
Schoolmasters	4	Total	14

DETECTIVE OFFICE,
September 30, 1875

SIR: The following is a summary of the operations of the detecti corps, so far as they can be made a matter of record, for the year endi September 30, 1875:

The number of arrests made is	
The number of robberies reported is	1,
Amount of property reported lost or stolen	$51,561
Amount of property recovered	51,672
Amount of property turned over to property-clerk	33,381
Amount of property turned over to owners	18,290
Amount of property taken from and returned to prisoners	4,240
Total amount of property that passed through this office, per property-book	55,913

The amount of property recovered being greater than that repor lost or stolen, is accounted for from the fact that frequently property recovered without being, or before it is, reported lost or stolen.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. W. CLARVOE,
Chief of Detective Corps Metropolitan Police

A. C. RICHARDS,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
SANITARY OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1875

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a synopsis of the operatio of the sanitary detail for the year ending September 30, 1875.

The board of health having special charge of the sanitary condition the District, comparatively little has been done in that line by the sa tary detail, whose duties consist mainly in providing for the sick and de tute of the District, as well as for those who come from other States, havi no friends residing here and being destitute of means, are very often fou

by the officers of the department in a sick and destitute condition. In all such cases the parties were either promptly removed to the hospital or furnished with transportation to their homes.

The following statement will show the number of sick and destitute persons sent to hospitals and asylums, the number of non-resident paupers furnished with transportation to other cities, the number of broken pumps, hydrants, and dangerous excavations, &c., reported to the District authorities, and the number of notices served for the board of health, including those served by precinct officers:

Number of non-resident paupers furnished with transportation to other cities, procured from commissioners of the District of Columbia	69
Number of broken pumps, hydrants, dangerous excavations, &c., reported to the District authorities	83
Number of notices served for the board of health	284

Number of sick and destitute persons sent to hospitals and asylums by the sanitary detail, for the year ending September 30, 1875, viz:

To Washington Asylum	399
To Insane Asylum	58
To Providence Hospital	87
To Freedmen's Hospital	12
To Columbia Hospital	7
To Colored Orphan Asylum	2
To Georgetown Poor-house	1
To Home for the Aged under the Little Sisters of the Poor	1
To Saint Vincent Female Orphan Asylum	1
Total	568
Number of helpless persons assisted	16

The nativity of persons sent to the hospitals and asylums is as follows, viz:

United States	447
Ireland	82
Germany	22
England	7
Poland	4
Scotland	3
France	1
Italy	1
Russia	1
Total	568

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN CONNELL,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

To A. C. RICHARDS,
Major and Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
PROPERTY ROOMS,
Washington, October 11, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to report the business of this office, as also, that of the Department, relating to property matters during the year ending the 30th ultimo, as compiled from the returns made to this Office.

Herewith are submitted statements marked A, exhibiting the values of property and money received at the office during the respective months within the year, which aggregate the sum of $43,684.85, together with amounts delivered to owners on orders of the courts and evidences of ownership, amounting to $22,260.38. The value returned from the

police precincts and sanitary company was $10,500.78, and that the detective corps, $33,184.07. Of the property restored to owne evidences thereof and orders of courts, $8,858.21 was returned fro precincts and $13,402.17 from the detective corps.

The exhibit marked B shows the entire property operations c police department other than that which, by the requirements o passed through this office, aggregating the sum of $136,250.36. statement, as compiled, shows the respective values of property bu transacted during each month and the proportions performed by precinct, company, and corps. Thus, in addition to that returned t office of the property-clerk, the amount in values which passed th the eight police precincts was $113,157.75, that of the sanitary con was $513.22, and that through the office of the detective corps $22,5 making the aggregate of property passing through the entire depar amount to $179,935.21, equal to $27,906.29 in excess of the busines formed during the previous year.

From the sale made June 30, 1875, of abandoned and unclaimed erty held more than six months, and of perishable property at d times, the net sum of $114.13 was realized, and has been return the treasurer of the board of police, as applicable to the "Police Fund."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. HERRICK,
Property-Cl

WM. J. MURTAGH, Esq.,
President Board of Police.

A.—*Statements showing the value of property and money received at the office of the pr clerk, and delivered therefrom during the year ending September* 30, 1875.

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN EACH MONTH.

October, 1874	$
November, 1874	1,
December, 1874	1,
January, 1875	9,
February, 1875	
March, 1875	1,
April, 1875	
May, 1875	
June, 1875	4,
July, 1875	1,
August, 1875	20,
September, 1875	
Total receipts	43,

AMOUNTS DELIVERED ON ORDERS OF COURTS AND ENIDENCES OF OWNERSE

October, 1874	$
November, 1874	1,
December, 1874	2,
January, 1875	1,
February, 1875	8,
March, 1875	1,
April, 1875	
May, 1875	
June, 1875	3,
July, 1875	1,
August, 1875	
September, 1875	
Total delivered	22,

B.—*Detailed statement, by months, of property and money taken into the possession of the Metropolitan Police, detective corps, and sanitary company, respectively, and delivered to others than the property-clerk, during the year ending September 30, 1875, as compiled from the weekly reports to the office of the property-clerk.*

Months and years.	Precincts.								Detective corps.	Sanitary company.	Total amounts.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.			
October, 1874	$823 14	$1,787 98	$1,290 47	$657 90	$3,445 38	$1,602 37	$1,577 28	$4,693 54	$1,243 70	.....	$17,121 76
November, 1874	1,036 40	1,670 81	514 62	2,262 45	5,011 85	521 00	781 97	1,249 26	1,515 15	$25 00	14,588 51
December, 1874	386 14	919 89	2,005 43	575 52	2,922 91	422 16	420 80	796 38	1,175 56	.....	9,624 79
January, 1875	191 25	1,077 29	168 30	1,154 31	3,312 33	708 10	525 22	381 76	1,224 92	.....	8,763 48
February, 1875	330 48	814 89	441 61	181 88	3,018 39	997 58	254 05	189 00	7,700 45	.....	13,928 33
March, 1875	291 95	1,258 00	841 45	151 92	2,524 41	1,288 01	2,390 96	662 29	2,820 63	426 00	12,655 62
April, 1875	236 57	1,201 46	879 51	603 51	2,712 74	210 00	117 33	707 90	1,608 73	13 00	8,290 75
May, 1875	575 92	1,404 64	341 88	1,211 34	1,738 07	393 15	1,329 70	2,467 14	576 25	.....	10,038 09
June, 1875	764 09	1,363 32	769 58	740 72	1,997 26	694 36	327 39	202 52	1,366 00	.....	8,225 24
July, 1875	617 70	1,333 91	64 83	1,394 73	2,108 65	648 21	524 18	753 34	655 00	47 37	8,147 92
August, 1875	583 21	1,759 45	286 45	1,125 24	2,069 24	512 95	1,873 24	1,526 26	1,670 00	.....	11,406 04
September, 1875	1,078 15	2,002 55	942 49	681 50	2,878 85	607 40	2,447 75	1,796 29	1,023 00	1 85	13,459 83
Total	6,915 00	16,594 19	8,566 62	10,741 02	33,740 08	8,605 29	12,569 87	15,425 68	22,579 39	513 22	136,250 36

EXHIBIT G.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 6, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the sixth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

Since the last report the school has met with a great loss in the death of the Hon. Nathan Sargent, who was the president of the school from its inauguration to the day of his death, which occurred on the second day of February last.

Mr. Sargent, aside from his political and historical record, was well known in this community, and honored and esteemed as a gentleman of integrity and great purity of character, devoted to all objects of charity, benevolence, and humanity, passing much of his time among the sick and unfortunate, and took a special interest in the subject of prison reforms, and the wants and welfare of this school, of which he was for so many years its worthy and honored president.

Many years ago he, with a few other public-spirited gentlemen, met together and organized a House of Refuge in this District for juvenile delinquents, and with their own private means, aided by donations solicited by them, carried it on for some time. The attention of Congress being invited to their laudable and praiseworthy object, that body made a few small appropriations to help them along, and a portion of the Government farm on the Potomac River was set apart for the uses of the school, upon which buildings of a temporary character were erected. Afterward, principally through Mr. Sargent's personal exertions, larger appropriations were made and the present farm purchased and buildings erected, and the name the school now bears given to it, and from a small beginning it has grown to a great institution of much value and importance to the community, and stands a monument to his energy and perseverance in a cause of humanity and philanthropy second to none of its kind in this country.

Mr. Sargent was born in Vermont, and at the time of his death was nearly eighty-one years of age. In 1846 he was appointed to the honorable and important post of Sergeant-of-Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States; later he was made Register of the Treasury, and, subsequently, Commissioner of Customs, which place he held for many years, and relinquished a few years previous to his death He held other and important positions in this District. He was well known as a political writer, and during the last few years of his life wrote a work entitled "Public Men and Events," but did not live to see it given to the public.

Upon the announcement of his death a special meeting of the board of trustees was convened and resolutions adopted, which I think appropriate to be embodied in this report, as showing the esteem in which he was held by his associates.

The resolutions were in the following words:

Whereas we, the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, do learn with the deepest sorrow of the death of our late highly-esteemed President, Hon. Nathan Sargent, whose declining health has been observed with the greatest solicitude by the members of this board, he having most earnestly devoted himself for many years to the management of the institution of which he was a principal founder with credit and success.

And whereas in his death the Reform School has lost a friend who can hardly be replaced, his family a model husband and father, and the community one who has labored long and faithfully for its interests, and who has for more than three decades filled positions of great honor and trust with a fidelity that has seldom been equaled an

never excelled, and who has now passed away without the slightest stain upon his character, by his virtues reminding of the Scriptures, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace:" Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the said board of trustees, do hereby testify our sense of the worth of our deceased president, and our sympathy with those most deeply afflicted by ordering this testimonial to be entered upon the minutes, and a copy of the same to be engrossed, signed by the officers of this meeting, and presented to his bereaved family.

He has gone to his grave crowned with years and many honors, and leaves a record of a life—

> "Rich in the world's opinion and men's praise,
> And full of all we could desire, but days."

At a meeting subsequent to the death of Mr. Sargent, the board conferred upon me the honor of being his successor, an honor indeed, to fill a position so long and ably filled by our deceased friend and brother officer.

The last report was made to November 1, 1874, but the board have thought it desirable to have the reports hereafter made so as to embrace each fiscal year; therefore this report is from that date to June 30, 1875, with the exception of the treasury report, which covers the entire fiscal year of 1875.

Owing to a benign Providence, no sickness of any moment has accurred, and no death. With the exception of some malarial diseases, which have readily yielded to treatment, the school has been remarkably healthy. The boys, under the kind care and treatment of the superintendent and his assistants, are happy and contented, perform their duties with alacrity and cheerfulness, pursue their studies with diligence, and at play enjoy themselves as other boys. All semblance and appearance of a prison and prison-rules are abolished, and the place is made, as far as possible, what its name indicates, a "school," not a place of punishment, but a place where youths led astray by their passions or associates are sent to be kept out of further temptation and from evil influences; where they are taught useful employments, and given an education which fits them to go into the world fully capable of providing for and taking care of themselves.

The superintendent's report, herewith submitted, as before stated, includes the period from November 1, 1874, the date to which the last report was made, to June 30, 1875, the close of the fiscal year.

When the last report was made there were remaining in the school one hundred and fifty-one boys, thirty since received, and two which had escaped, returned, making in all one hundred and eighty-three. Of these twenty-five were discharged, two indentured, and ten absent without leave, leaving in the school on the day which closes this report, one hundred and forty-six.

It is gratifying to observe that of the many boys discharged as reformed, but four have been known to have committed any offense against the laws, which speaks well for the care, attention, and discipline they received while under the influence and teachings of the school. This record will bear most favorable comparison with that of any similar institution in the country.

Owing to the poor quality of the land, not much progress has been made in farming and gardening. The superintendent's report shows what has been done in that direction. The ground is being fertilized as rapidly as the funds and means at command will admit, and it is hoped and expected in time to have the entire farm under cultivation, and to realize therefrom a handsome return for the school. New roads have been

made, fruit, evergreens, and other trees set out; the grounds immed ately surrounding the buildings graded, sodded, and sown with grass and a great deal of other miscellaneous work done on the premises mostly by the boys, under the direction of the superintendent, and wit but little expense. By another season the grounds will be so improve and beautified as to make the place an ornament and credit to the off cers in charge.

The want of shop room and machinery has prevented the employmer of the boys in mechanical pursuits to any great extent. The only wor they are engaged in at present, with the exception of their labor abou the premises, is in caning chairs, making brooms, and making clothin for the school.

From the proceeds of the shops there has been realized the sum (twelve hundred and eighty-five dollars, eighty-four cents.

The want of suitable shops and machinery deprives the school of th means of teaching the boys useful trades, and of adding materially t the revenue. An estimate for this purpose has been submitted in th annual estimates to Congress, for which the board respectfully invit your aid and influence. If this appropriation can be obtained, building can be erected in which useful trades can be taught, thus enabling th boys upon their discharge to make their living by honorable and profi able calling, and also add largely to the revenue of the school.

The shops are now located in rooms in the main building, which, upo the erection of other buildings, will be vacated and put to other uses.

Among other things which can with profit and advantage be taugl the boys, is floriculture; with a small expense of about twelve hundre dollars, suitable hot-houses could be built, which would add greatly t the beauty of the place, provide additional revenue from the sale of th flowers and plants, and give the boys a calling which can in after li be followed by them with pleasure and profit. With good trades th boys can go out into the world from the school, and become good cit zens and useful members of society, and it is hoped that Congress wi see the importance of providing the facilities to this end.

A certain portion of each day is devoted to study. The boys ar instructed in all the elementary branches of education, and marke progress is observable in many of them.

But few of them when they enter the school can read or write, an no boy who is discharged as reformed goes out without at least a fa common-school education. To make the school more successful, a goo ibrary of miscellaneous books is needed. By donation, a small numb of books have been obtained, but they are not adequate to the wants the boys.

A small appropriation for this purpose would be of great advanta and service.

During the long winter evenings, when the boys are unable to wor in the field or shop, their time could pleasantly be spent in reading ar studying.

To carry out the original intention of conducting the school on tl family plan, which is now conceded by all who have given the subje of reformatives attention the best, another building is required, f which an estimate has been submitted. As before stated, there wer one hundred and forty-six boys in the school on the day to which th is made, which is about all that it will accommodate if the family pla is to be adhered to.

Frequent applications are being refused, and boys sentenced by th courts are sent to the common jail for want of room in the Refor

School, where they herd together with confirmed criminals, and soon become hardened and calloused to good influences, and when released are ripe for other and worse crimes, and, descending the downward grade of vice and crime, soon reach the penitentiary or a worse end. This could be obviated by enlarging the facilities of the school, where the boys, instead of becoming hardened criminals and lost to all sense of shame, might or could learn useful occupations, receive an education, be brought under moral and religious influences, and fitted to become useful and respected citizens. Money could not be appropriated to a more humane and beneficial purpose than to the prevention of crime; and if the amount now asked of Congress for the Reform School should be the means of removing youths who have taken the first downward step from the influences of evil companions and their bad example, and make them useful and honored members of society, it will be money well spent.

Attention is invited to the report of the treasurer for the last fiscal year, which is submitted. The report is made in detail, showing each item of expenditure, to whom made, and for what purpose.

The appropriations made by Congress were the following:

Salaries and current expenses	$10,000 00
Altering main building, building kitchen	1,750 00
Laying out the grounds, purchasing trees, making roads, &c.	2,500 00
Furniture for new building, additional beds for the boys	5,000 00
Bake-house and laundry	1,500 00
Annual repairs	1,000 00
Total	21,750 00

The receipts during the same time were—

From District of Columbia on account of support of inmates	$14,444 00
Receipts from farm, shops, &c.	2,003 70
Proceeds of certificates of the District of Columbia on account of support of inmates	1,316 78
Total	17,764 48

The aggregate of the appropriations and receipts is $39,514.48, which has all been expended as shown by the treasurer's report.

Taking, as a basis, one hundred and fifty boys, the actual cost per boy is about one hundred and eighty-five dollars per year, or fifty-one cents per day, which includes salaries of superintendent, teachers, and other employés, for clothing, medical attendance, food, fuel, lights, and other necessaries, which, we respectfully suggest, shows a very careful and economical administration, while at the same time full and plenty of good wholesome food is furnished.

All the funds are deposited, as required by law, with the Treasurer of the United States, and payments are made by the treasurer of the school only upon vouchers approved by the finance committee of the board.

The greatest care and economy is exercised by the board over expenditures, and no bills are approved by the committee until they have been carefully examined.

In closing this report I desire to bear testimony to the zeal, ability, and fidelity to their trust exhibited by the superintendent, matron, and other assistants, in the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BAILEY,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the honorable Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following brief report of the management and condition of the Reform School of the District of Columbia from November 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, embracing a period of eight months, (a change having been made in the date of rendering the annual report,) and covering that portion of the year which does not admit of my accounting for the proceeds of the farm and garden. The statement, therefore, relates only to the preparations for and the work commenced for the year.

At the date of my last report there were remaining in the school 15 boys, since which time twenty-eight have been received on new commitment, two returned, and two who had previously escaped, making the whole number in the school during this period one hundred and eighty-three. Of those that have gone out from the school, twenty-five were discharged as reformed, two indentured, and ten absent without leave, leaving at date one hundred and forty-six boys as inmates of the institution. Of the whole number that have been discharged as reformed since the organization of this institution, only four boys have been arrested, or known to have committed any offense against the laws, showing the school to be a reformatory in the true sense of the term, and that it has accomplished all that its most sanguine friends could reasonably expect. This record is as good, I am sure, as that of any similar institution in the country.

The past year has been marked with many evidences of the Divine favor. Almost perfect health has prevailed, there not having been a serious case of illness. The moral tone of the school has constantly improved; the officers have been faithful and manifested great care in maintaining a high standard of morals and manners. The boys are taught in many ways to develop their better feelings, and many of them seem to understand their own weaknesses, and are willing to pursue a course that will expand their good qualities and repress their vicious propensities; their deportment is reviewed daily, and nothing is allowed to pass unnoticed, good behavior being commended and vice and ingratitude reproved.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Attention has been given to preparing and fertilizing the land put out in crops and vegetables. Last fall four acres were sown with rye and seeded with clover; this spring eight acres were put in oats, which were also seeded with clover, all of which look well; four acres of ground were seeded last fall with timothy, which, from present indications, will produce a heavy crop; twelve acres have been planted with Indian corn, eight acres with broom-corn, five acres with potatoes, and eight acres with garden-vegetables, all of which bid fair to yield well.

One thousand peach, five hundred pear, and fifty cherry trees were planted during the spring; also a quantity of small fruits were put out. Care was taken in preparing the ground and planting the trees, but the small fruits have not done well.

A large number of ornamental trees and shrubs were purchased last fall for the spring planting, but the grading of the grounds not being sufficiently advanced, the trees were put in the nursery-rows until the grading should be completed.

GROUNDS.

Much has been done in grading the grounds about the buildings. A new road has been laid out and graded from the turnpike to the main building, which will add much to the beauty of the grounds, and will give an easy ascent to the buildings. This labor has furnished employment for the boys, as they take an interest in whatever will add to the beauty and convenience of their home.

While this labor has not brought the institution a money equivalent, still it was a necessary work, and would have cost a large sum had it been performed by hired labor.

SHOP-LABOR.

At the date of my last report the chair-shop was closed for want of work. Early in November, 1874, work was obtained from Baltimore, since which time the shop has caned fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety seats, for which has been realized $1,285.84. During the year broom-making has been introduced upon a small scale, which will prove remunerative, and give the boys useful employment.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have maintained their usual efficiency, the teachers have been thorough, and much credit is due them for the progress the pupils have made, the boys in general being very ignorant when received into the school.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The moral and religious instructions of the school have been a matter of great moment and interest to me, and I feel it a duty to express my thanks to the gentlemen of the Young Men's Christian Association and others who have visited the school for the purpose of speaking words of cheer and consolation to the lads. I have been highly gratified with the interest manifested by the boys in the Sabbath-school. Seven verses of the Bible have been committed each week by each boy, and I have seldom had occasion to reprove a boy for having an imperfect lesson. Considerable religious interest has been manifested by the boys in holding semi-weekly prayer-meetings. These meetings are presided over by one of their own number, and the spirit and interest shown by many of the boys at these meetings must result in much good.

WANTS OF THE SCHOOL.

Much is needed in the way of improvements, the first and most urgent of which is, fencing on the farm to make the necessary divisions, so that it can be economically managed; and this fencing could all be done by our own force, without expense except for material. The barn ought to be removed from its present site and enlarged, as the site upon which it now stands is needed to extend the building-grounds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following papers have been gratuitously sent to the institution, for which the proprietors will please accept my thanks: Daily Morning

Chronicle, one copy, and Our Home Paper, one hundred and fifty copies. I am indebted also to A. B. Greener, esq., for the New York Independent and the Ohio Statesman.

In closing this report I desire to express my gratitude to the trustees of the school for their uniform kindness, aid, and support in all the arduous duties devolving upon me. If the efforts of the past have been productive of good, the praise is due to Him who careth for us all.

Very respectfully,

F. W. HOWE,
Superintendent.

Table showing the number of boys received and discharged, and the general state of the institution, during the year ended June 30, 1875.

Number of boys in the institution November 1, 1874	15[illegible]1
Number received during the year	3[illegible]0
Number returned who had previously escaped	2
Whole number in the institution during the year	18[illegible]3
Number discharged	2[illegible]5
Number indentured	[illegible]
Number absent without leave	1[illegible]0
Number remaining at date	14[illegible]6

Table showing the ages of boys admitted.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Nine	2	Fourteen	6
Ten	2	Fifteen	4
Eleven	4	Sixteen	2
Twelve	3		
Thirteen	5	Total	28

Table showing cause of commitment.

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Grand larceny	2	Vagrancy	5
Petit larceny	6	Incorrigible	11
Assault and battery	2		
Carrying concealed weapons	1	Total	28
Breaking windows	1		

Table showing source from which boys were received.

President of the board of trustees	8
Supreme court	1
Police court	19
Total	28

Table showing the moral and social condition of the boys on entering.

Number who had been profane	20
Number who had used tobacco	11
Number who had used liquor	3
Number who had been guilty of larceny	16
Number who had lost both parents	5
Number who have lost father	9
Number who have lost mother	3
Number who have both parents living	11

Table showing birthplace of boys admitted.

Birthplace.	No.	Birthplace.	No.
District of Columbia	11	Delaware	1
New York	3	Mississippi	1
Rhode Island	1	Canada	1
Ohio	1		
Virginia	6	Total	28
Maryland	3		

Table showing parentage of boys admitted.

Nationality.	No.	Nationality.	No.
American	6	African	13
German	5		
Irish	3	Total	28
Dane	1		

Table showing committals each month.

Month.	No.	Month.	No.
November	3	April	4
December	7	May	1
January	5	June	4
February	3		
March	1	Total	28

STATEMENT.

	Dr.	Cr.
To appropriation for salary of superintendent	$1,500 00	
By F. W. Howe, superintendent, salary		$1,500 00
To appropriation for salary of two assistants, each $750	$1,500 00	
By C. H. Johnston, assistant, salary		$750 00
By S. C. Mullin, assistant, salary		750 00
Total	1,500 00	1,500 00
To appropriation for salary of matron	$600 00	
By L. A. Howe, matron, salary		$600 00
To appropriation for salary of two teachers, each $600	$1,200 00	
By John Blain, teacher, salary		$575 00
By Albert Anderson, salary		250 00
By George Mackwell, salary		150 00
By John Tolbert, salary		100 00
By Charles Thomas, salary		75 00
By C. M. McKinley, salary		50 00
Total	1,200 00	1,200 00
To appropriation for salary of physician, &c	$500 00	
By T. B. Hood, M. D., services		$221 00
By Charles A. Wells, M. D., services		10 00
By W. E. Cleaver, veterinary surgeon, services		14 00
By Thomas Kelch, M. D., services		6 00
By Charles Stott & Co., medicines		82 47
By balance, covered into Treasury		166 53
Total	500 00	500 00

To appropriation for salary of gardener	$720 00	
By F. Westby, gardener, salary		$720 00
To appropriation for salary of superintendent of workshops	$600 00	
By D. C. Mosher, superintendent of workshops, salary		$600 00
To appropriation for salary of laborer	$144 00	
By George Mackwell, laborer, services		$12 00
By John Tolbert, laborer, services		12 00
By E. Y. Ward, laborer, services		84 00
By J. W. Allen, laborer, services		36 00
Total	144 00	144 00
To appropriation for salary of seamstress, laundress, &c	$540 00	
By Elvira Westby, seamstress		$30 00
By Alice Nichols, waitress		110 00
By Mary Joseph, cook		100 00
By Mary Hansell, laundress		50 00
By Ann E. Ward, seamstress		120 00
By Elizabeth Tranor, laundress		20 00
By Lucy McCormick, laundress		30 00
By Mary Casey, laundress		28 00
By Mary Hill, seamstress		30 00
By Elizabeth Walker, waitress		12 00
By Emma M. Smith, waitress		10 00
Total	540 00	540 00
To appropriation for fuel, clothing, and incidentals	$2,696 00	
To District of Columbia on account of support of inmates	14,444 00	
To F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry receipts from board, farm, chair-shop, &c	1,498 70	
To John Bailey, president, proceeds of certificates of the District of Columbia on account of support of inmates from the District of Columbia	1,316 78	
To Magne & Chipman, Baltimore, Md., chair-work	505 00	
Total		20,460 48

1874.			
July	31.	By James E. Johnson, shoes	$48 75
Aug.	11.	By Mary O'Riley, labor	12 00
		By George Mackwell, labor	8 00
		By J. S. Killman, coal	1,546 00
		By Petty & Harvey, hats	24 00
		By Wm. R. Riley, dry goods	437 70
	13.	By Thomas H. Joy, beef	150 10
		By Wm. M. Galt, flour	682 50
		By John A. Baker, groceries	108 50
		By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	69 02
		By George Ryneal, jr., paints, &c	14 70
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	266 81
		By Webb & Beveridge, queensware, &c	60 05
		By N. W. Burchell, groceries	305 53
		By Wm. A. Sallers, bread	146 79
	14.	By G. W. Caldenstrath, provisions	29 75
		By Henry L. Carlton, horse-feed, &c	95 00
	31.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor	20 00
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, stationery	4 72
Sept.	12.	By Wm. M. Galt, flour	20 00
		By Wm. Ballantyne, stationery, &c	84 42
		By Wm. A. Sallers, bread	292 81
		By Henry L. Carlton, horse-feed, &c	153 85
		By E. G. Davis, repairing sewing-machine	13 88
		By N. W. Burchell, groceries	64 39
		By Thomas H. Joy, beef	148 83
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	192 35
		By John A. Baker, farm-tools	109 37
		By Lewis Baar, agent, repairing sewing-machine	10 90
	30.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, expenses to New York and return	28 05

1874.			
Sept.	30.	By Wall, Robinson & Co., clothing	$500 00
		By Wm. R. Riley, dry-goods	221 14
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor	43 50
Oct.	6.	By N. W. Burchell, groceries	95 30
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	286 02
		By Wm. A. Sallers, bread	279 00
		By L. H. Schneider, hardware	6 21
		By Henry L. Carlton, mill-feed, &c	166 00
		By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	24 37
	8.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, purchase of horses	325 00
	12.	By Thomas H. Joy, beef	140 47
	30.	By E. F. Mudd, tailor	30 00
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor	43 03
Nov.	6.	By B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	86 72
		By Robert Ball, shoes	407 85
		By Thomas H. Joy, beef	135 75
	13.	By N. W. Burchell, groceries	112 83
		By Wm. A. Sallers, bread	335 25
	28.	By M. S. Levy, caps	78 75
Dec.	4.	By B. W Reed & Sons, groceries	124 37
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	233 89
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry expenses	8 95
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	297 81
		By J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth	24 00
		By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	29 72
		By Robert Ball, shoes, &c	8 60
		By William E. Clever, services	25 00
		By C. A. Denekas, yeast	3 50
		By Thomas H. Joy, beef	127 16
		By D. C. Mosher, books	5 00
		By William M. Galt, flour	145 00
		By H. L. Carlton, mill-feed	41 30
		By Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	62 50
	30.	By John G. Slater, repairing clocks	21 00
		By G. Meisel, bread	25 00
1875.			
Jan.	8.	By Thomas H. Joy, beef	166 39
		By J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth	15 56
		By John A. Baker, hardware	50 45
		By Robert Hall, shoes	14 30
		By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	51 87
		By L. H. Schneider, hardware	8 16
		By B. H. Reed & Sons, groceriés	107 50
		By William M. Galt, flour	162 50
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	396 93
		By William Ballantyne, stationery	2 50
		By Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	67 50
		By William R. Riley, dry goods	124 20
eb.	2.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor	43 50
		By G. W. Meisel, bread	25 00
	8.	By E. G. Davis, repairing sewing-machine	7 79
		By B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	295 03
		By William M. Galt, flour	162 50
		By Webb & Beveridge, crockery	32 30
		By C. A. Denekas, yeast	9 10
		By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	29 05
		By N. W. Burchell, groceries	7 14
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	296 89
		By James E. Johnson, shoes	122 80
		By William Ballantyne, stationery	10 90
	9.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries	34 98
		By D. C. Mosher, brooms, &c	1 95
		By John A. Baker, hardware	58 50
		By D. C. Mosher, brooms, &c	11 81
		By Thomas H. Joy, beef	151 66
	26.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor	43 50
ar.	8.	By B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	163 53
	9.	By Hall & Hume, groceries	303 05
		By H. Carlton, hay, &c	91 35
		By William M. Galt, flour	162 50

1875.			
Mar.	8.	By Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	$72 50
		By William R. Riley, dry goods	141 84
		By C. A. Denekas, yeast	3 85
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries	20 39
		By Robert Ball, shoes, &c	7 25
		By J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth	16 13
		By G. N. Meisel, bread	17 50
		By L. Baar, agent, repairing sewing-machine	7 20
		By Kasper Kneesi, repairing harness	12 50
		By Thomas H. Joy, beef	145 56
	15.	By John A. Baker, broom-corn, &c	195 45
		By D. C. Mosher, needle machine	200 00
	16.	By James E. Johnson, repairing shoes	70 20
	27.	By John T. Price, carriage-hire	10 00
April	6.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent's account, hired labor	43 50
		By Charles Thomas, bread	27 40
	7.	By Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	52 50
	8.	By J. S. Killman, coal	383 78
		By B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	395 81
		By Webb & Beveridge, glassware	23 10
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	194 24
		By William M. Galt, flour	240 50
		By Wall & Robinson, cloth	59 40
		By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	41 40
April	8.	By Thomas H. Joy, beef	159 46
		By Robert Ball, shoes	10 00
	10.	By William Ballantyne, stationery, &c	8 55
		By C. A. Denekas, yeast	4 20
		By L. H. Sewell, vegetables	4 50
		By E. Y. Ward, vegetables	8 55
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries	13 57
		By William R. Riley, dry goods	101 61
	19.	By Washington Gas-light Company, pipe for grounds	54 02
	30.	By Charles Thomas, bread	25 00
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor	41 50
May	7.	By Lewis Baar, sewing-machine, &c	63 85
		By B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	149 40
		By J C. Wiswall & Co., cloth	45 20
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	257 37
		By Thomas H. Joy, beef	152 31
		By James E. Johnson, repairing shoes	79 30
		By J. M. Young, repairing wagons	56 30
		By W. D. Wyvill, cooking-utensils	23 78
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries	22 33
		By John A. Baker, broom-corn	285 89
		By H. L. Carlton, hay, &c	87 95
		By William M. Galt, flour	136 50
		By Washington Gas-light Company, gas	72 50
		By L. H. Schneider, hardware	7 45
	10.	By William R. Riley, dry goods	50 40
		By A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire	10 00
	22.	By Charles G. Ball, work on building	118 23
	31.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor	37 50
June	5.	By B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries	178 40
		By Thomas H. Joy, beef	148 02
		By Hall & Hume, groceries	187 61
		By John A. Baker, broom-handles	110 50
		By John S. Killmon, coal	198 49
		By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	23 10
		By F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight, &c	29 67
		By H. L. Carlton, hay-feed, &c	135 71
		By J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth	45 87
		By Petty & Harvey, hats	25 20
		By Kaspar Kneesi, harness, &c	15 75
		By Webb & Beveridge, crockery, &c	21 10
	9.	By Washington Gas-light Company, gas	25 00
		By William M. Galt, flour	195 00
		By James H. Reid, horseshoes	4 00
		By Hill & Duvall, potatoes	27 50
		By William R. Riley, dry goods	69 01

1875.			
June 9.	By A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire		$10 00
24.	By H. A. Willard, president Columbia Railroad Company, manure		165 00
30.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, hired labor		41 10
	By Gray & Noyes, repairing pump		62 60
	By L. H. Schneider, hardware		8 11
	By Edwards & Nesmith, hardware		15 25
	By William Ballantyne, stationery		40 46
	By Robert Ball, shoe-laces		1 50
	By Kaspar Kneesi, harness and hardware		3 75
	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries		39 52
	By George Ryneal, jr., glass		19 33
	By William M. Galt, flour		202 50
	By B. W. Reed & Sons, groceries		317 50
	By John A. Baker, provisions		24 90
	By Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing		10 32
	By Hall & Hume, groceries		96 69
	By J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth		45 72
	By W. D. Wyvill, hardware		8 30
	By William R. Riley, dry goods		179 76
	By A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire		10 00
	By Webb & Beveridge, crockery		11 45
	By Fenwick & Stewart, lumber		7 91
	By W. D. Wyvill, grates		13 25
	By Keyes & Co., carriage-hire		29 00
	By H. L. Carlton, mill-feed, &c		96 25
	By Thomas H. Joy, beef		142 04
	By National Republican, advertising		3 75
	By Evening Star, advertising		6 75
	By Washington Gas-light Company, gas		22 50
July 30.	By A. Falconer, carpenter-work		7 36
	Total	20,460 48	20,460 48
	To appropriation for laying out grounds, roads, &c	$2,500 00	
1874.			
Aug. 31.	By Wheatley Brothers, lumber		$11 99
Nov. 5.	By Calkins & Brooks, trees		56 00
17.	By F. W. Kelsey, trees		178 50
20.	By Smith & Powell, trees		200 00
28.	By F. W. Howe, superintendent, freight on trees		49 10
Dec. 4.	By Atwood, Root & Co., trees		210 05
1875.			
Jan. 19.	By A. R. Shepherd & Co., earthen pipes for grounds		85 54
April 10.	By A. R. Shepherd & Co., earthen pipes for grounds		38 00
May 11.	By Smith & Powell, trees		162 50
June 9.	By E. Y. Ward, trees		14 00
	By A. R. Shepherd & Co., pipe		22 05
10.	By O. C. Bullard, work on grounds		60 00
14.	By B. D. Carpenter, surveying grounds		108 00
30.	By A. R. Shepherd & Co., pipe, &c		55 26
	By C. Jarrett, laying pavement		55 20
	By O. C. Bullard, expenses		40 00
	By Albert Gleason, grading		778 96
	By Washington Brick Machine Company, brick		275 00
	By Albert Gleason, grading		99 85
	Total	2,500 00	2,500 00
	To appropriation for furniture, bedding, &c	$5,000 00	
1874.			
July 31.	By Green & Williams, furniture		$778 82
	By William Ballantyne, desks		125 00
Oct. 18.	By William S. Mitchell & Co., carpets		345 78
	By W. B. Williams, furniture		3,656 64
Dec. 5.	By W. B. Williams, furniture		61 80
1875.			
[illegible] 8.	By W. B. Williams, window-shades		31 96
	Total	5,000 00	5,000 00

		To appropriation for bake-house, laundry, &c	$1,500 00
1874.			
Sept.	11.	By A. W. Collamore, work on laundry	
	24.	By C. Jarrett, work on bake-house	
Oct.	6.	By John A. Baker, lime	
		By A. L. Falconer, work on bake-house	
	13.	By Charles G. Ball, work on bake-house	
	17.	By John McClellan, work on bake-house	
	20.	By William Bek, work on bake-house	
	22.	By E. O. Flaherty, work on bake-house	
	27.	By John E. Loor, work on bake-house	
	30.	By A. Falconer, carpentering	
1875.			
June	30.	By Edwards & Nesmith, pipe	
		Total	1,500 00

		To appropriation, deficiency, annual repairs, &c	$1,000 00
1875.			
April	1.	By T. J. Edwards, plumbing	
		By T. J. Edwards, plumbing	
	10.	By E. Y. Naylor, repairing roof	
		By Gray & Noyes, repairing pumps, &c	
	12.	By W. D. Wyvill, rebuilding furnace	
May	7.	By Baker, Smith & Co., wash-room, boiler, &c	
June	30.	By Fenwick & Stewart, plastering	
		Total	1,000 00

		To appropriation for altering a portion of the main building for kitchen, and for mantels, cisterns, and drainage	$1,750 00
1874.			
Aug.	14.	By T. J. Edwards, plumbing	
		By William Gibson, setting mantels, &c	
	27.	By J. O. Bowie, painting, &c	
	29.	By Samuel Carpenter, mantels, &c	
Sept.	2.	By John Schafer, mantels, &c	
	9.	By William E. Dante, brick for mantels, &c	
	12.	By W. D. Wyvill, setting grates, &c	
	18.	By Sargent Graves, painting kitchen, &c	
		By John McClellan, work on kitchen	
Oct.	27.	By O. Jarrett, constructing cistern, &c	
	31.	By J. P. Childs, brick, &c., for kitchen	
Nov.	5.	By John A. Baker, cement for kitchen	
1875.			
March	9.	By George Ryneal, jr., glass	
April	10.	By A. Falconer, carpentering	
	23.	By Francis Mohun & Sons, lumber	
	30.	By Thomas Sutton, laying pavement	
June	24.	By L. Clephane, secretary, bricks for kitchen	
		Total	1,750 00

EXHIBIT H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
November 1,

SIR: The undersigned, warden of the United States jail in t
trict of Columbia, herewith most respectfully submits his annual
for the year ending October 31, 1875, as required by an act of Co
approved March 5, 1872.

The new jail-building which was being constructed in this District at the time my last annual report was presented, and which we then believed would be finished and ready to occupy at an early day, was not completed within the time contemplated, consequently it has been necessary to continue to occupy the old structure, which really has been unfit for the purposes of a jail for many years.

It is old, faulty in design, and insecure; besides, it does not contain sufficient room to accommodate comfortably the large and increased numbers of prisoners committed to it, and would be entirely inadequate to their safe-keeping if it were not for the constant vigilance of the officers and guards, and their fidelity in the performance of their several duties. Everything has been done that could be done by them to remedy the deficiencies of the building, to overcome the dangers arising from its insecurity, to mitigate so far as possible the evils arising from the necessity of constantly congregating together an overcrowded mass of persons charged with crime, in its old, worn, and badly-ventilated apartments, and to make it fulfill the purposes for which it was designed. The congregation of offenders in a crowded mass, as we have been compelled to do, is in itself open to very grave objections. Crime is contagious, and criminals corrupt each other. Their contaminating influences, when crowded together in close confinement, are pernicious in their effects upon all who are in association. Thus the tendency of the whole mass is downward, to the plane of the very worst and most depraved.

The plan and construction of the jail-building now in use and its want of space are such as to absolutely prevent a separate system of confinement, or a very extensive classification of prisoners.

Hence we have had very few facilities for carrying into practice such reformatory measures as are most desirable. But it is gratifying to be able to state that the new-jail-building now in process of construction in this city, and which it is expected will be completed during the present month, will afford ample accommodations and the necessary requirements to enable us to overcome the serious objections above referred to, and the manifold evils arising from herding prisoners in one common cell.

The new building contains two hundred and ninety-two cells; thirty-six of which have sufficient capacity to each accommodate two or more prisoners; the remainder are intended to each accommodate but one. Besides, there are two commodious rooms for hospital purposes, a spacious chapel, and such other rooms and apartments as will be required for business purposes.

Therefore the building will afford all the facilities required to provide for the comfort and well-being of the inmates, to classify them properly, and to carry into practice the separate system of imprisonment; a system which will protect the prisoners from the evils arising from corrupt associations, and bring them more directly under improving influences. It will enable them the better to reflect upon a past career which has led them through vice and crime to incarceration in a prison, and to form a determined will to reform and to enter society again with honest purposes on the expiration of their term of imprisonment. If such happy results should be obtained, the residents of our District will have reason to indulge feelings of gratitude to the General Government for the restraining and reformatory influences brought to bear upon the vicious and criminal classes through the agency of the spacious and excellent jail-building which it has erected in their midst.

As a general rule a remarkable degree of good health has been maintained among the inmates.

They have been exempt from all contagious and infectious diseases and malignant fevers, and pretty generally free from other diseases. Such diseases as have been developed in the jail were for the most part traceable to causes which existed with the person afflicted at the time of incarceration, and this, notwithstanding the jail is defective in ventilation and general arrangement, and has been constantly overcrowded, in fact more densely crowded throughout the year than ever before.

This very gratifying sanitary condition may fairly be attributed to the care and skill of the jail physician, whose daily visits have known no interruption; and also to our habitual efforts to clean, purify, and disinfect the prison throughout all its apartments, and to cause the prisoners to keep their persons and their clothing clean at all times, which efforts have been constant and regular throughout the year.

For further information in regard to sanitary matters, and to the health and general condition of the inmates of the jail during the year, reference is respectfully made to the annual report of the jail physician, which is hereto annexed.

Jail-breaking and escapes from prison restraint have been so frequent in various parts of the country during the past year as to attract the attention of the people and cause considerable apprehension as to the security of prisoners detained in this jail, some of whom were accomplished burglars, and others rash and desperate characters. Such occurrences elsewhere, and the apparent insecurity and want of strength of our jail-building, together with the fact that designs and attempts to escape have frequently been entered upon by its inmates, have cause much anxiety to the warden and subordinate officers. Hence a rigid discipline has been maintained, and the officers have been enjoined to be always active and vigilant in the discharge of their respective duties. They have seemed to appreciate the responsibility of their positions, and have manifested commendable zeal and efficiency in the performance of duty, and have carried into practice the rules for governing the jail; hence all of the plans and attempts to escape from this jail have been frustrated.

The prisoners have in all cases been securely held to await the action of the courts, or to serve out a term of imprisonment as their commitments respectively required. Therefore it follows that the warden again, in his annual report, has the gratification of stating that no prisoner has escaped from this jail during the year.

The prisoners have been served with good, nutritious food, the rations have been ample, and have been varied in kind from day to day during each week, so as to afford a wholesome diet; besides, the sick have been furnished such medicine and additional nourishment and delicacies as the physician recommended and their condition seemed to require.

The supplies have been inspected by an officer when received, and defective articles rejected; hence no complaints have been made by the inmates as to the quality of their food.

Beds and bedding in good condition have been furnished the prisoners.

There is a large class of prisoners who, when they are received at the jail, are destitute of sufficient clothing to answer the demands of comfort or common decency, most of whom have neither friends who are willing to aid them, nor means to procure a supply for themselves. Many of these are required to serve long sentences, and thus the necessity exists to provide them with clothing. Besides, there is another large

class whose clothing during their term of imprisonment becomes actually worn out and unfit for use, and who are unable to procure an additional supply. It then becomes necessary to supply this class also with clothing. But in the matter of issuing clothing great care has been taken to furnish those only who were actually destitute and without means, and to issue no more clothing to them than was sufficient to cover their immediate wants.

The jail and out-buildings have required repairs from time to time in order to render them serviceable, and such repairs have been made, but only sufficient to enable us to occupy them until the new building shall be ready to be occupied.

I am informed the new building will be so far completed by the 15th instant, as to be in condition to receive prisoners, but that no inclosing walls can be built until further legislation is had. It is purposed to occupy the new building as soon as it is ready. The condition of the old jail is such as to render it advisable to do so. But in occupying it at once, and without the protection such walls would afford, it will be necessary to continue to employ a full force of guards for its protection and to secure the safe-keeping of prisoners until suitable walls shall be provided. In this connection I desire again to urge the propriety of providing means for putting such prisoners as are convicted and serving out sentences, at some kind of labor that can be made profitable. By such means that class of prisoners would, in a great measure, be made to recompense the Government for the cost of their sustenance during the term of their imprisonment. Besides, as a reformatory measure, I feel confident it would produce most salutary results.

A large number of our jail convicts are young persons of good health and strong physical powers, but of idle and vicious habits. Many of them, though young in years, are old in crime; they are often in jail, and repeatedly serving out limited terms for misdemeanors or other offenses. When out of jail, they seldom labor or engage in any useful employment, but prowl around their haunts, seeking an opportunity to prey upon the earnings of others, and in various ways to carry on their vicious and criminal practices. To such, hard labor in jail would have but few attractions, and would prove an actual punishment. This would deter many from indulging in petty crimes, and thus check the rapid increase of criminals which is shown by our annual reports.

At the new jail facilities for working the prisoners and making their labor profitable can be easily provided, and at little cost, comparatively.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have had charge of the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. Under its auspices several very worthy young men have held religious exercises at the jail regularly every Sunday, with gratifying results. Besides, a delegation of ladies, representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union, have visited the prisoners once every week to impart moral instruction, and especially to inculcate temperance principles. Their zeal in the cause has been truly commendable, and their efforts have apparently resulted in much good.

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the warden that practical experience and competent training are absolutely necessary to qualify persons for the important duties which pre-eminently belong to the treatment and custody of prisoners charged with or convicted of crime, and that fidelity and capacity in the discharge of duty should be the important considerations in fixing the term of their service. Most of the subordinate officers of this institution have proven themselves possessed of these important qualifications. Therefore changes among

their body have been few, and the warden desires to express his satisfaction at the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

The warden is required by law to transport to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., all such prisoners as are convicted by the courts of this District and sentenced to be imprisoned in that penitentiary, and also to convey to the reform school in the District of Columbia all who are sentenced to that institution. That duty has been performed. Fifty convicts have been transported to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., and 41 boys have been taken to the reform school. The actual cost and expenses connected with such transportation to Albany, N. Y., have been $1,399.52.

The annual salaries of physician, guards, messenger, and cook amounted to $27,447.45. The cost of repairs on jail buildings and fences amounted to $931.90.

The expenditures on account of the jail during the year were as follows:

Subsistence of prisoners	$14,231	2
Medicines, delicacies for the sick, and funeral expenses	439	7
Lime and disinfectants	288	57
Beds, bedding, and clothing	4,721	30
Fuel, lights, painting, glazing, gas-fitting, and sewerage	2,705	85
Stationery, blanks, and blank books	222	85
Furniture, stoves, hard, tin, and wooden wares, night-tubs, and cell-buckets	1,191	83
Horse-keeping, shoeing, repairs on wagon and harness, ice and miscellaneous articles	697	15

The highest number of prisoners in jail on any day during the year was 230. The lowest number in jail on any day during the year was 131. The daily average number of prisoners confined in jail during the year was 181. The total number of prisoners in jail at the beginning of the year: males 144, females 14. Committed during the year, 1,852 males and 269 females. Total commitments, 2,121.

	Males.	Females.
There remained in jail at the close of the year	185	17
Sent to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.	50	
Sent to the reform school in the District of Columbia	41	
Died	2	
Pardoned by the President of the United States	4	
Released from custody during the year	1,714	266

Prisoners received during the year were committed for offenses as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Murder	9	2
Rape	11	
Burglary	60	
Highway robbery	6	1
Assault and robbery	21	1
Larceny and burglary	11	
Forgery	2	
Perjury	8	1
Grand larceny	123	10
Assault with intent to kill	49	13
Manslaughter	2	
Horse-stealing	5	
Kidnapping	2	1
Bigamy	1	
Abortion	2	
Abduction		1
Embezzlement	9	
Receiving stolen goods	2	2
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	33	2
Opening private letters	1	

	Males.	Females.
Resisting metropolitan police officers	17	
Removing dead bodies	5	2
Keeping gambling-house	9	
Assault and battery	434	77
Keeping bawdy-house	8	22
Petit larceny	699	94
Affray	49	6
Assault	88	7
Creating nuisance	8	1
Contempt of court	10	1
Threats of personal violence	63	6
Malicious trespass	8	1
Throwing stones	2	
Indecent exposure	2	
Suspicious characters	1	1
Disorderly conduct	4	
Carrying concealed weapons	6	
Cruelty to animals	2	
Profanity	1	2
Prostitution	1	1
Vagrancy	7	
Being incorrigible boy	10	
Committed on bench-warrant	26	6
Father of illegitimate child	1	
Boisterous talking	1	
Seamen refusing to do duty	4	
Keeping bar-room without license	6	1
Peddling without license	2	
Keeping barber-shop open on Sunday	1	
Committed to await requisition	4	
United States witnesses	16	7

Of those who were committed to jail as above stated, 1,229 were tried, convicted, and sentenced for crimes which are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Manslaughter	1	
Burglary	3	
Robbery	2	
Bigamy	1	
Larceny and burglary	13	
Assault and battery with intent to kill	6	
Grand larceny	16	
Resisting metropolitan police officers	9	
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	4	
Embezzlement	3	
Receiving stolen goods	1	
Abduction		1
Assault and battery	402	65
Petit larceny	443	59
Larceny	20	
Assault	4	
Affray	33	8
Creating a nuisance	6	
Threats of personal violence	67	4
Contempt of court	8	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1	
Malicious trespass	8	
Bestiality	1	
Being incorrigible boy	8	
Vagrancy	6	
Cruelty to animals	2	
Keeping bawdy-house	7	13
Keeping bar-room without license	1	
Violating corporation laws	2	

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CROCKER,
Warden.

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General United States.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT U. S. JAIL, D. C.,
Washington, November 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the sanitary condition of this prison. We have had two (2) deaths during the past year—one from rupture of the æorta, and one from erysipelas; showing the maintenance of the low death-rate which has characterized this prison for many years, and being below that of the general community.

The strict observance of hygienic rules as to cleanliness, ventilation, and disinfection of the prison, together with the regular habits enforced upon the inmates as to eating, sleeping, and exercise, the wholesome character of their food and drink, and the prompt attention to the earliest evidences of approaching disease, may be fairly claimed as a chief means by which the health of our prison has been preserved, crowded as it always is with double the number for which proper accommodations were originally made, when the population of the city was much smaller; and without the means of providing any extension, it is wonderful that even the agents alluded to should have been sufficient to secure the prisoners from the ravages of disease. With exceptional cases, those who enter the prison are filthy in their persons from neglect, laboring under disease the result of vicious habits and debauchery, particularly venereal in all its forms, and with difficulty induced to adopt regular and systematic attention to the means provided for the removal of disease and the prevention of its recurrence.

A very large majority of them are entirely relieved after remaining some time, and all have their condition ameliorated. The subjects of chronic alcoholism are completely cured of their debasing habits and of the diseased condition incident to them, and are sent out in a condition to assume a respectable mode of life if they please to exercise the self-restraint so necessary to that end. The same may be said of those addicted to the use of opium.

I have paid close attention to the character of the food provided, and of the bedding of the prisoners, and have found all of the best; and am happy to testify to the active and untiring zeal of all the officers in the performance of their duties, particularly those connected with my department.

The greatest defect in this prison is the want of the means of efficient and regular bathing. This I hope and believe will be supplied in the new building, of which we will soon take possession.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. YOUNG,
Physician United States Jail, District of Columbia.

General JOHN S. CROCKER,
Warden United States Jail, District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT I.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following relative to the court-house in this city:

During the past summer the basement-story of this building has been changed in such a manner as to render many rooms suitable for business purposes. The height of that story has been increased by lowering the floor; the halls and rooms have been paved with concrete.

The rooms have been painted and provided with grates. The roof and other portions of the building have been put in good order. In the court-rooms that portion of the floors outside of the bar has been paved with Neuchatel pavement. Water-closets have been placed in two stories of the western wing, and the passage in the principal story of the same wing has been so arranged as to give more light to the stairway, and afford a good room for the judges' consultations.

As the court-rooms are heated by means of the ordinary hot-air furnaces, which will not last over the coming winter, I recommend that they be replaced by a steam-heating apparatus, capable of heating the corridors as well as the court-rooms.

The ceiling in the room of the criminal court is in a bad condition; so much so, that I am of the opinion that it should be taken down next summer.

I respectfully suggest that the sum of $2,500 be asked for repairs and improvements to this building for the next fiscal year.

To put in the steam-heating apparatus suggested above, a further sum of $10,000 will be required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General, Department of Justice.

EXHIBIT K.

Received from the Department of State:

March 4, 1875, 425 copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

May 4, 1875, 425 copies of Pamphlet Laws of the Forty-third Congress, second session, 1874–'75.

July 9, 1875, 425 copies of the 18th volume of the Statutes of the United States.

October 18, 1875, 425 copies of Revised Statutes of District of Columbia, including post-roads and treaties.

There have been distributed by this Department:

Four hundred and nine copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Number on hand for distribution, 16.

Distributed 388 copies of Pamphlet Laws Forty-third Congress, second session, 1874–'75. Copies remaining, 37.

Distributed 390 copies of the 18th volume of the Statutes of the United States. Copies remaining, 35.

Distributed 387 copies of Revised Statutes of District of Columbia, including post-roads and treaties. Copies remaining, 38.

Received from the Department of the Interior:

December 10, 1874, 130 copies of the 19th volume of Wallace's Supreme Court Reports of the United States.

May 19, 1875, 130 copies of the 20th volume Wallace's Supreme Court Reports of the United States.

August, 1875, 130 copies of the 21st volume of Wallace's Supreme Court Reports of the United States.

There have been distributed by this Department:

One hundred and eighteen copies of the 19th volume of Wallace's Reports. Copies remaining, 12.

Distributed 119 copies of the 20th volume of Wallace's Reports. Copies remaining, 11.

Distributed 116 copies of the 21st volume of Wallace's Reports. Copies remaining, 14.

This Department has also distributed since December 2, 1874, the following volumes:

Six copies Pamphlet Laws, first session Forty-third Congress, 1873–'74.

One copy of 14th volume United States Statutes at Large.

One copy of 16th volume United States Statutes at Large.

One copy of 15th volume of Wallace's Supreme Court Reports.

One copy of 16th volume of Wallace's Reports.

One copy of 17th volume of Wallace's Reports.

Six copies of the 13th volume of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States.

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, their employment, and compensation.*

District.	Name.	Employment.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Alabama, southern district	L. E. Parsons	Special assistant, violations of enforcement act	$500	
Do	J. H. Wallace	Regular assistant	$1,500 per annum	
Alabama, northern district	L. E. Parsons	Special assistant, violations of enforcement act	$500	
Do	L. W. Day	Regular assistant	Undetermined	Vice Parsons, removed September 25, 1875.
Alabama, northern and middle districts.	George H. Parsons	do	$1,500 per annum	Payable quarterly; removed September 25, 1875.
Do	J. S. Clarke	Special assistant, prosecution of counterfeiters under arrest before United States commissioners.	$100	
Arkansas, western district	James Brizzolara	Regular assistant	$1,200 per annum	Removed September 1, 1875; reappointed October 11, 1875.
Do	Charles C. Waters	Special assistant to represent the United States at term of court.	$250	
California	A. P. Van Duzer	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	J. M. Coghlan	do	$4,000 per annum	Resigned August 31, 1875; reappointed September 9, 1875.
Do	L. D. Latimer	Special assistant in light-house sites	Undetermined	
Connecticut	William C. Strawbridge	Regular assistant	$1,000 per annum	
Columbia, District of	William Birney	Special assistant, case of Miller *versus* the late corporation of Washington.		
Do	J. M. Wilson	Special assistant, Treasury robbery	Undetermined	
Do	do	Special assistant, Perry robbery	do	
Colorado, Territory of	E. P. Jacobson	Special assistant, Los Animas land-cases	do	
Do	John W. Jenkins	Special assistant, case against M. A. Shaffenburg	do	
Florida, northern district	W. G. M. Davis	Special assistant, case against H. Jenkins, jr	do	
Do	Coulter & Lutterlop	Special assistants to defend collector of customs at Cedar Keys, Fla.	do	
Do	A. E. Maxwell	Special assistant, case of Norwegian bark Holden	$100	
Georgia	G. S. Thomas	Regular assistant	$2,000 per annum	
Illinois, northern district	L. H. Boutelle	do	$3,000 per annum	Resigned April, 1875.
Do	L. H. Boutelle and B. F. Ayer.	Special assistants, whisky cases	$1,500 each on account.	
Do	H. T. Glover	Regular assistant	$1,200 per annum	Resigned April, 1875.
Do	John E. Burke	do	$3,000 per annum	Vice Boutelle, resigned.
Do	Ingwel Oleson	do	$1,200 per annum	Vice Glover, resigned.
Do	Corydon Beckwith	Special assistant, whisky cases	Undetermined	
Do	Wirt Dexter	do	$2,500 on account	
Do	J. C. McKinney	Special assistant, case of Killian Brothers of Chicago		
Illinois, southern district	E. T. Roe	Regular assistant	$1,500 per annum	
Indiana	Charles L. Holstein	do	$2,000 per annum	
Do	Charles H. Butterfield	Special assistant, Evansville property case	Undetermined	
Do	Thomas Brown	Special assistant, whisky cases	do	
Do	Thomas M. Browne	Special assistant to represent United States at term of court.	do	

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, &c.*—Continued.

District.	Name.	Employment.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Indiana	F. W. Viche	Special assistant, quieting title, Hall-Neilson tract, Vinconnes, Ind.	Undetermined	
Iowa	Lee R. Seaton	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	D. B. Henderson	Special assistant, United States *versus* Rhomberg	Undetermined	
Kansas	Thomas Ryan	Regular assistant	$1,500 per annum	
Do	Lewis Hamback	Special assistant to represent United States at term of court.	$160	
Kentucky	W. A. Bullitt	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Louisiana	J. W. Gurley	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	James Emmott	Special assistant, cases against Generals Sheridan, De Trobriand and Emory.	Undetermined	
Maryland	A. M. Rogers	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	George L. Douglass	Special assistant to collect old judgments standing in favor of the United States.	Not exceeding 15 per cent. on the gross amounts collected prior to Jan. 1, 1874.	
Massachusetts	P. Cummings	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	Edwin L. Barney	do	$3,500 per annum	Resigned August 25, 1875.
Do	P. Cummings	do	$3,500	Promoted, vice Barney, resigned.
Do	William A. Hayes, jr	do	$1,500 per annum	
Do	do	do	$2,500 per annum	Increased on appointment of October 4, 1875.
Do	G. A. Somerby and E. S. Mansfield.	Special assistants, suit against executors of Oakes Ames	Undetermined	
Do	George S. Frost	Third regular assistant	$1,500 per annum	
Michigan, eastern district	J. W. Finney	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	H. H. Swan	do	$2,500	
Michigan, western district	W. D. Fuller	do	Fees	
Mississippi, northern district	B. W. Lee	do	$2,000 per annum	
Mississippi, southern district	James M. McKee	do	$2,000	
Do	E. E. Baldwin	Special assistant, United States against Fidelio S. Hunt	Undetermined	
Missouri, eastern district	W. W. Bliss	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	Benjamin Emmons	do	$2,500	
Do	W. F. Peddrick	do	$2,000 per annum	
Do	J. W. Noble	Special assistant, cases against J. W. Wright	Undetermined	
Do	Lucien Eaton	Special assistant, internal-revenue cases	do	
Do	J. B. Henderson	do	do	
New Jersey	J. J. King	Regular assistant	$1,200 per annum	
Do	George L Douglass	Special assistant to collect old judgments standing in favor of the United States.	Not exceeding 15 per cent. on the gross amounts collected prior to Jan. 1, 1874.	
New York, northern district	A. W. Brazee	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	John E. Pound	do	$2,500	
Do	James A. Murray	do	$1,500 per annum	

New York, southern district	Thomas Simons	do	$3,000 per annum	Resigned September, 1875.
Do	Ambrose H. Purdy	do	$2,500 per annum	Vice Purdy, resigned.
Do	Benjamin B. Foster	do	$2,500	
Do	R. M. Sherman	Regular assistant, temporary	$125 per month	Increased to $1,800 per annum October 1, 1875.
Do	J. N. Devel	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Do	E. H. Smith	do	$1,200 per annum	Resigned April 13, 1875.
Do	L. F. Post	do	$1,200	Vice Post, resigned.
Do	F. W. Pullman	do	$1,800 per annum	
Do	J. J. Hoffman	Special assistant, United States *versus* Butler *et als*	Undetermined	
Do	M. A. Friend	Regular assistant	$2,000 per annum	
Do	H. M. Hastings	do	$1,000 per annum	
Do	Eugene Jerome	Special assistant Attorney-General in patent suits		Appointed April 14, 1874. Ended July 14, 1875.
Do	E. C. Brearly	Special assistant, Atlantic Giant Powder Company *versus* R. W. Warren and John Newton.	$500	
Do	do	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
New York, eastern district	George W. Hoxie	do	$2,000 per annum	
Do	Herbert G. Hull	Special assistant to collect old judgments standing in favor of United States.	Not exceeding 15 per cent. on the gross amounts collected on judgments prior to January 1, 1874.	
Do	George L. Douglass	Regular assistant	$1,500 per annum	
North Carolina, eastern dist	W. H. Young	do	$1,500	
North Carolina, western dist	W. S. Ball	Special assistant to defend H. N. Rice, deputy United States marshal.	$250	
Do	N. W. Woodfin	do	$250	
Do	David Coleman	Special assistants, case of Allman, deputy United States marshal, indicted for murder.	Not exceeding $200 each.	
Do	Calvin McLeod and David Coleman.	Regular assistant	$2,000 per annum	
Ohio, northern district	Henry S. Sherman	Second regular assistant	Undetermined	
Do	Frank B. Swain	Special assistant, case of M. Smith, mail robbery	do	
Oregon	Joseph M. Dolph	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Ohio, southern district	C. Richards	do	$2,500	
Do	Richard Dyer	Special assistant, case of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company against Thomas *et al.*	Undetermined	
Do	James A. Wilcox	Special assistant, case of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company *versus* United States.	$500	
Do	William Johnson	Regular assistant	$3,000 per annum	
Pennsylvania, eastern district	J. K. Valentine	do	No compensation	
Do	George L. Douglass	do	$2,000 per annum	Vice Valentine, promoted November 8, 1875.
Do	Henry Hazlehurst	do	$1,000 per annum	Vice Valentine, promoted November 8, 1875.
Do	Hood Gilpin	Special assistant to collect old judgments standing in favor of the United States.	Not to exceed 15 per cent. on the gross amounts collected on judgments prior to January 1, 1874.	
Do	George L. Douglass			

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the number of assistants to United States attorneys, &c.*—Continued.

District.	Name.	Employment.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania, western dist	T. A. Pender	Regular assistant	$1,200 per annum	Resigned February 24, 1875.
Do	A. A. Adams	do	$2,500 per annum	Do.
Do	P. C. Knox	do	$1,200 per annum	Vice Pender, resigned.
Do	George C. Wilson	do	$2,500 per annum	Vice Adams, resigned.
Do	Robert B. Carnahan	Special assistant, case of United States *versus* Joseph Lounsbury.	Undetermined	
South Carolina	W. Stone	Regular assistant	$2,000 per annum	
Do	W. E. Earle	do	$2,500 per annum	
Tennessee, eastern district	A. H. Pettibone	do	$2,000 per annum	
Tennessee, middle district	D. W. Peabody	do	$1,500 per annum	Vice Harrison, dismissed March 2, 1875.
Do	H. Harrison	do	$1,500	
Tennessee, western district	J. B. Clough	do	$1,500	
Do	D. K. McRae	Special assistant, trial of Gibson County cases	Rate of $2,000 per annum.	
Texas, western district	W. E. Horn	Special assistant, violations of enforcement act	$750	
Texas, eastern district	Stephen Powers	Special assistant, soldiers arrested for criminal acts	Undetermined	
Vermont	J. S. Peck	Regular assistant	$750 per annum	
Do	Charles W. Davenport	Special assistant, case of A. J. Bean *versus* D. Beckwith *et al.*	Undetermined	
Virginia, eastern district	W. F. Worthington	Regular assistant	$2,000 per annum	Resigned January 6, 1875.
Do	B. W. Hoxie	do	$2,000	Vice Worthington, resigned.
Do	L. H. Chandler	Special assistant, violations of enforcement act	$500	
Do	A. Morton	do	$500	
Virginia, western district	D. S. Lewis	Regular assistant	$2,000 per annum	
Western Virginia	G. B. Caldwell	do	$500 per annum	
Do	Ward H. Lamon	Special assistant, United States *versus* Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Harper's Ferry property.		
Wisconsin, western district	J. C. McKinney	Regular assistant	$2,000 per annum	
Wisconsin, eastern district	do	Special assistant, whisky cases	$3,000	
Wisconsin, western district	Charles P. Gill	Special assistant Attorney-General, Fox and Wisconsin River.		
Wisconsin, eastern district	Luther S. Dixon	Special assistant, whisky cases		
Wisconsin, western district	H. M. Lewis	Regular assistant	$2,500 per annum	
Washington Territory	I. J. Anders	Special assistant for November term of court at Walla-Walla.		

44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 15.

TRANSFER OF INDIAN TRUST-FUNDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RECOMMENDING

The transfer of certain Indian trust-funds from his custody to that of the Treasurer of the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 10, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of the Interior now holds in trust, for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, stocks and bonds, the par value of which is about five millions of dollars.

It seems proper that these securities should be transferred to the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, and I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a draught of a bill to provide for such transfer. This change will in no manner affect the application of the interest on said securities for the benefit of the Indians for whom they are held, but is simply to effect a change in the trustee. It is believed that the Treasurer of the United States is the proper custodian of this valuable trust, and I recommend the favorable action of Congress on the measure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the stocks, bonds, and other securities or evidences of indebtedness now held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of certain Indian tribes shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, be turned over to the Treasurer of the United States, to be by him held and disposed of in the same manner and upon the same trust as they have been heretofore held by the Secretary of the Interior.

44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No 16.

TRANSFER OF INDIAN TRUST-FUNDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RECOMMENDING

The transfer of certain funds now held by him, for the benefit of Indian tribes, to the custody of the Treasurer of the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 11, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to section 10 of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1876, which is as follows:

That hereafter the security or securities upon the bond required by the act of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to be given by each Indian agent before entering upon the duties of his office, shall file a sworn statement with the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the nature and kind of property owned by such security or securities, the value of the same, and where situated; and that no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any Indian agent hereafter appointed until the security or securities shall have filed such statement. Each Indian agent shall keep a book of itemized expenditures of every kind, with a record of all contracts, together with the receipts of money from all sources; and the books thus kept shall always be open to inspection; and the said books shall remain in the office at the respective reservations, not to be removed from said reservation by said agent, but shall be safely kept and handed over to his successor; and true transcripts of all entries of every character in said books shall be forwarded quarterly by each agent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided*, That should any agent knowingly make any false entry in said books, or in the transcripts directed to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or shall knowingly fail to keep a perfect entry in said books, as herein prescribed, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction before any United States court having jurisdiction of such offense, shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall be rendered incompetent to hold said office of Indian agent after conviction under this act.

The reference in the above-quoted section to the act of February 27, 1851, limits the application of the provision of the above section to a portion only of the Indian agents in the employ of the Government. I have required the Indian Office to extend the provision of said section to all Indian agents, subagents, and special agents, so far as the prep-

aration of their bonds and the keeping of the books of itemized penses is concerned, but am without power to extend the penalties p vided by said section to any other agents than those referred to there I therefore have the honor to request that the section may be so amend as to extend the provisions and penalties of said section to all agents the Indian service, and an amendment is herewith submitted which believed will accomplish the object desired, if the same shall be enac into a law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. CHANDLER,
Secretary

The SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

That hereafter the surety or sureties upon the bond to be given each Indian agent, subagent, and special agent appointed by the Pr dent of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, or other c petent authority, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall a sworn statement with the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth nature and kind of property owned by such surety or sureties, the va of the same, and where situated; and that no moneys appropriated any act of Congress, or otherwise, and no trust-fund or any other p lic funds appropriated or set apart for the benefit of any Indian or dians, shall be paid to any Indian agent, subagent, or special agent be hereafter appointed, and no public property of any kind, whet designed for the use of Indians or for any other purpose, shall be turn over to any Indian agent, subagent, or special agent, to be hereaf appointed, until the surety or sureties shall have filed such stateme Each Indian agent shall keep a book of itemized expenditures of ev kind, with a record of all contracts, together with the receipts of mo from all sources; and the books thus kept shall always be open inspection; and the said books shall remain in the office at the resp ive reservations, not to be removed from said reservation by said age but shall be safely kept and handed over to his successor; and true tr scripts of all entries of every character in said books shall be forwar quarterly by each agent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *P vided*, That should any agent knowingly make any false entry in s books, or in the transcripts directed to be forwarded to the Commissio of Indian Affairs, or shall knowingly fail to keep a perfect entry in s books as herein prescribed, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemean and, on conviction before any United States court having jurisdiction such offense, shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred nor m than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall rendered incompetent to hold said office of Indian agent, subagent, special agent after conviction under this act: *And provided furth* That the Secretary of the Interior, whenever in his opinion the intere of the service may demand it, may require any Indian agent, subage or special agent now on duty, to execute a new bond under the prov ions and requirements of this section; and in case of the neglect refusal of any such officer to execute a new bond when required by t Secretary of the Interior, within a reasonable time, such neglect refusal shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

O

44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 17.

SUSPENDED ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING

Lists of suspended entries of public lands adjudicated by the board of confirmation during the year ending June 30, 1875.

DECEMBER 14, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1875.

SIR: Pursuant to the requirement of section 2452 of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor to transmit herewith lists of adjudications of suspended entries of public lands which have been confirmed by the board, constituted by sections 2450 and 2451, during the year ending June 30, 1875, together with copy of letter of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office transmitting said lists.

The especial attention of Congress is called to the fact that in said adjudications the Secretary of the Interior acted as a member of said board, though said sections 2450 and 2451 name the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Secretary of the Interior, as one of said board. It will, therefore, be necessary for Congress to confirm said adjudications as made, in order to render them valid.

It is, in my judgment, clear that in the creation of this Department (9 Stat., 395) it was the intention of Congress to vest in the Secretary of the Interior the authority theretofore exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury in matters relating to the General Land-Office, among which was the acting on these suspended entries. I would, therefore, recommend that, besides confirming the adjudications made prior to 30th June last, Congress amend said sections 2450 and 2451 of the Revised Statutes by inserting the name of the Secretary of the Interior instead of that of the Secretary of the Treasury in said sections.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

HON. M. C. KERR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 187:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for submission to C gress, pursuant to directions in section 2452, Revised Statutes of United States, lists of adjudications of suspended entries of pu lands, which have been confirmed by the board (constituted by secti 2450 and 2451) during the year ending June 30, 1875.

To each case described in said lists is appended a brief statement the particular defect cured by said board "upon principles of equity a justice."

In the act approved August 3, 1846, entitled "An act providing the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land-claims in the seve States and Territories," Statutes at Large, vol. ix, p. 51, said bo was composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-Gene and the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

By authority of section 3 of act approved March 3, 1849, entitled " act to establish a Home Department," &c., Statutes at Large, vol. ix 395, the duties relating to the General Land-Office theretofore p formed by the Secretary of the Treasury were assigned to the Secret of the Interior.

By act of March 3, 1853, Statutes at Large, vol. x, p. 258, said act August 3, 1846, was revived, to be continued in force for the term of years, from March 3, 1853.

By act of June 26, 1856, Statutes at Large, vol. xi, p. 22, the pro ions of the said acts of March 3, 1853, and August 3, 1846, were vived, made permanent, and their provisions somewhat enlarged.

By section 2450, Revised Statutes, the "Secretary of the Treasu was named as the member of said board represented theretofore, a since March 3, 1849, by the Secretary of the Interior.

The adjudications herewith submitted have all been approved by *Secretary of the Interior*, and the same is called to the attention of C gress, and confirmatory action recommended.

On page 20 of the synopsis of my report for the year ending J 30, 1873, this subject is mentioned in detail, and I respectfully r thereto.

Section 2453, Revised Statutes, directs the Commissioner of the G eral Land-Office to arrange his decisions into two classes. But one o is herewith submitted, because in no instance has the said board rejec any case which I have decided should be confirmed.

Very respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissione

Hon. Z. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

SUSPENDED ENTRIES CONFIRMED BY BOARD OF ADJUDICATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

[No. 15, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
1	2371, cash	A. Swanson	S. E	18	27 S.	1 W.	Affidavit made prior to entry.
			HUMBOLDT, NOW INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
2	2164, cash	John Ruth	E. ½ N. E. 33, W. ½ N. W	34	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
3	2174, cash	Luther Weakley	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	34	34	18 E.	Affidavit taken before notary public. Applicant dead.
			CENTRAL CITY, COLO.				
4	143, A. C. S.	Aug. Canhasse	S. ½ S. W. 18, and N. ½ N. W	19	4 S.	71 W.	Land covered by homestead entry at date of A. C. S. location. Homestead entry now canceled.
			PUEBLO, COLO.				
5	443, cash	Smith McDowell	S. W. S. E	31	18 S.	70 W.	Land covered by S. H. B. scrip location at date of entry. Scrip location now canceled.
			STOCKTON, CAL.				
6	4094, A. C. S.	George W. Stoneroad, jr	E. ½ and S. W. of S. W And N. W. of N. W	24 25	7 S.	17 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
7	4746, cash	William Brown	S. ½ S. E. 7, and S. ½ S. W	8	6 S.	16 E.	Do.
8	4780, cash	Eugene Vagnor	Lot 8 N. W	2	1 S.	13 E.	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
July 1, 1874.

The foregoing eight cases on this abstract, No. 15, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated July 1, 1874, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 15, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 10, 1874.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

B. R. COWAN,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
July 10, 1874.

I concur in the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

[No. 16, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			SACRAMENTO, CAL.				
1	604, cash	Stogdell Ansley	S. W. N. W., N. W. S. W	12	10 N.	11 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
2	645, cash	Thomas Davidson	N. W. N. E., N. ½, and S. W. N. W	5	9 N.	10 E.	Do.
3	289, scrip	Christopher Niehl	N. W	19	6 N.	10 E.	Do.
4	307, scrip	Charles A. Holden	E. ½ N. W. and W. ½ N. E	10	8 N.	9 E.	Do.
5	312, scrip	Alva De Long	S. E	3	12 N.	10 E.	Do.
6	332, scrip	James Turner	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	10	11 N.	7 E.	Do.
7	702, scrip	Daniel McCarthy	S. E. of S. E. 35, S. ½ S. W., and S. W. S. E	36	6 N.	13 E.	Do.
			VISALIA, CAL.				
8	1971, cash	Antonio Solsaro	N. E	20	19 S.	23 E.	Do.
9	1975, cash	Isaac B. Rumford	W. ½ S. E	12	22 S.	27 E.	Do.
10	1976, cash	Levi McCrary, jr	S. W	20	19 S.	21 E.	Do.
11	1977, cash	William T. Hoke	N. E	32	29 S.	28 E.	Do.
12	1978, cash	William H. McCormish	S. ½ S. E. and S. ½ S. W	4	21 S.	25 E.	Do.
13	1981, cash	Michael M. Lynch	S. E	30	20 S.	28 E.	Do.
14	1983, cash	Michael Mooney	N. W	28	20 S.	28 E.	Do.
15	1984, cash	Francis M. Keller	N. E	10	20 S.	27 E.	Do.
16	1986, cash	Lewis E. Hopkins	S. W	26	22 S.	27 E.	Do.
17	1987, cash	Leonardo Caneda	Fr. N. W	18	26 S.	25 E.	Do.
18	1989, cash	James D. Kinkead	S. W	30	19 S.	25 E.	Do.
19	1990, cash	Cragin A. Wilcox	S. W	14	21 S.	28 E.	Do.
20	1992, cash	Samuel B. Inman	W. ½ S. E. and S. ½ S. W	20	30 S.	27 E.	Do.
21	1993, cash	Thomas J. James	N. E	24	21 S.	24 E.	Do.
22	1995, cash	William B. Brink	N. E	12	30 S.	27 E.	Do.
23	1996, cash	Thomas C. Howell	S. W	8	20 S.	22 E.	Do.
24	1997, cash	Jacob Moons	S. E	12	20 S.	21 E.	Do.
25	1999, cash	Robert P. Grant	N. W	14	21 S.	24 E.	Do.
26	2001, cash	Elnathan S. Haight	S. W	14	21 S.	24 E.	Do.
27	2003, cash	James W. Welch	N. ½ N. E. and N. ½ N. W	7	24 S.	17 E.	Do.
28	2004, cash	George Racine	S. W	26	23 S.	16 E.	Do.
29	2005, cash	John Edwards	S. E	8	24 S.	17 E.	Do,
30	2006, cash	William Todd	N. W	32	23 S.	16 E.	Do.
31	2007, cash	John Cahill	S. E	32	23 S.	16 E.	Do.
32	2008, cash	John J. Fulgham	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	12	19 S.	23 E.	Do.
33	2009, cash	Jesse Davenport	Fr. S. W	18	32 S.	32 E.	Do.
34	2010, cash	James Greer	N. ½ S. E., and S. E. S. E	10	32 S.	31 E.	Do.
35	2012, cash	James Forde	S. E	20	21 S.	24 E.	Do.
36	2013, cash	John Martins	N. E	18	21 S.	24 E.	Do.
37	2015, cash	Eugene F. Hodgdon	E. ½ and N. W. of S. E., and N. E. of S. W.	2	30 S.	24 E.	Do.

[No. 16, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, *and June* 26, 1856—Continued.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			VISALIA, CAL.—Continued.				
38	2016, cash	Manuel Lopez	W. ½ S. E., N. E. S. W., and S. E. N. W	32	28 S.	24 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
39	2017, cash	Columbus F. Cherry	N. E. N. W., N. ½, and S. W. of S. W	14	14 S.	24 E.	Do.
40	2019, cash	Joseph Soto	S. E	14	20 S.	23 E.	Do.
41	2021, cash	John H. Zumwalt	S. E	34	30 S.	25 E.	Do.
42	2023, cash	Wiley Spencer	N. E	24	21 S.	25 E.	Do.
43	2024, cash	Fritz Hanker	N. W	22	19 S.	20 E.	Do.
44	2025, cash	Francis L. Collins	S. E. N. E., E. ½, and S. W. S. E	3	14 S.	25 E.	Do.
45	2026, cash	William H. Dassey	N. W	12	18 S.	23 E.	Do,
46	2027, cash	Michael McQuirk	S. E	12	30 S.	26 E.	Do.
47	2028, cash	Robert M. McCrary	S. E	20	19 S.	21 E.	Do.
			STOCKTON, CAL.				
48	4291, scrip	James Wilson	N. E	24	3 N.	8 E.	Do.
49	4888, cash	Aaron Jeffords	N. W	28	9 S.	10 E.	Do.
			INDEPENDENCE, CAL.				
50	73, cash	John Niel	E. ½ S. E. 21, and W. ½ S. W	22	15 S.	36 E.	Do.
51	74, cash	Eben Inman	S. W	8	7 S.	33 E.	Do.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
52	1851, cash	Lewis H. Bisbee	S. W	34	34 S.	3 E.	Affidavit taken before a notary public. Land now belongs to an innocent purchaser.
			INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
53	3656, cash	E. Bilderback	S. ½ S. W. 26, and N. ½ N. W	35	33 S.	16 E.	Affidavit made prior to entry.
			NEODESHA, KANS.				
54	3746, cash	W. L. Neal	S. E	31	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
			HUMBOLDT, KANS.				
55	2118, cash	Andrew Randall	E. ½ N. E. and N. E. S. E	35	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
56	2904, cash	James W. Clymer	S. E. S. W., S. W. S. E N. E. N. W. and N. W. N. E	26 35	32 S.	15 E.	Affidavit taken before a notary public. Applicant deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
August 1, 1874.

The foregoing fifty-six cases on this abstract, No. 16, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated August 1, 1874, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 16, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT.
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
August 6, 1874.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
August 8, 1874.

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

S. F. PHILLIPS,
Solicitor-General, Acting Attorney-General.

[No. 17, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			SIOUX CITY, IOWA.				
1	1315, A. C. S.	Theo. F. Rigby	N. W	12	94	40	Claim initiated pending restoration.
2	1439, A. C. S.	James B. Wade	S. W	2	93	35	Do.
			SALINA, KANS.				
3	2811, cash	J. H. Dunlap	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	34	18 S.	3 E.	Do.
			INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
4	4131, cash	Harriet R. Colyer	S. W. N. E. and N. W. S. E	2	33 S.	15 E.	Affidavit made prior to entry.
			HUMBOLDT.				
5	4947, cash	Ed. Bradley, executor, heirs of George Bradley.	E. ½ N. E	25	33 S.	13 E.	Do.
6	1374, cash	Thomas McCourt	N. ½ S. E. and N. ½ S. W	29	26 S.	16 E.	Do.
7	2976, cash	Edward W. Keller	S. E.	17	32 S.	13 E.	Do.
			ROSEBURGH, OREG.				
8	295, A. C. S.	A. C. Davis	S. E.	4	27 S.	13 W.	Do.
9	296, A. C. S.	Benjamin Barker	S. W	4	27 S.	13 W.	Do.
			LOS ANGELES, CAL.				
10	38, A. C. S.	James W. Riddle	N. W	4	3 S.	8 W.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
			STOCKTON, CAL.				
11	4765, cash	Frederick Hauff	S. W. S. E., S. ½ S. W. 25, S. E. S. E	26	10 S.	20 E.	Do.
12	4791, cash	Isidor Haynes	S. W	12	7 S.	10 E.	Do.
			AURORA, NEV.				
13	71, scrip	William Forbes	N. ½ S. E. and N. ½ S. W	23	6 S.	32 E.	Proof of citizenship wanting and pre-emptor cannot be found
			VISALIA, CAL.				
14	1926, cash	Michael Buss	N. E. N. E. 10, N. ½ N. W. 11, and S. E. S. W.	2	13 S.	22 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.

15	1973, cash						
16	1974, cash	Paleg B. Washburn	N. W	34	20 S.	23 E.	Do.
17	1980, cash	James B. Gregory	S. W	34	31 S.	27 E.	Do.
18	1989, cash	Jacinto Barilla	S. ½ N. W., S. W. N. E., N. W. S. W	10	21 S.	28 E.	Do.
19	2002, cash	Andrew Lenox	N. ½ N. W	10	29 S.	28 E.	Do.
20	2029, cash	Joseph F. Shepherd	S. W	24	19 S.	22 E.	Do.
21	2030, cash	John M. Graves	S. E	2	19 S.	26 E.	Do.
22	2031, cash	Michael E. Stanton	S. E	20	19 S.	23 E.	Do.
23	2032, cash	John Murphy	S. E	8	18 S.	26 E.	Do.
24	2034, cash	William B. Wilson	S. W	20	20 S.	24 E.	Do.
25	1047, scrip	William Bloyd	N. E	32	18 S.	21 E.	Do.
26	1161, scrip	Andrew J. Allen	N. E	28	18 S.	21 E.	Do.
27	1291, scrip	Samuel D. Shuey	N. E	8	21 S.	26 E.	Do.
		William I. Adams	E. ½ N. E. 8, N. W. N. W. 9, and S. W. S. W.	4	16 S.	27 E.	Do.
			SHASTA, CAL.				
28	117, scrip	Mary Jane Hoops	S. E	20	31 N.	4 W.	Do.
29	121, scrip	Isaac Crow	S. E	34	30 N.	7 W.	Do.
30	122, scrip	Asa Wilson	E. ½ S. W. and W. ½ S. E	10	27 N.	3 W.	Do.
31	127, scrip	Mary A. Raynolds	E. ½ N. E. and E. ½ S. E	25	37 N.	4 W.	Do.
32	128, scrip	George W. McCoy	E. ½ N. E. 21, and W. ½ N. W	22	32 N.	1 E.	Do.
33	134, scrip	Heirs of William T. Callison	N. E. S. E. 34, S. W., N. W. and W. ½ S. W.	35	38 N.	4 E.	Do.
34	135, scrip	Maria L. Beale	S. W. N. E., S. E. N. W., N. E. S. W., N. W. S. E.	4	31 N.	2 E.	Do.
35	138, scrip	John A. Morgan	S. E. S. W. 14, W. ½ N. E. and N. E. N. W	23	29 N.	4 E.	Do.
36	139, scrip	Henry M. Ames, jr	N. E	9	37 N.	5 E.	Do.
37	140, scrip	William Davidson	W. ½ S. W. 26, W. ½ N. W	35	38 N.	5 E.	Do.
38	141, scrip	William H. Wilson	S. W. N. E., W. ½ S. E., and S. E. S. W	32	31 N.	3 W.	Do.
39	142, scrip	Henry M. Ames	N. W	9	37 N.	5 E.	Do.
40	143, scrip	Benjamin W. Curtis	E. ½ S. E And N. W. S. W. and S. W. S. W	1 6	37 N. 37 N.	4 E. 5 E.	Do. Do.
41	125, cash	James Laird	N. ½ S. W. and N. W. S. E	23	35 N.	2 E.	Do.
42	132, cash	Francis Burnett	S. E. S. E., fractional	4	27 N.	3 W.	Do.
43	148, cash	James Cavenough	N. ½ N. W., S. W., N. W., and N. W., N. E.	33	42 N.	5 W.	Do.
44	146, cash	Jules Devaugh	N. ½ S. W. and S. ½ N. W	6	29 N.	5 W.	Do.
45	151, cash	William S. Willis	N. E., N. E	25	32 N.	6 W.	Do.
			SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.				
46	561, scrip	Hyrum Stevens	S. ½ N. W., N. W. S. E., and N. E. S. W	20	33 S.	8 W.	Do.
47	562, scrip	Joseph K. Parramore	N. E	11	34 S.	9 W.	Do.
48	563, scrip	William Robb, jr	E. ½ N. W. and lots 1 and 2	30	33 S.	8 W.	Do.
49	564, scrip	Thomas Perkins	W. ½ N. E. 14, and E. ½ N. E	15	36 S.	11 W.	Do.
50	1308, cash	Mrs. Karen Nelison	Lot 3	32	7 S.	2 E.	Naturalization papers lost.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
51	2264, cash	James H. Spellers	N. W	8	30 S.	2 E.	Affidavit made prior to entry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 1, 1874.

The foregoing fifty-one cases on this abstract, No. 17, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated September 1, 1874, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 17, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 4, 1874.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
September 5, 1874.

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

S. F. PHILLIPS,
Solicitor-General, Acting Attorney-General.

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			SALINA, KANS.				
	3308, cash	F. O. Beamer	S. W	30	11 S.	3 E.	Entry-papers are duplicates; originals lost in transits.
			VISALIA, CAL.				
	2038, cash	Agostin Morris	S. W	34	20 S.	25 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
			HUMBOLDT, CAL.				
	1742, cash	James Spence	S. E. N. E	17	2 S.	2 W.	Do
			SHASTA, CAL.				
4	149, cash	James S. Drew	S. ½ S. W	4	29 N.	6 W.	Do.
			MARYSVILLE, CAL.				
5	623, scrip	John E. O'Sullivan	N. ½ S. E., S. ½ N. E	14	17 N.	1 E.	Location made when land was covered by homestead-entry, since canceled.
			SACRAMENTO, CAL.				
6	586, scrip	Arctas H. Hall	N. W	22	18 N.	16 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
			MONROE, LA.				
7	660, warrant	David McCandless	S. W	35	21 N.	10 E.	No proof or affidavit filing; intact and no conflict.
8	684, warrant	Joseph Dennis	S. W	1	18 N.	7 E.	Papers irregular; 80 acres, warrant and cash, as per ex. receipt.
9	707, warrant	Trussey Bethea	W. ½ of E. ½ and S. E. of S. E	2	20 N.	10 E.	No declaratory statement on tract-book; no conflict.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
October 1, 1874.

The foregoing nine cases on this abstract, No. 18, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated October 1, 1874, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 18, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 2, 1874.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the cases described within is hereby approved.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
November 5, 1874.

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			SACRAMENTO, CAL.				
1	306, A. C. S	Charles Estoy	S. ½ S. E. and S. ½ S. W	24	8 N.	10 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
			INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
2	4780, cash	George Lucas	N. W. N. W. 14, N. ½ N. E., and N. E. N. W	15	29 S.	10 E.	Affidavit made prior to entry.
			HUMBOLDT.				
3	2700, cash	William D. Burtch	N. W	20	29 S.	12 E.	Do.
4	2984, cash	Gustavus Narum	S. W	31	34 S.	9 E.	Do.
5	3371, cash	August Glander	E. ½ N. W	9	30 S.	10 E.	Do.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
6	2201, cash	A. M. Baylis	S. E	21	30 S.	1 E.	Do.
7	6192, cash	Thomas McGraw	S. W	20	31 S.	7 E.	Not a citizen at date of filing.
8	6206, cash	George Kramer	N. W	17	31 S.	2 E.	Do.
			PALMYRA, NOW BOONVILLE, MO.				
9	33503, cash	Alfred McDorly	N. W. N. W	20	55	12 W.	Offered land; proof lost.
10	33575, cash	William M. Anderson	W. ½ S. W. 25, and E. ½ S. E	26	61	11 W.	Do.
11	33803, cash	Elijah J. Matthews	E. ½ N. E	27	64	13 W.	Do.
12	33806, cash	Andrew W. Phillip	S. W. N. E	27	60	13 W.	Do.
13	33807, cash	Alonzo B. Spencer	N. W. fractional	10	65	6 W.	Do.
			SAINT LOUIS, NOW BOONVILLE, MO.				
14	6420, cash	David Pruitt	Fr. S. E	23	44	6	Supposed to be in private claim at date of entry, now free from conflict.
15	6427, cash	John Chapman	S. E	27	44	6	Do.
16	6511, cash	Russell Robertson	N. E	34	44	6	Do.
17	6724, cash	Rowlan Brown	E. ½ S. W	34	44	6	Do.
18	6728, cash	Jonas Miller	W. ½ S. W	34	44	6	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
November 2, 1874.

The foregoing eighteen cases on this abstract, No. 19, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated November 2, 1874, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 19, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 7, 1874.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the cases described within is hereby approved.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
November 10, 1874.

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the cases herein mentioned.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

[No. 20, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			HELENA, MONT.				
1	141, cash	John J. Woods	S. ½ S. E. 10, W. ½ S. W	11	10 N.	3 W.	Proof defective; land now belongs to an innocent purchaser.
2	48, A. C. S	Christopher Burfriend	S. ½ S. W. 4, S. E. S. E. 5, N. W. N. W	9	7 S.	8 W.	Proved citizenship after entry.
			HUMBOLDT, NOW INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
3	2948, cash	Charles H. Hase	N. W. N. W	12	31 S.	12 E.	Affidavit made prior to entry.
4	2974, cash	John Perrott	S. ½ S. W. 6, and N. ½ N. W	7	30 S.	11 E.	Do.
5	3240, cash	R. S. Perman	E. ½ S. W. and S. E. N. W	28	31 S.	13 E.	Do.
			HUMBOLDT, CAL.				
6	195, A. C. S	Henry J. Davis	N. W. fractional	31	2 S.	2 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
			VISALIA, CAL.				
7	2093, cash	Lewis S. Rogers	N. E. fractional	26	29 S.	27 E.	Do.
			INDEPENDENCE, CAL.				
8	75, cash	David Thomas	E. ½ S. W., N. W. S. E., S. W. N. E	15	14 S.	35 E.	Do.
9	77, cash	James Peregrine	N. ½ S. W., S. E. S. W. 21, N. E. N. W	28	6 S.	33 E.	Do.
10	78, cash	Paul Lawson	E. ½ S. E	9	6 S.	31 E.	Do.
			SUSANVILLE, CAL.				
11	283, cash	Anna S. Murdock, executor for heirs of Samuel Murdock, deceased.	S. E	31	37 N.	6 E.	Affidavit taken before register at Marysville.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.
December 1, 187

The foregoing eleven cases on this abstract, No. 20, new series, hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, u equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1 and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated Decem 1, 1874, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very spectfully presents this abstract, No. 20, for the consideration and tion of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissione

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 7, 187

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Offic the within cases is hereby approved.

C. DELANO,
Secretar

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
December 8, 187

I hereby concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the G eral Land-Office in the within cases.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-Genera

[No. 21, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			IONIA, MICH.				
1	16839, cash	Louis Stellow	E. fr. ½ N. W. and N. W. fr. of N. E. fr	6	15 N.	17 W.	Discrepancy in papers offered.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
2	6375, cash	August Eckart	Lots 3 and 4 and E. ½ S. W	18	28 S.	2 W.	Declaration of intention made on day of entry.
			HUMBOLDT, NOW INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
3	55-279, Wt. act	Daniel Shipley	E. ½ N. W. and W. ½ N. E	14	24	6	No pre-emption proof offered land.
			KICKAPOO, NOW TOPEKA, KANS.				
4	2218, Wt. act	John C. Shreve	W. ½ N. E. and lots 1 and 2	34	4	17	
			SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.				
5	249, A. C. S	William H. Page	S. W	26	9 S.	1 W.	Declaration to become a citizen on same day as entry.
			SAINT LOUIS, NOW BOONVILLE, MO.				
6	16134, cash	James Eddie	Fr. N. W	3	43 N.	6 E.	Supposed to conflict with private claim at date of entry; now free from conflict.
7	28172, cash	Catharine Schmit	Fr. N. E	3	43 N.	6 E.	Do.
8	16447, cash	William J. Murphy	Lots 2, 3, and 4 W. ½, sec. 8, and N. W. of N. W.	9	38 N.	3 E.	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
January 2, 187.

The foregoing eight cases on this abstract, No. 21, new series, hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Of upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of Au 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, da January 2, 1875, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 21, for the considera and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, un the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissione

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 8, 187

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Offic the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretar

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
January 15, 187

I hereby concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-Genere

[No. 22, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			STOCKTON, CAL.				
1	4785, cash	Geo. A. Stephenson	E. ½ S. E. and S. ½ N. E.	9	8 S.	8 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
2	5624, cash	Sarah Bonsall	N. W. N. E., S. ½ N. E., N. W. S. E.	13	12 S.	18 E.	Do.
			HUMBOLDT, KANS.				
3	1648, cash	Mordecai Adams	S. E.	30	33 S.	20 E.	Pre-emption affidavit prior to entry.
4	1649, cash	D. P. Allison	S. E. S. E. and lots 6, 7, and 8	6	30 S.	21 E.	Do.
5	1699, cash	Wm. H. Fish	S. W. N. E., S. E. N. W., N. E. S. W., and N. W. S. E.	20	31 S.	21 E.	Do.
6	1792, cash	C. M. Black	S. E.	8	32 S.	19 E.	Do.
7	1794, cash	Eli B. Lightfoot	S. W.	18	32 S.	19 E.	Do.
8	1824, cash	Henry C. Stevens	E. ½ N. E. and E. ½ S. E.	12	31 S.	17 E.	Do.
9	1828, cash	John Bussinger	N. W.	26	30 S.	20 E.	Do.
10	1846, cash	Robert Griffith	N. W.	32	32 S.	19 E.	Do.
11	1847, cash	Martin Brooks	N. W.	22	32 S.	20 E.	Do.
12	1854, cash	Deborah Branam	N. E.	22	31 S.	20 E.	Do.
13	1868, cash	Saml. Haynes	S. W.	11	32 S.	19 E.	Do.
14	1873, cash	James Molloy	S. W.	12	30 S.	19 E.	Do.
15	1912, cash	R. E. Park	N. E.	12	32 S.	18 E.	Do.
16	1946, cash	Mehitable Wright	N. E. N. E.	10	34 S.	20 E.	Do.
17	2314, cash	Elijah Stevens	N. W. fr. ¼	5	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
18	1959, cash	A. R. Ketchum	S. E.	28	34 S.	20 E.	Do.
19	1960, cash	Jesse L. Lively	N. ½ N. W. and S. W. N. W.	32	32 S.	21 E.	Do.
20	1982, cash	Clark D. Johnson	N. E.	24	34 S.	19 E.	Do.
21	1988, cash	Riley Kingsbury	W. ½ N. E.	2	30 S.	17 E.	Do.
22	2002, cash	John Wood	S. W.	12	32 S.	18 E.	Do.
23	2004, cash	J. A. Sweeney	W. ½ N. W.	30	28 S.	19 E.	Do.
24	2005, cash	Saml. B. Sweeney	W. ½ N. W.	24	28 S.	18 E.	Do.
25	2006, cash	Patrick Stevenson	N. W.	12	32 S.	18 E.	Do.
26	2007, cash	Mathew Park	S. E.	2	32 S.	18 E.	Do.
27	2010, cash	S. S. Taylor	N. W.	18	32 S.	21 E.	Do.
28	2011, cash	Martha E. Jackson	N. W. S. E.	6	28 S.	19 E.	Do.
29	2062 cash	William Harley	W. ½ S. E. and S. E. S. E.	34	28 S.	19 E.	Do.
30	2063, cash	Joseph K. Kinch	N. W. fr.	2	29 S.	19 E.	Do.
31	2073, cash	A. B. Thompson	S. W.	34	28 S.	19 E.	Do.
32	2074, cash	Donald McLean	S. E.	4	28 S.	17 E.	Do.
33	2075, cash	Betsey Winter	N. W.	32	28 S.	19 E.	Do.
34	2076, cash	H. L. Noyes	S. ½ S. E.	26	26 S.	18 E.	Do.
35	2081, cash	Robert McIntire	S. W.	10	30 S.	18 E.	Sold one day prior to entry.
36	2101, cash	E. P. Tressiar	S. E.	12	34 S.	19 E.	Pre-emption affidavit prior to entry.

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.—Continued.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			HUMBOLDT, KANS.—Continued.				
37	2103, cash	Nelson Ackert	S. E	6	34 S.	20 E.	Pre-emption affidavit prior to entry.
38	2104, cash	Wm. H. Bradshaw	N. ½ N. E	18	34 S.	20 E.	Do.
39	2108, cash	Milton H. Humphrey	Lots 3 and 4	32	33 S.	17 E.	Do.
40	2114, cash	E. W. Howell	S. E. N. E., N. E. S. E	4	29 S.	19 E.	Do.
41	2115, cash	C. N. McCoy	W. ½ N. W	14	29 S.	19 E.	Do.
42	2122, cash	Clark Cornell	S. E	18	29 S.	20 E.	Do.
43	2123, cash	Benjamin V. S. Thomas	S. W	26	32 S.	21 E.	Do.
44	2124, cash	Donald Forbes	N. W	22	28 S.	17 E.	Do.
45	2128, cash	Samuel Bromagem	N. ½ S. E. and N. ½ S. W	28	28 S.	17 E.	Do.
46	2131, cash	Henry H. Snyder	S. E	22	29 S.	18 E.	Do.
47	2132, cash	John W. Floyd	Lot 2	20	29 S.	17 E.	Do.
48	2135, cash	Samuel Ensminger	Lot 1	8	27 S.	17 E.	Do.
49	2136, cash	George W. Clark	N. ½ N. W. fr	6	31 S.	21 E.	Do.
50	2137, cash	William Knapp	N. E	8	27 S.	17 E.	Do.
51	2144, cash	Jesse A. Hopkins	N. E	26	31 S.	18 E.	Do.
52	2225, cash	James U. Kelly	S. W	33	31 S.	14 E.	Pre-emption affidavit prior to entry. No proof of citizenship. Land sold to innocent party.
53	2306, cash	Alace Hooker	W. ½ N. W. fr	19	30 S.	16 E.	Pre-emption affidavit made before entry.
54	2316, cash	Isaac N. Reid	W. ½ S. E. and E. ½ S. W	17	23 S.	15 E.	Do.
55	2317, cash	N. B. Laysdon	N. E	7	31 S.	9 E.	Do.
56	2321, cash	N. N. Weeks	S. E	31	30 S.	9 E.	Do.
57	2323, cash	B. J. Wilmouth	Lots 7 and 8	5	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
58	2362, cash	H. C. Belden	W. ½ S. E. 33, T. 33, and N. W. N. E	4	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
59	2363, cash	Daniel Martin	Lots 9 and 10	18	34 S.	17 E.	Do.
60	2364, cash	John Knapp	Lots 5 and 6	18	34 S.	17 E.	Do.
61	2372, cash	William A. Jones	N. E	15	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
62	2905, cash	Nathan Welch	N. W. fr	19	27 S.	16 E.	Do.
63	2912, cash	Stephen H. Crowell	S. W. S. E., S. E. S. W	4			
			N. E. N. W. and N. W. N. E	9	31 S.	12 E.	Do.
64	2926, cash	C. M. Howard	S. W	32	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
65	2928, cash	Sarah F. Williams	N. ½ N. W. 33, and S. ½ S. W	28	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
66	2936, cash	William M. Henry	E. ½ S. W., W. ½ S. E	20	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
67	2941, cash	Thomas B. Filson	N. W	2	31 S.	10 E.	Do.
68	2947, cash	O. W. Smith	N. W	11	30 S.	13 E.	Do.
69	2951, cash	Robert M. Shillman	Lots 2 and 3	3	35 S.	16 E.	Do.
70	2955, cash	John L. Lockerly	S. E	19	31 S.	14 E.	Do.

							Do.
77	3093, cash	John S. Sutton	N. E	18	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
78	3130, cash	John Bowman	S. E	4	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
79	3157, cash	J. G. Parkhurst	W. ½ N. E	9	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
80	3158, cash	James Record	N. W., N. W. 10, and S. W., S. W	3	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
81	3203, cash	Fred. G. Fields	S. ½ N. W., N. ½ S. W	3	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
82	3205, cash	Albert Bullnter	W. ½ S. E	29	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
83	3206, cash	Abby Caldwell	S. W	29	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
84	3208, cash	Joseph McKenzie	S. E	26	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
85	3220, cash	Benjamin F. Strickland	S. ½ N. E	30	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
86	3229, cash	Calvin S. Miller	N. W	12	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
87	3230, cash	James A. Hightower	N. E	17	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
88	3237, cash	Willis Bryant	E. ½ S. W	30	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
89	3243, cash	Reuben W. Nelson	N. E. fr	1	51 S.	16 E.	Do.
90	3244, cash	Jas. H. Woodmanser	Lots 13, 14, 15, and 16	6	31 S.	17 E.	Do.
91	3245, cash	Thos. D. Elliott	S. W	34	30 S.	14 E.	Do.
92	3247, cash	Patrick McDowell	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	2	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
93	3249, cash	M. J. Francis	S. ½ N. W. fr	18	28 S.	17 E.	Do.
94	3262, cash	Wm. Tanksley	N. E. fr	1	32 S.	13 E.	Do.
95	3264, cash	John Hanks	S. E. N. E	35	31 S.	13 E.	Do.
96	3266, cash	Wm. H. H. Sigler	S. ½ N. E. and lot No. 6	26	26 S.	16 E.	Do.
97	3267, cash	Robt. L. Turner	E. ½ N. E	24	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
....	.....	.....	And W. ½ N. W	19	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
98	3268, cash	Lizzie Lanning	E. ½ S. E	14	33 S.	13 E.	Do.
99	3270, cash	Benj. F. Gooding	S. ½ S. W. 28, and N. ½ N. W	33	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
100	3272, cash	Geo. W. Payne	N. ½ S. E	28	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
101	3278, cash	Henry H. Wilson	S. W. S. E. 21, and N. W. N. E	28	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
102	3279, cash	A. L. Neill	S. ½ S. W. 1, and N. ½ N. W	12	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
103	3282, cash	L. S. Bridgewater	S. ½ N. E	32	34 S.	9 E.	Do.
104	3285, cash	Evan Warren	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	28	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
105	3295, cash	Elizabeth Allen	N. ½ N. E. 19, and N. W. N. W	20	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
106	3298, cash	Henry C. Haydock	E. ½ N. E	12	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
....	.....	.....	And W. ½ N. W. fr	7	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
107	3305, cash	David Gillott	Lots 5 and 6	32	32 S.	17 E.	Do.
108	3306, cash	Timothy Billings	N. ½ N. E	21	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
109	3315, cash	J. Mitchell Caldwell	N. E	19	32 S.	10 E.	Do.
110	3327, cash	Stephen Seybold	N. E	21	32 S.	13 E.	Do.
111	3360, cash	Geo. B. Gutherie	S. ½ S. E	23	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
112	3369, cash	H. A. Adams	S. ½ N. W. and N. ½ S. W	29	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
113	3373, cash	Wm. W. McGrew	S. W. N. E., N. E. S. W., S. E. N. W., and N. W. S. E	19	27 S.	10 E.	Do.
114	3377, cash	G. Y. Ergenbright	S. W	24	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
115	3378, cash	B. J. Ergenbright	N. E	25	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
116	3379, cash	John Brown	N. W	1	27 S.	15 E.	Do.
117	3380, cash	Robert J. Boyd	S. E	32	26 S.	16 E.	Do.
118	3391, cash	Charles E. Covill	N. ½ N. E	11	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
119	3393, cash	Isaiah Hutchinson	S. W	6	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
120	3399, cash	Frederick Smith	N. ½ N. W	34	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
121	3400, cash	John R. Ferguson	N. ½ S. E. and S. ½ N. E	6	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
122	3401, cash	C. W. Norman	S. ½ S. E	6	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
123	3404, cash	E. B. Wells	N. W. N. E., N. E. N. W	29	34 S.	14 E.	Do.

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856—Continued.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			NEODESHA, KANS.				
124	3494, cash	A. D. Williams	S. E. N. E. 22, S. W. N. W	23	33 S.	15 E.	Pre-emption affidavit made prior to entry.
125	3900, cash	Alonzo J. Smith	E. ½ S. W	4	31 S.	16 E.	Do.
126	3911, cash	William J. Law	N. ½ S. W	10	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
127	3914, cash	Addison Coons	S. E. S. E. 23, S. W. S. W	24			
			N. W. N. W. 25, and N. E. N. E	26	27 S.	13 E.	Do.
128	3922, cash	Joseph H. Turner	S. E	30	29 S.	9 E.	Do.
129	3933, cash	Alexander Sherrard	N. E	9	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
130	3934, cash	James H. Reynolds	E. ½ S. E	30	30 S.	15 E.	Do.
131	3939, cash	Joel M. Burket	W. ½ N. E. fractional	4	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
132	3947, cash	Manoah Swain	N. W. fractional	6	31 S.	12 E.	Do.
133	3953, cash	Joseph Hanson	Lots 6 and 7	6	28 S.	17 E.	Do.
134	3954, cash	Thomas J. Conrad	N. E	9	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
135	3955, cash	Joseph Schabel	S. W	35	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
136	3961, cash	R. M. C. Duffield	W. ½ S. W. and S. W. N. W	21	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
137	3964, cash	Isaac N. Fleenor	N. E. fractional	6	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
138	3968, cash	James E. Cox	S. W	4	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
139	3975, cash	William H. Randall	Lots 5 and 6, section 20, and lot 8	29	33 S.	17 E.	Do.
140	3977, cash	Charles H. Mariner	S. E	20	29 S.	15 E.	Do.
141	3982, cash	George W. Fritch	N. W. fractional	18	30 S.	15 E.	Do.
142	3983, cash	Charles Beam	Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	2	30 S.	14 E.	Do.
143	3986, cash	Mordecai Shafer	N. W	27	31 S.	12 E.	Do.
144	3987, cash	August Anderson	S. W	13	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
145	3989, cash	Charles Case	N. W	1	32 S.	10 E.	Do.
146	3992, cash	Edward Anderson	S. ½ N. W., and N. ½ S. W	18	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
147	3998, cash	William Callahan	S. W	35	31 S.	10 E.	Do.
			INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
148	4495, cash	Joel Hamaker	S. E	18	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
149	4502, cash	David Beverly	E. ½ N. E	12	31 S.	16 E.	Do.
150	4531, cash	Henry E. Gordon	N. ½ S. W. and N. W. S. E	31	27 S.	12 E.	Do.
151	4542, cash	J. W. Custer	E. ½ S. W	2	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
152	4546, cash	Carrie L. McWilliams	N. E	13	34 S.	10 E.	Do.
153	4548, cash	Gideon Rathburn	S. E	21	34 S.	10 E.	Do.
154	4564, cash	Henry B. McHugh	S. W. fractional	18	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
155	4569, cash	James Lagin	S. W	17	31 S.	11 E.	Do.
156	4586, cash	William P. Hill	S. ½ S. W. 2, and N. ½ N. W	11	34 S.	11 E.	Do.
157	4588, cash	Henry Frudy	S. E	15	32 S.	12 E.	Do.
158	4590, cash	Henry Wolford	S. E	11	32 S.	9 E.	Do.
159	4908, cash	Ezra Foster	E. ½ S. E. and N. W. S. E	17	33 S.	13 E.	Do.
160	4915, cash	Gilbert Gulick	N. W	13	30 S.	9 E.	Do.

162	4935, cash	Charles D. Wilhite	N. W	21	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
163	4937, cash	Christopher S. Anderson	S. ½ S. E	3	27 S.	10 E.	Do.
164	4939, cash	Giles O. Chapin	N. W. N. E. and N. E. N. W	30	32 S.	16 E.	Do.
165	4948, cash	David W. Anderson	N. W	11	27 S.	10 E.	Do.
166	4959, cash	Lysander Hopkins	W. ½ N. W. ¼, and E. ½ N. E	5	32 S.	12 E.	Do.
167	4992, cash	John Kearns	S. W	12	34 S.	9 E.	Do.
			SAINT CLOUD, MINN.				
168	3304, cash	Charles Baltes	N. ½ N. E	32	127	29	Proof of citizenship not complete. Land now belongs to an innocent purchaser.
			ROSEBURG, OREG.				
169	3689, cash	Michael Dally	N. W	4	27 S.	13 W.	Do.
			SIOUX CITY, IOWA.				
170	1444, A. C. S	Jan Sholters	E. ½ N. W. and N. ½ N. E	34	95	45	Do.
			SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.				
171	1370, cash	William Cassey	N. E. S. W	10	1 S.	5 E.	Citizen papers filed on day of entry.
			FORT DODGE, IOWA.				
172	5244, cash	William S. Squire	N. W. S. E	11	93	19	Embraced in homestead entry at date of entry. Homestead entry now canceled.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
February 1, 1875.

The foregoing 172 cases on this abstract, No. 22, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated February 1, 1875, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 22, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 5, 1875.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
February 8, 1875.

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

[No. 93, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			AUGUSTA, KANS.				
1	1722, cash	J. W. Wallace	S. E	17	34 S.	3 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
2	1724, cash	Daniel Crubbe	S. E	1	34 S.	2 E.	Do.
3	1789, cash	John R. Marmon	S. E	30	34 S.	4 E.	Do.
							Do.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
4	1845, cash	J. M. T. Caldwell	N. E	24	32 S.	1 E.	Do.
5	1904, cash	John M. Roberts	N. W	28	34 S.	4 E.	Do.
6	1946, cash	J. S. Baughner	Lots 4 and 5, sec. 28, and lot 8	29	33 S.	3 E.	Do.
7	1947, cash	William Kilpatrick	S. E	35	34 S.	2 E.	Do.
8	1995, cash	Thomas L. Kelley	N. W	26	27 S.	5 E.	Do.
9	2626, cash	Ebben Over	Lots 1 and 2, and S. ½ of N. E	4	29 S.	1 W.	Do.
10	2753, cash	David H. Roath	S. W	4	30 S.	2 E.	Do.
11	2783, cash	Harvey Carpenter	N. W	15	32 S.	1 W.	Do.
12	3387, cash	Thomas A. Lewis	S. E	23	30 S.	1 E.	Do.
			HUMBOLDT, KANS.				
13	2110, cash	Ezra W. Walker	S. ½ N. W. and N. ½ S. W	9	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
14	2170, cash	Thomas Roads	N. E	31	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
15	2181, cash	George A. White	W. ½ S. E. and E. ½ S. W	19	34 S.	9 E.	Do.
16	2210, cash	James S. Russell	N. ½ N. W	2	32 S.	13 E.	Do.
17	2221, cash	Wallas Orvitt	N. E	30	32 S.	17 E.	Do.
18	2226, cash	Charles Liegan	N. W	17	30 S.	14 E.	Do.
19	2230, cash	W. L. Gossett	N. E. fr	5	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
20	2240, cash	William W. Ross	S. W	25	33 S.	13 E.	Do.
21	2241, cash	F. J. Mills	W. ½ S. E. 20, N. W. N. E	29	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
22	2244, cash	Richard Forester	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	30	26 S.	11 E.	Proof of citizenship wanting.
23	2250, cash	John H. McCulley	N. W	33	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
24	2252, cash	Samuel Barcus	S. ½ S. E. 21, and N. ½ N. E	28	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
25	2262, cash	George M. Hawkins	S. W. N. W. and N. W. S. W	21	28 S.	16 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
26	2267, cash	Joshua Shay	E. ½ S. W. and W. ½ S. E	31	30 S.	17 E.	Do.
27	2293, cash	Samuel G. Shirk	S. W	11	33 S.	12 E.	Do.
28	2286, cash	A. J. Canary	N. ½ N. E. fr	1	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
29	2297, cash	John Taylor	S. ½ N. E. 22, S. W. N. W	23	27 S.	12 E.	Do.
30	2299, cash	James Johnson	E. ½ S. E. 21, W. ½ S. W	22	27 S.	12 E.	Do.
31	2367, cash	Jacob W. Bowman	S. ½ S. W. 11, and N. ½ S. W	14	28 S.	14 E.	Proof of citizenship wanting.
32	2518, cash	James J. Trawich	N. E	22	34 S.	15 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
33	2604, cash	A. B. McKay	S. E. S. E	9	31 S.	12 E.	Proof of citizenship wanting.
34	2607, cash	Benjamin F. Schamp	S. W	2	32 S.	14 E.	Do.

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856—Continued.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			HUMBOLDT, KANS.—Continued.				
35	2608, cash	Lues Kunze	E. ½ S. E	29	32 S.	14 E.	Proof of citizenship wanting.
36	2610, cash	John W. Babbitt	E. ½ N. W. and W. ½ N. E	31	33 S.	11 E.	Do.
37	2665, cash	Margaret Bell	S. W	21	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
38	2667, cash	William Floyd	N. W	23	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
39	2673, cash	Claude L. Goodrich	N. E	10	31 S.	11 E.	Do.
40	2677, cash	George W. Stim	S. W. N. E	4	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
41	2691, cash	Salmon Driskill	N. E	24	31 S.	12 E.	Do.
42	2693, cash	James M. Wilson	S. W. fr	6	31 S.	16 E.	Do.
43	2695, cash	D. H. Cales	N. W	10	34 S.	14 E.	Do
44	2706, cash	F. G. Runge	S. W	15	32 S.	12 E.	Do.
45	2722, cash	Charles Frey	N. W	11	30 S.	14 E.	Do.
46	2724, cash	Edward Chronister	N. E	29	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
47	2746, cash	W. C. Stewart	S. W	21	30 S.	11 E.	Do.
48	2750, cash	Josiah Hardin	N. W	21	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
49	2779, cash	Jacob D. Donelson	S. W	20	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
50	2780, cash	David Smith	N. E	20	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
51	2786, cash	A. J. Cass	N. E	11	31 S.	16 E.	Do.
52	2792, cash	John L. Pate	S. ½ S. E. 6, and N. ½ N. E	7	34 S.	9 E.	Do.
			INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
53	79, cash	Jacob Druse	N. E. of S. W	3	14 S.	35 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
54	80, cash	Victor Pinchard	E. ½ and S. W. of S. W. 26, and N. E. N. W.	35	12 S.	34 E.	Do.
55	4069, cash	Thomas J. Angell	S. W	19	31 S.	10 E.	Do.
56	4075, cash	William S. Hutchinson	N. ½ S. E	3	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
57	4077, cash	Joshua Eller	S. E. N. E. and N. E. S. E.	33	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
58	4079, cash	John Salathiel	W. ½ S. E	27	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
59	4080, cash	Thomas Gilbert	S. E	26	30 S.	14 E.	Do.
60	4081, cash	John Johnson	N. ½ N. E. 20, and S. ½ S. E	17	31 S.	13 E.	Do.
61	4082, cash	Taylor Gilmore	S. E	7	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
62	4088, cash	John S. Jones	N. E	31	29 S.	16 E.	Do.
63	4089, cash	James M. Freeman	W. ½ N. E	34	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
64	4098, cash	John P. Easley	S. W	2	32 S.	10 E.	Do.
65	4111, cash	William H. Harris	S. ½ S. E	8	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
66	4113, cash	Lizzie Seeley	N. W	27	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
67	4115, cash	Franklin J. Andrews	S. E	13	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
68	4151, cash	Charles Bradshaw	Lots 5 and 6	20	34 S.	17 E.	Do.
69	4171, cash	Gilbert W. Lamb	S. ½ S. E	15	30 S.	16 E.	Do.

							Do.
72	4904, cash	Stanbury Wright, Jr.	N. ½ N. E.	23	32 S.	16 E.	Do.
73	4900, cash	Joel Anderson	S. W. fraction	30	30 S.	14 E.	Do.
74	4906, cash	John W. Williams	N. E.	12	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
75	4430, cash	W. Morrison	S. ½ S. E.	29	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
76	4446, cash	Alexander E. Line	N. ½ N. E. 20, N. ½ N. W.	21	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
77	4464, cash	Mark Raney	N. E.	18	34 S.	17 E.	Do.
78	4623, cash	John Fuller	E. ½ N. E.	4	31 S.	11 E.	Do.
79	4639, cash	George W. Ledington	S. E.	8	33 S.	13 E.	Do.
80	4641, cash	John M. Allshie	N. W.	20	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
81	4644, cash	Thomas F. Manning	N. E.	15	30 S.	10 E.	Do.
82	4648, cash	Samuel W. Lyman	S. E.	35	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
83	4657, cash	Corbley F. Main	N. W.	17	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
84	4658, cash	Moses Stansbury	N. E.	17	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
85	4689, cash	Cornelius Hollander	N. W.	9	33 S.	10 E.	Do.
86	4803, cash	Ensley Lyon	N. E.	14	31 S.	12 E.	Do.
87	4816, cash	Emanuel Brolliar	E. ½ S. E.	12	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
88	4818, cash	Hezekiah Orewyler	S. W.	24	32 S.	16 E.	Do.
89	4858, cash	William H. Evick	N. W.	32	30 S.	13 E.	Do.
90	4877, cash	James Nicholas	N. ½ N. E. and N. E. N. W.	21	33 S.	13 E.	Do.
91	4878, cash	Wesley B. Reed	S. E.	34	28 S.	9 E.	Do.
92	4880, cash	Simpson C. Ball	W. ½ N. E. and W. ½ S. E.	5	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
93	5082, cash	John Killen	S. W. S. E. 2, N. W. N. E.	11	34 S.	11 E.	Do.
94	5287, cash	William M. Moreland	S. ½ N. W. and S. E. N. E.	3	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
95	5488, cash	William Kehmeier	Lots 9, 10, 15, and 16	7	31 S.	17 E.	Do.
96	3555, cash	Alexander Cummins	W. ½ N. W. 34, W. ½ N. W.	27	26 S.	16 E.	Do.
			NEODESHA, KANS.				
97	3502, cash	Aaron H. Helton	N. ½ S. E.	15	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
98	3507, cash	George W. Paul	S. W. S. W. 24, S. E. S. E.	23	.....	.....	Do.
			N. E. N. E. 26, N. W. N. W.	25	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
99	3513, cash	A. W. Orrill	N. E.	29	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
100	3523, cash	O. W. Sprouse	N. E.	8	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
101	3538, cash	George Collins	W. ½ N. W. 3, E. ½ N. E.	4	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
102	3540, cash	John C. Carlton	N. E.	23	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
103	3550, cash	William Pettit	E. ½ S. W. and W. ½ S. E.	27	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
104	3553, cash	Albert Stinson	N. E. N. E. 2, and N. W. N. W.	1	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
105	3567, cash	J. M. Woodburn	S. ½ N. E.	19	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
106	3587, cash	William K. Horton	S. ½ S. E. 26, N. ½ N. E.	35	31 S.	15 E.	Do.
107	3590, cash	Julian J. Findley	N. ½ N. E.	10	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
108	3602, cash	Gilbert Otto	S. W.	17	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
109	3603, cash	John H. Beatty	E. ½ N. E. and N. E. S. E.	9	31 S.	11 E.	Do.
110	3605, cash	Edwin J. Countryman	E. ½ N. W.	10	27 S.	14 E.	Do.
111	3609, cash	John B. Ellett	W. ½ N. E. and N. W. S. E.	17	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
112	3610, cash	Nancy J. Wilson	N. W. N. W. 25, N. E. N. E.	26	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
113	3611, cash	John Highfill	N. ½ N. W., N. W. S. W. 25, S. E. N. E., and N. E. S. E.	26	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
114	3613, cash	John N. Bland	S. E.	5	27 S.	15 E.	Do.
115	3614, cash	Francis M. Coleman	S. E. S. W. 21, E. ½ N. W.	28	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
116	3615, cash	Joseph P. Coomes	N. W.	4	32 S.	10 E.	Do.
117	3617, cash	John A. Oliphant	S. E.	33	31 S.	10 E.	Do.

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856—Continued.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			NEODESHA, KANS.—Continued.				
118	3618, cash	John McRea	E. ½ S. W., N. W. ¼ S. E	19	34 S.	14 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
119	3620, cash	Peter Coffman	W. ½ N. W	5	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
120	3630, cash	A. N. Brunner	Lots 2 and 7, section 19, Lots 10 and 15.	18	31 S.	17 E.	Do.
121	3649, cash	William Pitman	N. ½ N. E	10	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
122	3653, cash	John Z. Morgan	N. E	5	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
123	3663, cash	Jacob Wassam	S. ½ N. W., N. ½ S. W	15	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
124	3684, cash	Joel H. Brock	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	13	32 S.	13 E.	Do.
125	3695, cash	Benjamin F. Thompson	S. W	27	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
126	3698, cash	John Cappel	S. E. N. E	6	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
127	3699, cash	Benj. F. Pitman	N. W. fr	5	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
128	3710, cash	Anderson Duling	S. ½ S. W	4	30 S.	15 E.	Do.
129	3718, cash	S. O. McMiller	N. W. fr.	18	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
130	3720, cash	Frank Herrick	N. E	12	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
131	3722, cash	Jeremiah Dart	S. W	17	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
132	3723, cash	Jacob Hughes	S. E. N. E	29	30 S.	11 E.	Do.
133	3726, cash	Alex. Phillips	S. W	12	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
134	3728, cash	Wm. H. Barton	S. W. fr	18	30 S.	17 E.	Do.
135	3733, cash	Joseph Brown	Lot 3	30	34 S.	17 E.	Do.
136	3734, cash	Geo. W. Harman	E. ½ S. W. and W. ½ S. E	18	32 S.	16 E.	Do.
137	3737, cash	Jacob Jager	Lots 1, 2, 7, and 8	7	31 S.	17 E.	Do.
138	3747, cash	Geo. W. Davis	N. W. N. E., N. E. N. W	1	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
139	3748, cash	Robt. S. Pollock	S. W	22	30 S.	10 E.	Do.
140	3749, cash	Allen J. Jones	E. ½ S. E	31	33 S.	13 E.	Do.
141	3754, cash	John McMurdo	S. W	27	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
142	3757, cash	Calvin Holmes	S. E	6	32 S.	9 E.	Do.
143	3759, cash	Isaac Berry	S. E	35	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
144	3768, cash	W. J. Gregg	S. W	13	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
145	3769, cash	C. P. Douglas	W. ½ N. E	15	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
146	3772, cash	Thos. Miller	N. E. S. E. 8, N. W. S. W	9	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
147	3773, cash	Benj. F. Wilson	S. ½ S. W	2	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
148	3777, cash	B. F. Anderson	N. E. N. W	30	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
149	3778, cash	Archibald E. Hamilton	E. ½ N. W	18	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
150	3779, cash	John Brown	S. ½ S. W	2	34 S.	14 E.	Do
151	3780, cash	James D. England	S. E	4	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
152	3782, cash	David Grosclose	W. ½ S. W. 20, E. ½ S. E	19	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
153	3790, cash	Daniel P. Hoag	S. W. N. E	26	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
154	3794, cash	Sarah White	N. ½ N. W., N. W. N E	11	29 S.	15 E.	Do.
155	3799, cash	Joseph Lyons	S. E	26	32 S.	13 E.	Do.
156	3805, cash	Ell Lorance	E. ½ N. E. 11, and W. ½ N. W	12	31 S.	11 E.	Do.
157	3815, cash	Elizabeth H. Donahue	S. E. S. W	25	30 S.	15 E.	Do.
158	3829, cash	John Gerrard	Lots 9 and 16	18	31 S.	17 E.	Do.

159	3834, cash	James S. Magill	N. W. S. W. and S. W. N. W	31	27 S.	16 E.	Do.
160	3869, cash	D. B. Randall	N. ½ N. E	21	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
161	3965, cash	Benj. Miller	N. E	27	33 S.	14 E.	Do.
162	4000, cash	Harvey R. Alexander	S. E	25	31 S.	16 E.	Do.
163	4011, cash	Alvin J. Spousler	N. E. S. E	26	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
164	4012, cash	Jas. G. Potter	S. W	28	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
165	4018, cash	David Parker	S. E	20	34 S.	13 E.	Do.
166	4021, cash	Augustus P. Gould	S. E	9	27 S.	9 E.	Do.
167	4025, cash	Wm. R. Gaw	S. W	26	32 S.	16 E.	Do.
168	4034, cash	Randolph G. Brown	N. ½ S. W. and S. E. N. W	12	31 S.	12 E.	Descrepancy in name.
169	4044, cash	Elias H. Cunningham	W. ½ N. E	33	30 S.	12 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
170	4048, cash	Edward Armstrong	W. ½ S. W	13	30 S.	10 E.	Do.
171	4051, cash	Phinis W. McRey	N. E	36	28 S.	13 E.	Pre-emption affidavit made prior to entry.
			SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.				
172	956, A. C. S	Rasmus Hansen	N. ½ S. W., E. ½ N. W	34	2 S.	2 E.	Do.
			SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.				
173	849, cash	Joel Ricks	S. W	10	12 N.	1 W.	Do.
			SIOUX FALLS, DAK.				
174	1580, cash	James Stoughton	Lots 7 and 8, section 5, lots 1, 2, 7, and 8	8			Entry embraces 180.26 acres, see affidavit stating that no tract can be released.
			Lot 7, section 7, lot 6	6	111	51	
			PEMBINA, DAK.				
175	59, cash	John Lennon	N. W	7	163	51	Affidavit taken before clerk of court.
			JUNCTION CITY, (NOW SALINA, KANS.)				
176	2237, cash	Enoch P. Dyer	E. ½ S. W	32	3	6 E.	Proof not signed.
177	1151, A. C. S	Byron Tyler	S. E	18	14 S.	10 W.	Do.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
178	2306, cash	Robert Bell	N. W	4	29 S.	6 E.	Description in affidavit wrong.
179	3348, cash	Edward Judy	Lots 5 and 6, and S. ½ N. W	27	26 S.	4 E.	Affidavit made prior to entry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
March 1, 187

The foregoing 179 cases on this abstract, No. 23, new series, are he confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon ec able principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated March 1, 1 to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectf presents this abstract, No. 23, for the consideration and action of Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts at mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissione

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 9, 187

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Offic the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretar

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 10, 187

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General La Office in the foregoing cases.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-Genere

[No. 24, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			HUMBOLDT, KANS.				
1	80, cash	Balam Phillips	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	29	28 S.	13 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
2	1364, cash	A. Ferris	S. W. N. E., S. E. N. W., N. E. S. W., and N. W. S. E.	6	28 S.	14 E.	Do.
3	1365, cash	P. Brown	W. ½ N. W. fractional	6	28 S.	14 E.	Do.
4	1366, cash	Jacob Gasnell	W. ½ S. E. 35, township 28, and W. ½ N.E.	2	29 S.	15 E.	Do.
5	1372, cash	George Miller	N. ½ S. E. and N. E. S. W	9	27 S.	10 E.	Do.
6	2120, cash	Robert Armstrong	S. ½ N. W. fractional, N. ½ S. W. fractional	19	30 S.	16 E.	Do.
7	2151, cash	Albert Shreve	N. W	27	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
8	2156, cash	Thomas A. Hagan	E. ½ S. E. 21, N. ½ S. W	22	33 S.	15 E.	Do.
9	2163, cash	J. A. McMillan	S. E	27	34 S.	14 E.	Do.
10	2199, cash	W. S. Sanford	Lot 1	6	35 S.	20 E.	Do.
11	2212, cash	James U. Spencer	S. E	20	34 S.	20 E.	Do.
12	2213, cash	S. D. Shuttuck	N. W. S. W., and lot 8	24	30 S.	20 E.	Do.
13	2333, cash	Samuel Nichols	N. W	31	32 S.	14 E.	Do.
14	2344, cash	Michael Carlton	S. E	13	34 S.	16 E.	Do.
15	2362, cash	Charles D. Banta	S. W. fractional	6	32 S.	19 E.	Do.
16	2501, cash	David White	S. ½ S. E. 26, N. ½ N. E	35	34 S.	15 E.	Do.
17	2502, cash	Patrick W. Duggan	N. E	27	31 S.	16 E.	Do.
18	2506, cash	Charles Dopp	S. ½ N. E., and lot 6	27	26 S.	16 E.	No proof of citizenship.
19	2508, cash	Jacob Holt	S. W	27	26 S.	16 E.	Do.
20	2562, cash	Wiley Walker	S. E. S. E	18	29 S.	14 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
21	2837, cash	Elijah Wilkins	E. ½ N. E	18	32 S.	15 E.	Do.
22	2979, cash	Theodore S. Carvin	N. ½ S. W	18	34 S.	9 E.	Do.
23	3264, cash	John Hanks	S. E. N. E	35	31 S.	13 E.	Do.
24	3368, cash	Edward C. Johnson	S. E	22	34 S.	12 E.	Do.
25	3381, cash	John C. Campbell	S. W	32	28 S.	11 E.	Do.
26	3386, cash	Edmond R. Thompson	S. ½ N. W	22	33 S.	16 E.	Do.
			WICHITA, KANS.				
27	19, cash	George E. Benedict	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	4	35 S.	3 W.	Do.
28	483, cash	James L. Knox	S. E	22	22 S.	3 E.	Do.
29	2021, cash	J. H. Thorp	Lots 2, 3, and 4	2	30 S.	2 E.	Do.
30	2026, cash	Ignatius Renner	S. E	4	28 S.	3 E.	Do.
31	2027, cash	Antone Kline	N. E	9	28 S.	3 E.	Do.
32	2028, cash	Christian Mummert	S. E	23	34 S.	4 E.	Do.
33	2115, cash	Cassius C. Crowe	N. W	13	33 S.	3 E.	Do.
34	2129, cash	Mary J. McKee	S. E	15	32 S.	1 E.	Do.
35	2135, cash	Jacob Kaufman	S. E	27	33 S.	3 E.	Do.
36	2196, cash	William H. Hardshell	S. W	25	29 S.	4 E.	Do.

Record of pre-emption cases for consideration, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 22, 1860—Continued.

	Register's and receiver number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			WICHITA, KANS.—Continued.				
37	2198, cash	George L. Gale	N. W	15	30 S.	4 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
38	2213, cash	Charles Spies	N. W	24	32 S.	4 E.	Do.
39	2216, cash	Robert Werdeman	S. W	35	27 S.	2 E.	Do.
40	2260, cash	Benjamin K. Davidson	Lot 1 and N. E. N. W. fractional	7	31 S.	4 E.	Do.
41	2227, cash	William Sloan	N. W	26	27 S.	1 W.	Do.
42	2439, cash	Samuel L. Edwards	S. W	23	32 S.	1 E.	Do.
43	2532, cash	Erick Lexsander	S. W	8	27 S.	1 W.	No proof of citizenship.
44	2581, cash	James Curry	S. E	29	34 S.	3 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
45	2629, cash	Robert Reid	S. E	33	28 S.	1 W.	Do.
46	3525, cash	James C. Struble	S. W	15	29 S.	2 W.	Do.
47	3676, cash	Corwin Phelps	S. E.	18	29 S.	2 W.	Do.
48	3852, cash	Henry F. Boynton	Lots 3 and 4	2	35 S.	3 E.	Do.
49	4140, cash	Robert S. Mooney	N. W	27	31 S.	1 E.	Do.
50	4445, cash	James McNicol	S. W	9	27 S.	6 E.	Do.
51	4531, cash	John W. Akars	S. W	2	32 S.	6 E.	Do.
52	4766, cash	Charles C. Goodell	Lots 1, 2, and E. ½ S. W	31	31 S.	3 E.	Do.
			AUGUSTA, KANS.				
53	828, cash	Samuel R. Lewis	S. ½ S. W. ¼ and N. ½ N. W	9	28 S.	1 W.	Do.
54	918, cash	John Brown	S. E	17	28 S.	2 E.	Proof faulty.
55	1028, cash	Thomas Moore	S. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E	28	28 S.	1 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
56	1032, cash	A. G. Kinsley	N. W. fractional	28	26 S.	1 W.	Do.
57	1033, cash	Minor Crippin	S. ½ N. E. and lots 1 and 2	29	26 S.	1 W.	Do.
58	1049, cash	Charles Jemison	N. W	12	28 S.	1 W.	Do.
59	1408, cash	Columbus Green	N. E	26	30 S.	7 E.	Do.
			INDEPENDENCE, KANS.				
60	1695, cash	Eliza A. Bartlett	N. ½ S. E., S. E. S. E., 33, N. W. N. W	34	24 S.	11 E.	Do.
61	4128, cash	Isaac Snodgrass	N. W	32	31 S.	9 E.	Do.
62	4487, cash	Emanuel Culver	E. ½ S. W. and W. ½ S. E	9	31 S.	14 E.	Do.
			NEODESHA, KANS.				
63	3751, cash	George W. Halstead	N. ½ S. E	13	30 S.	15 E	Do.
			EAU CLAIRE, WIS.				
64	4858, cash	James Shay	W. ½ N. E. and lot 2	8	40	7 W	Do.

			STOCKTON, CAL.				
65	5715, cash	John McDonnell	W. ½ S. E. and E. ½ S. W	22	2 S.	12 E.	No citizen papers.
			GOLDEN CITY, COLO.				
66	47, cash	Benjamin I. Ogle	S. E.	1	1 S.	67 W.	No filing.
			SACRAMENTO, CAL.				
67	220, scrip	Patrick Hurley	E. ½ N. E. and N. ½ S. E.	10	15 N.	8 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
68	373, scrip	Lazzaro Lagarmassino	N. E	23	6 N.	11 E.	Do.
69	375, scrip	George B. Harris	N. ½ N. W. 11, S. ½ S. W	2	7 N.	9 E.	Do.
70	388, scrip	Frank Morand	S. ½ S. W. N. W. S. W. 3 N. W. N. W	10	9 N.	11 E.	Do.
71	416, scrip	Charles T. Foster	N. ½ N. W. 23 S. W. S. W. 14. S. E. S. E	15	10 N.	10 E.	Do.
72	418, scrip	David M. Glaze	E. ½ N. E and E. ½ S. E	6	6 N.	10 E.	Do.
73	419, scrip	John M. Glaze	N. ½ N. W. S. W. N. W. N. W. S. W	5	6 N.	10 E.	Do.
74	425, scrip	Daniel B. French	E. ½ S. E. 23 N. E. N. E. 26 N. W. N. W	25	8 N.	11 E.	Do.
75	445, scrip	Thomas Coatsworth	Lot 2 and N. ½ lot 1, S. W. and E. ½ lot 1 N. W.	6	9 N.	9 E.	Do.
76	446, scrip	Robert Davis	N. ½ S. E. and E. ½ S. W	34	13 N.	9E.	Do.
77	456, scrip	James McCarty	W. ½ N. W. and N. ½ S. W	28	16 N.	17 E.	Do.
78	457, scrip	John Gabbert	E. ½ N. W. and W. ½ N. E	13	4 N.	10 E.	Do.
79	472, scrip	John Vogan	S E	27	6 N.	10 E.	Do.
80	477, scrip	John Fuller	E. ½ S. E. 11 S. W. S. W. 12 N. W. N.W	13	6 N.	11 E.	Do.
81	482, scrip	George Miller	S. ½ S. E. 4 N. ½ N. E	9	9 N.	11 E.	Do.
82	487, scrip	William E. Strunk	W. ½ S. E. and E. ½ S. W	8	11 N.	7 E.	Do.
83	513, scrip	John Cummins	N. W	8	13 N.	6 E.	Do.
84	522, scrip	August Combe	N. W. N. E. 2, N. ½ N. E. and S. E. S. E	35	13 N.	8 E.	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
April 1, 1875.

The foregoing 84 cases on this abstract, No. 24, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated April 1, 1875, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 24, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 8, 1875.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
April 9, 1875.

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

[No. 25, new series.]

Abstract of pre-emption cases for confirmation, under acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856.

	Register's and receiver's number.	Name of purchaser.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.
			SACRAMENTO, CAL.				
1	695, cash	Lorenzo T. Adams	S. W. S. E	34	10 N.	11 E.	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
2	852, cash	Dora Busa	E. ½ S. W	29	10 N.	12 E.	Do.
3	1065, cash	Alex. McCreery	S. W. S. E., W. ½ of S. E. of S. E	7	10 N.	12 E.	Do.
4	4739, cash	John Lyon	N. W	34	1 N.	13	Do.
			PLATTSBURG, MO.				
5	16428, cash	Wm. R. Roe	E. ½ S. W., S. E. N. W., and S. W. N. E	17	54	31 E.	Proof wanting.
6	17467, cash	Andrew Proffitt	E. ½ and N. W. of S. W	2	54	27	Did not file for land entered.
7	22530, cash	Daniel Royalty	N. W. S. W. 26, N. ½ S. E	27	65	30	Proof wanting.
8	22551, cash	John M. Mason	Lot 2 of N. W	4	62	27	Pre-emption affidavit wanting.
9	24274, cash	John P. Lewis	S. ½ S. E. and S. ½ of lot 1 of S. W	31	63	34	Pre-emption affidavit faulty.
10	24548, cash	Geo. W. Allen	S. E. N. W	20	52	24	Do.
			HUMBOLDT, KANS.				
11	1214, cash	Lyman S. Kibbe	N. W	27	28 S.	14 E.	Do.
12	3311, cash	Stephen R. Baker	S. W. S. W. 4, N. W. N. W	9	31 S.	12 E.	Do.
			SALINA, KANS.				
13	2960, cash	L. M. Crann	N. W	6	13 S.	5 E.	Do.
			DETROIT, MICH				
14	28574, cash	Thos. R. Hallock	S. W. fr	31	6 N.	13 E.	Pre-emption affidavit wanting.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
May 1, 1875.

The foregoing 14 cases on this abstract, No. 25, new series, are hereby confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon equitable principles, pursuant to the acts of Congress of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, as explained in his letter herewith, dated May 1, 1875, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and he now very respectfully presents this abstract, No. 25, for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, under the acts above mentioned.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1875.

The adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases is hereby approved.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
May 7, 1875.

I concur in the adjudication of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in the foregoing cases.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division of the General Land-Office which have been confirmed by the board of adjudication upon equitable principles during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, pursuant to section 2452, page 452, Revised Statutes of the United States.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Missouri	Homestead	109	Enos Hendrix	Lot No. 2, N. W. ¼	3	40	2	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Aug. 8, 1874
Do	do	4881	Victor Charleville	N. ½ S. E. ¼	17	40	1	do	Do.
Do	do	2696	Reason Coon	N. ½ lot 2, S. W. ¼, N. W. S. E. ¼.	7	35	20	do	Do.
Oregon	do	200	James E. Woodell	N. E. ¼	35	1	38	do	Do.
Iowa	L. wt. No. 22786	10639	William W. Tucker	Lots 2, 3, 4, 5	17	93	28	Land selected as swamp; swamp selection subsequently rejected.	Do.
Do	Homestead	635	R. J. Brayton	S. E. ¼	8	98	30	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Nebraska	Cash entry	3024	Samuel S. Smith	E. ½ N. W. ¼	26	11	2	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2955	John W. Ward	S. ½ S. W. ¼.	22	11	3	do	Do.
Do	do	2910	Mary C. Swanson	N. ½ S. E. ¼	18	13	7	do	Do.
Do	Homestead	2013	Solomon Harpster	S. E. ¼	12	2	6	do	Do.
Do	do	5937	John Q. Bueleigh	N. W. ¼	34	6	3	do	Do.
Do	do	2218	William Nightingale	N. E. N. W. ¼ 25, E. ½ S. W. ¼.	24	3	1	do	Do.
Kansas	do	1015	John Dabney	W. ½ N. W. ¼	14	4	12	do	Do.
Do	do	1074	Elbridge G. Ham	E. ½ N. W. ¼	22	8	9	do	Do.
Do	do	1181	Edward M. Penn	N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼	4	4	15	do	Do.
Do	do	1206	Seth Perry	S. ½ N. W. ¼	14	11	9	do	Do.
Do	do	4066	Miram Burtis	S. E. ¼	20	4	2	do	Do.
Do	do	941	Charles Kepford	S. ½ N. E. ¼	8	5	11	do	Do.
Do	do	968	George Ludwig	W. fr. ½ N. E. ¼	4	3	9	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1145	Edward Lingwood	N. ½ S. W. ¼	28	20	24	do	Do.
Do	do	905	George Dixon	S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	2	13	5	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	5378	Andrew Johnson	E. ½ N. W. ¼	20	103	35	do	Do.
Minnesota	do	3548	Michall Lelli	N. ½ N. E. ¼	25	110	12	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	411	Gabriel Erickson	N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	26	114	24	do	Do.
Do	do	2861	Tarald Johnson	S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	28	111	27	do	Do.
Wisconsin	do	1051	Lewis Violett	N. W. ¼	17	31	7	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	3366	John C. Hill	S. W. ¼	6	23	10	do	Do.
Do	do	2191	Alden H. Avery	N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼	21	9	2	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
California	do	184	Jacob F. Bittner	Lots 1, 2, and S. ½ N. W. ¼ 22, S. E. N. E. ¼.	21	42	16	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division of the General Land-Office, &c.—Continued.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Missouri	Homestead	641	Enoch Rowler	N. ½ S. E. ¼ 13, 25, 17, lot 2, S. W. ¼.	18	25	16	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Sept. 3, 1874
Do	do	2052	George W. Berry	W. ½ S. W. ¼	27	23	21	do	Do.
Do	do	1727	Thomas J. Brown	S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼	22	30	16	do	Do
Do	do	811	Nelson Merrill	S. ½ N. E. ¼, S. E. N. W. ¼	25	24	20	do	Do.
Do	do	828	Harrison Love	W. ½ N. W. ¼	27	30	20	do	Do.
Do	do	4827	W. W. Story	N. ½ lot 1, S. W. ¼	19	35	15	do	Do.
Do	do	2766	John Hicks	E. ½ N. W. ¼, N. W. S. E. ¼	7	25	12	do	Do.
Do	do	478	John C. May	E. ½ N. E. ¼, S. W. N. E. ¼	33	22	22	do	Do.
Do	do	351	James Tesperman	S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	3	29	18	do	Do.
Wisconsin	do	3975	Frank McPherson	S. ½ N. E. ¼	4	23	1	do	Do,
Do	do	1318	W. T. Blanchard	W. ½ N. E. ¼	2	32	16	do	Do.
Do	do	750	John Packingham	S. E. ¼	30	31	7	do	Do.
Do	do	792	Thomas Surdson	S. E. S. W. ¼, S. W. S. E. ¼	8	31	10	do	Do.
Do	do	859	Samuel Nelson	S. W. N. E. ¼ 13, W. ½ S. E. ¼.	12	31	11	do	Do.
Do	do	3549	Mattis Mattison	N. E. N. W. ¼, N. W. N. E. ¼	11	21	8	do	Do.
Kansas	do	1266	Charles Fordham	E. ½ S. E. ¼	10	7	12	do	Do.
Do	do	1239	George T. Vandussen	S. ½ N. W. ¼	18	8	9	do	Do.
Do	do	1336	M. G. Farlee	W. ½ N. E. ¼	24	6	12	do	Do.
Do	do	1337	Finlay M. Smith	E. ½ N. W. ¼	24	6	12	do	Do.
Minnesota	do	4036	William Angus	N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	23	101	5	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	3903	William Weiser	N. ½ S. W. ¼, S. E. S. W. ¼.	27	102	22	do	Do.
Florida	do	472	B. F. McGraw	Lots 1 and 2	33	10	26	Did not remain on the land five years; was driven off by force.	Do.
Washington Territory	do	618	Patrick Nery	N. ½ N. E. ¼ 5, W. ½ S. E. ¼.	32	4	1	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Dakota Territory	do	1123	Peter Olson	S. ½ S. W. ¼ 29, S. E. S. E. ¼ 30, N. E. N. E. ¼.	31	94	54	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Iowa	Cash entry	5863	Menk Willgrubs	E. ½ S. W. ¼	12	95	30	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Oregon	do	237	James C. Tolman	S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼	3	37	1	Land not offered at date of entry	Do.
Missouri	Homestead	479	Elizabeth Bledsoe	S. W. S. W. ¼ 7, N. W. N. E. ¼.	18	22	5	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Oct. 5, 1874.
Do	do	4744	John A. Burk	E. ½ N. E. ¼ 13, S. E. S. E. ¼.	12	36	15	do	Do.
Do	do	150	Joshua Barns	E. ½ S. E. ¼	7	25	16	do	Do.
Do	do	4775	Levi Wallick	S. ½ S. W. ¼	15	39	19	do	Do.
Do	do	3564	William H. Libhart	S. E. ¼	4	30	12	do	Do.

Do	do	29633	Joptha Thompson	N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	34	38	33	Land not in market at date of entry	Do.
			Alexander C. Kesses	N. E. N. W. ¼, S. E. N. E. ¼.	31	28	18	do	Do.
Iowa	Homestead	1382	Thomas Duryea	E. ½ N. E. ¼	20	89	29	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	do	1465	Edward S. Streater	S. ½ N. E. ¼	22	97	28	do	Do.
Do	do	1475	Hannah Hoag	W. ½ S. W. ¼	20	89	31	do	Do.
Do	do	1514	John Wallace	W. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ N. W. ¼.	10	89	30	do	Do.
Do	do	174	E. Maynard	S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	22	92	39	do	Do.
Do	Cash entry	2518	W. M. Whipple	N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	19	92	39	do	Do.
Do	do	2820	Eugene C. Coombs	N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	12	92	39	do	Do.
Do	do	2971	do		12	95	30	do	Do.
Minnesota	Homestead	210	L. M. Harrington	N. W. S. W. ¼, S. W. N. W. ¼.	26	114	31	Part of entry included in a prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	do	1473	Daniel Moriarty	S. E. ¼	22	111	23	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	3513	John Tuft	W. ½ N. E. ¼	31	109	11	do	Do.
Do	do	5271	A. P. Johnson	W. ½ N. E. ¼	10	105	32	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	5252	W. A. Stallcop	S. ½ N. E. ¼, N. ½ S. E. ¼	8	101	32	do	Do.
Do	do	5846	A. J. Allen	W. ½ S. W. ¼	26	101	31	do	Do.
Nebraska	do	792	R. A. Lafayette	N. W. ¼	2	13	7	do	Do.
Do	do	4756	J. H. Hunter	S. W. ¼	2	13	7	do	Do.
Do	do	1994	T. J. Salisbury	N. W. S. W. ¼, N. W. S. E. ¼.	2	1	13	do	Do.
Do	do	723	J. B. Templin	S. W. ¼	10	13	7	do	Do.
Do	do	466	W. V. Miller	N. E. ¼	22	8	12	do	Do.
Do	do	2123	Elias Panish	N. ½ N. W. ¼, N. W. S. W. ¼.	26	5	9	do	Do.
Do	do	2019	J. C. Morvey	N. W. ¼	6	2	7	do	Do.
		2018	Christian Morvey	S. W. ¼	6	2	7	do	Do.
Colorado	Cash entry	803	Warren Batchelor	E. ½ S. E. ¼	18	2	66	Proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2432	Alfred Baxter	E. ½ N. E. ¼	26	6	67	Land not in market at date of entry	Do.
		2507	W. M. Batcheldor	S. E. N. E. ¼	32	7	69	do	Do.
Oregon	Homestead	680	Frank Buckner	E. ½ N. E. ¼, N. W. N. E. ¼.	23	1	32	Proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Kansas	do	1595	H. J. Boyer	E. ½ S. W. ¼	26	4	13	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1233	William Scheel	N. W. S. E. ¼, N. E. S. W. ¼, S. W. N. E. ¼.	12	7	10	do	Do.
Do	do	1637	A. Whitecotton	S. W. ¼	20	26	2	do	Do.
California	do	230	Henry Moore	S. W. ¼	24	1	6	Land withdrawn for railroad purposes prior to homestead application.	Do.
Dakota Territory	do	1297	A. T. Force	S. ½ S. E. ¼ 23, N. ½ N. E. ¼.	26	94	52	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	735	O. Masmussen	S. E. ¼	9	92	50	do	Do.
Do	do	777	P. Comford	N. E. N. E. ¼ 32, N. ½ N. W. ¼.	33	92	49	do	Do.
Arkansas	Cash entry	12719	E. B. Pierce	W. ½, N. W. ¼	18	12	13	Conflicted with swamp selection; selection subsequently rejected.	Do.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division of the General Land-Office, &c.—Continued.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Arkansas	Cash entry	14250	E. B. Pierce	S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	18	12	13	Conflicted with swamp selection; selection subsequently rejected.	Oct. 5, 1874.
Do	do	7517	W. B. Widener	S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼	6	6	23	Land reserved erroniously for railroad purposes.	Do.
Missouri	Homestead	898	D. Kilgore	N. ½ lots 1, 2, S. W. ¼	31	37	7	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Nov. 5, 1874.
Do	Cash entry	43212	P. S. Williams	S. W. S. E. ¼, S. E. S. W. ¼.	15	37	10	do	Do.
Do	do	15815	B. F. Acock	E. ½ S. E. ¼ 9, W. ½ S. E. ¼.	10	32	22	No affidavit, as required by law	Do.
Washington Territory	Homestead	1109	F. M. Dougherty	E. ½ S. W. ¼ 30, N. E. N. W. ¼.	31	9	38	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Colorado	Cash entry	1167	L. L. Hall	S. E. S. W. ¼ 29, N. E. N. E. ¼.	32	16	65	Part of the tract not in market	Do.
Oregon	Homestead	636	M. R. Robbins	S. E. S. W. ¼ 1, N. W. N. W. ¼.	12	15	2	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Nebraska	do	2025	Walter Loch	N. ½ N. E. ¼	35	1	10	do	Do.
Yankton	do	1782	J. McDonald	S. ½ S. W. ¼ 21, S. ½ S. E. ¼.	20	94	56	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Dakota Territory	do	79	W. W. Spear	Lots 1, 2, and E. ½ N. W. ¼.	30	105	49	do	Do.
Do	do	84	Eliza Sivesey	N. ½ S. W. ¼	4	98	49	Application and affidavit not made in time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	32	R. H. Miller	S. ½ N. W. ¼, N. ½ S. W. ¼	24	96	51	do	Do.
Do	do	3364	J. Washburn	N. W. ¼	21	94	51	Irregularities in entry	Do.
California	do	1059	S. H. Chase	W. ½ S. W. ¼	4	9	1	Conflicted with State selection; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	do	459	M. Hessian	Fractional N. W. ¼	13	5	9	Continuous residence not had	Do.
Michigan	A. C. scrip	992	Leach & Bates	S. E. ¼	2	27	14	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently corrected.	Do.
Do	Homestead	1236	T. Lordon	S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼	4	12	4	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	703	Daniel Griffith	N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	8	11	2	do	Do.
Minnesota	do	5055	S. L. Kjelvsen	S. W. S. E. ¼, S. E. S. W. ¼.	20	103	35	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	5118	John Nelson	S. W. S. W. ¼, and lots 5, 9.	15	131	42	do	Do.
Do	do	5253	Ole Olson	S. E. N. E. ¼, N. ½ S. E. ¼, N. E. S. W. ¼.	15	131	42	do	Do.
Do	do	5892	George Gould	S. W. N. E. ¼, and lots 1, 2, 3,	18	133	40	do	Do.
Do	do	5203	Samuel Olson	S. E. N. W. ¼, and lots	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

Do	do	173	Clement Crogan	N. E. ¼	17	139	40	do		Do.
Do	do	4981	John O. Flor	N. W. ¼	31	130	40	do		Do.
Do	do	753	J. T. Hoan	S. W. S. W. ¼ and lot 3.	4	34	26	do		Do.
Do	do	2536	J. McCarthy	N. E. ¼	28	134	37	do		Do.
Do	do	4744	A. Johnson	S. W. ¼	32	130	40	do		Do.
Do	do	4680	Hans J. Solem	N. ½ S. E. ¼	19	129	39	do		Do.
Do	do	5732	B. T. Thrane	N. ½ N. E. ¼, and lots 1, 2.	24	131	42	do		Do.
Wisconsin	do	3171	C. Trepp	S. W. S. W. ¼ 6, N. ½ N. W. ¼.	7	21	10	Final proof not made within the time required by law.		Do.
Do	do	676	S. S. Pickett	N. ½ N. W. ¼	10	27	6	do		Do.
Do	do	1384	W. Cameron	W. ½ S. W. ¼	6	26	9	Settlement not made within the time required by law.		Do.
Do	do	552	A. Oleson	S. W. ¼	2	31	11	do		Do.
Do	do	3487	Ole Thompson	E. ½ N. E. ¼, N. W. N. E ¼.	8	19	6	do		Do.
Do	do	3765	E. Hyslop	N. ½ N. E. ¼	4	24	7	do		Do.
Do	do	3996	Mary M. Collins	N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	20	18	3	do		Do.
Do	do	4031	Andrew Dains	N. E. N. E. ¼ 32, W. ½ N. W. ¼.	33	11	6	do		Do.
Do	do	4119	George Cole, jr	N. ½ N. W. ¼	24	24	7	do		Do.
Do	do	1513	Burvill Miller	E. ½ S. W. ¼	36	33	16	do		Do.
Do	do	4268	George Kawser	E. ½ N. E. ¼	28	23	5	do		Do.
Do	do	2212	N. L. Buck	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7	30	39	1	do		Do.
Do	do	1869	William Fabey	N. ½ N. E. ¼	24	29	15	do		Do.
Do	do	3375	Torger Harverson	S. ½ N. W. ¼, N. E. N. W. ¼, N. E S. W. ¼.	10	20	9	do		Do.
Missouri	do	1938	W. J. Bradley	N. W. ¼ NE. ¼	35	31	23	Final proof not made within the time required by law.		Dec. 4, 1874.
Do	do	1544	S. J. Honeycut	E. ½ S. E. ¼	33	32	17	do		Do.
Do	do	848	Martin Green	S. W. N. W. ¼, N. W. S. W. ¼	35	33	16	do		Do.
Do	do	1271	Caroline Moore	E. ½ S. E. ¼, N. E. N. E. ¼	20	31	13	do		Do.
Do	do	1272	J. A. Wiles	S. E. S. W. ¼, S. ½ S. E. ¼	33	31	13	do		Do.
Do	do	779	G. A. Miller	S. W. N. E. ¼	3	31	19	do		Do.
Do	do	616	Harvey Try	S. ½ S. W. ¼ 24, N. E. N. E. ¼	26	25	16	do		Do.
Do	do	466	J. J. Dobbs	S. ½ N. W. ¼, N. E. N. W. ¼, N. W. S. E. ¼.	4	25	13	do		Do.
Do	do	181	J. K. P. Dobbs	W. ½ N. W. ¼, N. ½ S. W. ¼	7	24	11	do		Do.
Do	do	2446	Berry Duncan	N. ½ lot 1 S. W. ¼	18	32	26	do		Do.
Do	do	994	M. C Huston	E. ½ lot. 2 N. E. ¼	4	32	19	do		Do.
Do	do	959	John P. Hays	S E. ¼ N. W. ¼	35	34	14	do		Do.
Do	do	809	R. A. Stroup	N. ½ N. E. ¼	26	27	9	do		Do.
Do	do	217	C. A. McDonald	Lot 2 and W. ½ lot 1 N. W. ¼.	5	21	2	do		Do.
Do	do	4149	Thomas Henderson	E. ½ S. E. ¼, N. W. S. E. ¼	1	34	9	do		Do.
Do	do	4293	B. C. Price	N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	13	56	30	do		Do.
Do	do	1503	Frank Francis	N. E S. W. ¼, S. E. N. W. ¼	23	58	17	do		Do.
Do	do	5234	W. F. Parker	W. ½ lot 11 N. E. ¼	5	39	24	Settlement not made within the time required by law.		Do.
Do	do	6158	N. Miller	N. W. S. W. ¼ 2, N. ½ S. E. ¼, S. W. S. E ¼.	3	37	23	do		Do.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division of the General Land-Office, &c.—Continued.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Missouri	Homestead	1836	C. P. Cook	S.W.N.E.¼, S.E.N.W.¼	14	29	26	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Dec. 4, 1874.
Do	do	2386	T. H. Sheridon	S. E. S. E. ¼ 26, E. ½ N. E. ¼ 25, N. W. N. W ¼.	36	33	21	do	Do.
Do	do	1170	J. H. Young	N. ½ S. W. ¼, S. ½ N. W. ¼.	21	28	14	do	Do.
Do	do	878	A. S. Humphries	N. ½ N. W. ¼	17	29	19	do	Do.
Do	do	4203	A. Stockstill	S. ½ N. W. ¼ 21, N. W. S. W ¼.	22	24	13	do	Do.
Do	do	1472	S. W. Blair	Lot 1 N. W. ¼	2	31	13	Party had not continuous settlement upon the land.	Do.
Do	do	617	J. M. Fry	E. ½ and S. W. N. W. ¼ 25, S. E. N. E. ¼.	26	25	16	do	Do.
Do	do	827	J. T. Pennel	N. ½ lot 1 S. W. ¼	30	24	27	do	Do.
Do	do	800	J. F. Prock	S. W. S. W. ¼ 3, S. E. S. E. ¼.	4	29	16	do	Do.
Do	do	869	B. A. Frank	N. ½ S. W. ¼	5	34	14	do	Do.
Do	do	9699	R. O. Eckerd	S. W. S. E. ¼ 8, W. ½ N. E. ¼, N. E. N. E. ¼.	7	37	16	do	Do.
Do	Cash entry	41289	G. W. Lindsey	N. W. ¼	33	49	22	Party not of age at date of entry	Do.
Minnesota	Homestead	3450	James Lahey	N. W. ¼	2	112	21	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	4 51	August Peterson	S. ½ N. W. ¼	6	111	30	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Kansas	do	689	F. Trevet	W. ½ N. W. ¼	2	25	16	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2093	D. McPhail	W. ½ S. E. ¼	6	16	2	do	Do.
Do	do	2664	G. W. Barnes	N. W. ¼	14	5	1	do	Do.
Do	do	7607	William Scott	S. E. ¼	9	2	7	do	Do.
Do	do	1504	Henry Burgess	N. ½ S. W. ¼	20	25	19	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Wisconsin	do	3369	P. Gunderson	E. ½ S. W. ¼	24	14	6	do	Do.
Do	do	342	J. Englebert	N. ½ S. E. ¼	28	26	24	do	Do.
Do	do	490	F. E. McDougal	S. E. N. E. ¼, N. E. S. E ¼	13	23	2	do	Do.
Do	do	927	Ole Thompson	S. W. N. E. ¼, N. ½ S. E. ¼, N. W. S. W. ¼.	26	32	11	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	3831	John Larson	N. ½ N. W. ¼	2	13	8	do	Do.

Nebraska	do	5700	J. L. Thompson	S. ½ S. E. ¼, S. ½ S. W. ¼	35	1	16	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1220	J. Haney	W. ½ N. W. ¼	6	16	9	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Colorado	Cash entry	2145	F. M. Griffin	W. ½ S. E. ¼	6	10	65	Land unoffered	Do.
Washington Territory	Homestead	799	M. J. Berry	S. ½ N. W. ¼, and lots 3, 4.	5	6	35	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Missouri	do	681	A. Roush	S. E. S. E. ¼, S. W. S. E. ¼, N. ½ N. E. ¼.	26	26	7	do	Jan. 6, 1875.
Do	do	735	L. B. Shipley	S. ½ S. W. ¼, E. ½ S. E. ¼	15	25	15	do	Do.
Do	do	2259	J. T. Hopper	S. W. N. E. ¼	27	35	25	do	Do.
Do	do	4375	J. J. Sheeks	W. ½ S. W. ¼, N. E. N. E. ¼.	30	36	25	do	Do.
Do	do	5729	J. Perry	N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼	19	37	13	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1474	L. Dwinell	E. ½ S. E. ¼	1	36	8	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Wisconsin	do	2484	V. J. Babcock	S. ½ S. E. ¼, S. ½ S. W. ¼	32	38	11	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	931	J. B. Evans	S. W. ¼	24	25	9	do	Do.
Do	do	3428	J. Jones	S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	12	16	4	do	Do.
Do	do	3671	D. Keeler	W. ½ S. W. ¼	17	16	4	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	384	J. Beveridge	S. W. N. W. ¼	13	21	10	do	Do.
Do	do	3571	N. Lanson	N. W. ¼	2	24	9	do	Do.
Do	do	1275	W. Marks	W. ½ S. E. ¼	9	26	1	do	Do.
Do	do	1016	L. Ingrebre on	E. ½ S. W. ¼	3	31	10	do	Do.
Do	do	974	J. Lalove	N. E. ¼	23	31	10	do	Do.
Do	do	1215	A. Luscttke	N. E. ¼	18	39	2	do	Do.
Minnesota	do	1735	E. D. Hallenbeck	S. W. N. E. ¼	8	33	22	do	Do.
Do	do	4308	G. E. Olson	S. E. S. W. ¼	24	130	41	do	Do.
Do	do	7180	J. A. Forbes	N. E. ¼	22	102	45	do	Do.
Do	do	678	H. P. Harrison	N. ½ N. W. ¼	12	37	22	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2122	T. Johnson	S. W. N. E. ¼	18	112	20	do	Do.
Kansas	do	10600	W. J. Dabell	N. W. ¼	28	15	1	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1243	G. Howden	S. ½ S. E. ¼	32	18	19	do	Do.
Do	do	2329	J. Olithero	N. W. ¼	4	6	1	do	Do.
Do	do	136	J. E. Crabb	S. E. ¼	28	25	3	do	Do.
Do	do	4074	J. Nordquist	W. ½ S. W. ¼	12	6	6	Proof made by an administrator	Do.
California	A. G. scrip	432	E. W. Bun	S. E ¼	26	17	13	Location covered by a State selection; now relinquished.	Do.
Nebraska	Homestead	2379	S. Cummins	S. W. ¼	29	1	2	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Dakota	do	1284	O. J. Runbeck	Lots 1 2 N. E. ¼	4	92	50	do	Do.
Missouri	do	1202	L. Lick	S. E. N. E. ¼	19	22	2	do	Feb. 10, 1875.
Do	do	5307	S. Davis	N. ½ S. W. ¼	9	37	12	do	Do.
Do	do	1701	T. N. Crutchfield	N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	23	22	3	do	Do.
Do	do	665	J. Cox	S. E. N. E. ¼	25	30	10	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	976	W. F Dudley	W. ½ lots 1, 2, 3 N. W. ¼	1	22	2	do	Do.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division of the General Land-Office, &c.—Continued.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Missouri	Cash entry	43981	W. R. Pearson	N. E. S. W. ¼	36	37	1	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Feb. 10, 1875.
Do	do	43584	S. J. Kelley	Lot 2 N. E. ¼	25	20	9	Land not in market at date of entry	Do.
Wisconsin	Homestead	969	C. Degan	S. ½ S. E. ¼	12	29	10	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	4016	L. Krett	N. ½ N. E. ¼	35	21	9	do	Do.
Do	do	925	F. Tealey	S. W. N. E. ¼	31	1	9	do	Do.
Do	do	880	J. Scarsdon	S. W. ¼	7	31	10	do	Do.
Do	do	875	R. Stowell	E. ½ N. E. ¼	30	25	7	do	Do.
Do	do	3583	T. C. Smiley	N. ½ N. E. ¼	7	23	12	do	Do.
Do	do	1540	C. C. Richee	S. ½ S. E. ¼	31	25	14	do	Do.
Do	do	536	O. Williamson	N. E. N. E. ¼	18	23	11	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	809	M. Oleson	S. ½ S. E. ¼	24	30	11	do	Do.
Kansas	do	1228	C. McLaughlin	W. ½ S. W. ¼	20	4	11	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2765	H. Chighow	S. E. ¼	25	5	3	do	Do.
Do	do	10558	S. Marston	N. E. ¼	6	12	4	do	Do.
Do	do	615	M. Yonkin	N. W. S. E. ¼	4	10	4	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2174	J. H. Nikirk	N. E. ¼	24	25	4	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry, subsequently canceled.	Do.
Nebraska	do	2666	L. B. Hornum	N. ½ N. W. ¼	8	6	8	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	665	J. C. Jones	N. E. ¼	27	22	10	do	Do.
Do	do	1074	H. Henning	S. W. ¼	3	7	5	Final pooof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Michigan	do	2891	S. Crawford	S. W. ¼	10	23	13	do	Do.
Do	do	806	G. M. Pettys	S. W. ¼	3	22	7	Conflicted with State selection; indemnity granted State.	Do.
Iowa	do	767	W. C. Smith	N. ½ S. W. ¼	34	89	31	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	Cash entry	4726	Mina Howe	W. ½ S. W	24	95	40	do	Do.
Minnesota	Homestead	5329	J. Amanson	W. ½ S. E. ¼	30	104	35	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	Cash entry	1719	A. Tibbetts	N. ½ S. E. ¼	4	112	36	Party not entitled to homestead-entry	Do.
Alabama	do	28119	J. J. Mardis	N. W. N. W. ¼	10	10	2	Land not in market at date of entry	Do.
Colorado	Homestead	804	G. R. McIntosh	N. E. ¼	30	3	69	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
California	do	268	E. Elliott	N. E. ¼	30	3	7		

Missouri	do	706	H. W. Hale	S. ½ N. W. ¼	13	27	8	do	Mar. 8, 1875.
Do	do	928	P. Hogan	N. ½ S. W. ¼	3	33	10	do	Do.
Do	do	1173	R. Main	W. ½ N. W. ¼	13	35	14	do	Do.
Do	do	1503	F. Francis	N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	23	58	17	do	Do.
Do	do	4830	W. Sublet	S. ½ S. E. ¼	1	35	13	do	Do.
Do	do	1974	B. C. Vandyke	S. ½ N. E. ¼	20	30	1	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	4827	W. W. Storey	S. ½ lot 1 S. W. ¼	19	35	15	do	Do.
Do	do	2108	R. Foster	W. ½ lot 1 N. W. ¼	2	31	5	Party left the land by order of probate court	Do.
Do	do	1110	J. M. Fleming	N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	13	37	7	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	Cash entry	43270	M. A. Gady	N. ½ N. W. ¼	17	37	8	do	Do.
Do	do	43103	G. R. Strauher	S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼	5	37	8	do	Do.
Do	do	43137	A. Witherit	E. ½ lot 1 N. E. ¼	3	37	9	do	Do.
Kansas	Homestead	1759	M. Davis	W. ½ N. W. ¼	10	21	14	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1583	S. Blauer	W. ½ N. W. ¼	6	1	13	do	Do.
Do	do	1582	A. Blauer	E. ½ N. E. ¼	11	1	13	do	Do.
Do	do	1471	C. Blauer	N. ½ S. W. ¼	28	6	11	do	Do.
Do	do	1353	W. Thompson	E. ½ S. E. ¼	30	4	13	do	Do.
Do	do	1351	B. Harris	E. ½ S. W. ¼	30	4	13	do	Do.
Do	do	1350	H. A. Shoemaker	W. ½ S. W. ¼	30	4	13	do	Do.
Do	do	2271	A. Mussey	E. ½ N. E. ¼	20	1	15	do	Do
Do	do	1760	F. M. Jackson	W. ½ S. W. ¼	10	21	14	do	Do.
Do	do	3361	G. W. Rawey	E. ½ N. E. ¼	23	5	5	do	Do.
Do	do	2083	W. H. Wills	N. W. ¼	8	9	4	Conflicted with prior homestead-entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Nebraska	do	1342	A. Beaman	S. E. ¼	3	7	11	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1338	J. P. Rouse	W. ½ S. W. ¼	4	11	9	do	Do.
Do	do	1332	D. Ferguson	N. W. ¼	17	7	11	do	Do.
Do	do	1271	J. P. Jones	N. ½ S. E. ¼	24	11	3	do	Do.
Do	do	1277	J. C. Chamberlain	S. ½ N. W. ¼	10	8	9	do	Do.
Do	do	2566	H. A. Potts	S. E. ¼	24	4	4	do	Do.
Iowa	do	109	E. Winegar	N. ½ S. E. ¼	28	84	44	Original affidavit incorrect	Do.
Do	do	1494	W. H. Davidson	N. ½ N. E. ¼	34	89	31	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	do	496	P. Blattle	S. ½ N. E. ¼	3	92	27	do	Do.
Do	Cash entry	2092	J. Muroe	S. ½	4	90	34	do	Do.
Wisconsin	Homestead	3822	J. Case	N. W. S. E. ¼	1	20	9	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1159	P. Olson	W. ½ S. W. ¼	22	32	11	do	Do.
Do	do	1013	A. Hoffman	W. ½ S. W. ¼	28	25	6	do	Do.
Do	do	1392	G. N. Truckey	N. ½ S. W. ¼	2	29	10	do	Do.
Colorado	do	946	Jane Place	N. ½ S. E. ¼	34	4	68	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	Cash entry	1277	G. W. Hepburn	N. W. N. W. ¼	11	19	70	Land never offered; subsequently canceled	Do.
Do	do	1302	do	N. E. S. W. ¼	2	19	70	do	Do.
Do	do	1223	R. J. Spaulding	S. E. S. W. ¼	15	20	67	Land not in market; subsequently canceled	Do.
Do	do	1295	D. Degraff	S. ½ S. E. ¼	18	14	65	do	Do.
Do	do	1255	J. Hazlip	N. W. ¼	1	14	67	do	Do.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division of the General Land-Office, &c.—Continued.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Michigan	Homestead	1103	E. Le Barnes	S. E. ¼	18	14	10	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Mar. 8, 1875.
Do	Cash entry	4787	J. Sexton	E. ½ S. E. ¼	8	39	18	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	A. C. scrip	1989	do	E. ½ N. E. ¼	8	39	18	do	Do.
Minnesota	Homestead	3185	F. Husel	N. W. ¼	2	10	29	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	3380	P. Guaron	W. ½ N. W. ¼	22	10	8	do	Do.
Do	do	729	C. Flaherty	W. ½ N. W. ¼	5	109	10	do	Do.
Do	do	4829	P. Carroll	N. E. N. E. ¼	18	102	6	do	Do.
Arkansas	Cash entry	85213	C. R. Sinclair	E. ½ S. W. ¼	11	8	11	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
California	do	3777	J. Ivett	W. ½ N. W. ¼	4	5	15	do	Do.
Dakota	Homestead	1275	J. Roman	N. ½ N. W. ¼	8	92	50	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1039	Lars Larson	W. ½ S. W. ¼	27	93	50	do	Do.
Do	do	871	O. Battolson	S. ½ N. E. ¼	8	92	52	do	Do.
Do	do	1481	S. S. Hann	E. ½ N. W. ¼	8	93	52	do	Do.
Do	do	615	J. Dahl	W. ½ N. W. ¼	21	92	50	do	Do.
Do	do	1272	Nils Nilson	S. ½ S. W. ¼	8	92	50	do	Do.
Do	do	922	J. Johnson	N. ½ N. E. ¼	22	93	49	do	Do.
Do	do	4297	A. J. Mills	W. ½ N. E. ¼	25	93	49	do	Do.
Do	do	1439	G. Anderson	W. ½ S. W. ¼	25	93	51	do	Do.
Do	do	1329	M. Manning	S. E. ¼	24	94	52	do	Do.
Do	do	1346	A. P. Jacobson	S. ½ S. W. ¼	32	93	50	do	Do.
Do	do	1270	N. J. Leer	N. E. ¼	21	93	51	do	Do.
Do	do	1173	P. O'Connor	S. ½ N. E. ¼	29	93	50	do	Do.
Do	do	109	G. W. McKenzie	E. ½ N. E. ¼	14	97	51	do	Do.
Do	do	642	C. Pelrow	W. ½ N. W. ¼	18	90	48	do	Do.
Missouri	do	5531	T. Wilkinson	N. W. ¼	21	39	18	do	Apr. 6, 1875.
Do	do	5069	H. Davidson	W. ½ S. E. ¼	21	40	1	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1030	G. M. Pike	S. W. ¼	7	32	9	do	Do.
Do	do	1016	J. R. Blankenship	N. ½ S. E. ¼	11	32	10	do	Do.
Do	do	981	D. Blankenship	E. ½ N. E. ¼	18	33	9	do	Do.
Do	do	946	M. A. White	E. ½ N. E. ¼	21	29	10	do	Do.
Do	do	913	J. H. Slaughter	S. W. S. E. ¼	18	32	9	do	Do.
Do	do	698	M. A. McDaniel	Lot 2, S. W. ¼	6	22	9	do	Do.
Do	do	615	Martha Ray	Lot 1, S. W. ¼	19	36	8	do	Do.
Do	do	4655	A. A. Russell	N. E. N. E. ¼	12	37	5	do	Do.
Do	do	4823	W. G. Greenstreet	N. E. N. W. ¼	25	42	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

				W. ½ N. E. ¼, E. ½ N. W. ¼	15	37	10	Conflicts with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	do	3866	J. A. Bussey		6	29	10	do	Do.
Do	do	916	R. R. Capps	Lots 2, 3, N. W. ¼	5	34	9	do	Do.
Do	do	1904	J. S. Sally	Lots 3, 4, 5, N. E. ¼	10	43	12	do	Do.
Do	Cash entry	41972	S. Karl	S. E. S. W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼	32	29	8	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Nebraska	Homestead	680	P. G. Johnson	N. E. ¼					
Do	do	2909	J. L. Brown	S. W. ¼	6	3	1	do	Do.
Do	do	669	J. Henry	W. ½ N. E. ¼, S. E. N. W. ¼	17	23	10	do	Do.
Do	do	3139	A. C. Davis	N. W. ¼	20	6	8	do	Do.
Do	do	5496	J. W. Wells	S. ½ N. E. ¼, S. W. N. E. ¼, N. W. S. E. ¼.	20	1	3	do	Do.
Do	do	1972	T. L. Hurtt	N. ½ S. W. ¼	34	13	6	do	Do.
Do	do	1892	W. H. Wooley	W. ½ S. W. ¼	32	12	8	do	Do.
Do	do	4432	W. Butts	E. ½ S. E. ¼	20	16	9	do	Do.
Do	do	2639	S. G. Agnew	S. ½ S. W. ¼	8	1	10	do	Do.
Do	do	386	E. Arnold	W. ½ S. E. ¼	29	30	6	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Minnesota	do	5273	Ole Olson	N. E. ¼	29	129	40	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	4628	J. Moses	S. E. S. E. ¼	11	127	39	do	Do.
Do	do	5272	J. Satterlie	S. E. ¼	20	129	40	do	Do.
Do	do	3827	C. W. McMindes	N. E. N. W. ¼	32	114	20	do	Do.
Do	do	4100	A. Leonhardt	N. E. ¼	32	112	37	do	Do.
Do	do	5390	J. P. Ferguson	N. E. ¼	28	127	40	do	Do.
Do	do	338	H. Christianson	S. ½ S. W. ¼	11	133	44	do	Do.
Do	do	4505	L. Walker	S. E. ¼	29	125	35	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Kansas	do	1692	T. Jacoby	N. E. ¼	8	22	2	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2438	C. A. Johnson	W. ½ S. E. ¼, N. E. S. W. ¼	31	6	7	do	Do.
Wisconsin	do	1891	N. L. Selvig	W. ½ N. W. ¼	20	32	16	do	Do.
Do	do	961	F. Harly	N. W. S. W. ¼	2	27	11	do	Do.
Do	do	399	T. Railley	N. ½ S. W. ¼	30	16	5	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	2176	G. C. Howard	S. ½ S. E. ¼	34	18	2	do	Do.
Do	do	3599	P. McGwin	N. W. S. W. ¼	24	24	12	do	Do.
Iowa	do	426	E. A. Stevens	W. ½ N. E. ¼	30	96	27	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	Cash entry	2647	N. S. Burroughs	E. ½ N. E. ¼	8	91	39	do	Do.
Do	do	2887	G. W. McCoun	N. E. S. W. ¼	32	90	40	do	Do.
Arkansas	do	15857	A. Morton	E. ½ S. W. ¼	28	19	10	Discrepancy in name of the party	Do.
Dakota	Homestead	1113	O Nillson	W. ½ N. E. ¼	35	94	49	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
California	do	579	T. J. Filcher	S. ½ S. E. ¼, N. E. N. E. ¼	29	14	4	Entry canceled for informality; now re-instated	Do.
Michigan	Cash entry	5900	Jesse Spaulding	W. ½ N. E. ¼, W. ½ N. W. ¼, E. ½ S. W. ¼.	21	39	28	Land not in market at date of entry	Apr. 13, 1875.
Do	do	5901	do	S. W. S. W. ¼ 1, N. E. N. E. ¼ 8, N. W. S. W. ¼	9	40	28	do	Do.
Do	do	5902	do	S. E. S. E. ¼ 13, S. E. S W. ¼, W. ½ S. W. ¼.	19	40	28	do	Do.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division in the General Land-Office, &c.—Continued.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Michigan	Cash entry	5903	Jesse Spaulding	W. ½ S. W. ¼ 25, S. W. S. E. ¼ 30, W. ½ N. W. ¼.	31	40	28	Land not in market at date of entry	Apr. 13, 1875.
Do	do	5904	do	N. W. N. E. ¼, S. E. N. E. ¼	35	40	28	do	Do.
Do	do	5905	do	N. W. S. W. ¼, S. W. N. W. ¼, N. E. N. E. ¼.	13	39	29	do	Do.
Do	do	5906	do	N. E. N. W. ¼, lot 2, 19, N. ½ N. W. ¼.	23	39	29	do	Do.
Do	do	5907	do	S. W. N. E. ¼, S. E. N. W. ¼ 17, N. W. S. W. ¼.	35	40	29	do	Do.
Do	do	5908	do	S. ½ S. W. ¼, S. E. S. W. ¼ 1, lot 4.	11	39	30	do	Do.
Do	do	5909	do	S. E. S. W. ¼	7	40	28	do	Do.
Do	do	5855	Henry Whitbeck	N. E. N. W. ¼, N. W. N. E. ¼ 33, N. W. S. E. ¼.	21	41	28	do	Do.
Do	do	5890	do	S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼	5	39	25	do	Do.
Do	do	5891	do	S. W. S. E. ¼, N. W. N. E. ¼, 7, S. ½ S. E. ¼.	8	40	29	do	Do.
Do	do	5892	do	S. ½ N. E. ¼ 3, lots 2, 3	7	39	40	do	Do.
Do	do	5893	do	N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	17	40	29	do	Do.
Do	do	6258	do	N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼	12	39	30	do	Do.
Do	do	6259	do	Lot No. 2	6	40	30	do	Do.
Missouri	Homestead	784	J. C. Hughes	S. E. S. W. ¼	25	37	6	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	May 7, 1875.
Do	do	13	E. Brown	E. ½ lot 1, N. E. ¼	5	34	15	do	Do.
Do	do	315	E. La Plant	Fr. sec. 8	5	37	9	do	Do.
Do	do	472	A. F. Robin	N. ½ S. E. ¼	31	26	11	do	Do.
Do	do	582	T. J. Shurrar	S. ½ N. E. ¼	11	37	9	do	Do.
Do	do	224	Harrison Hall	Lot 2, S. W. ¼	19	37	11	do	Do.
Do	do	808	J. B. Shannon	Lot 2, S. W. ¼	6	36	5	do	Do.
Do	do	3620	G. W. Davis	E. ½ N. W. ¼, N. E. S. W. ¼	3	35	14	do	Do.
Do	do	1385	M. A. Murphy	W. ½ S. E. ¼	19	40	3	do	Do.
Do	do	2198	J. W. Weatherman	E. ½ S. W. ¼	26	24	21	do	Do.
Do	do	2548	D. Zirscky	E. ½ N. W. ¼	13	30	12	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1828	H. Critchfield	N. ½ S. E. ¼	13	27	6	do	Do.
Do	do	960	Margaret West	S. ½ S. W. ¼, S. ½ N. W. ¼	12	23	9	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Do	do	953	L. Funke	E. ½ S. E. ¼	35	37	8	do	

	do	6964	J. A. Pearson	E. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼	32	25	2	do		Do.
Do	do	1433	G. W. Small	N. E. ¼	35	7	6	do		Do.
Do	do	1642	J. W. Brown	Lots 1, 2	5	9	3	do		Do.
Do	do	1643	J. Wilson	N. ½ S. E. ¼	34	17	10	do		Do.
Do	do	1846	G. W. McManis	E. ½ S. W. ¼	24	7	10	do		Do.
Do	do	1986	J. Lynch	N. ½ N. W. ¼	24	7	10	do		Do.
Do	do	1609	G. G. Pearce	S. E. S. E. ¼	2	1	14	do		Do.
Do	do	1614	F. Allen	W. ½ N. E. ¼	20	20	16	do		Do.
Do	do	430	H. S. Hallack	E. ½ S. W. ¼	4	11	10	do		Do.
Do	do	3806	T. D. Raymond	N. E. ¼	14	7	12	do		Do.
Wisconsin	do	1080	Ole Lee	N. ½ N. E. ¼	24	25	1	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.		Do.
Do	do	1025	P. Chapat	N. ½ S. W. ¼	32	24	6	Settlement not made within the time required by law.		Do.
Do	do	988	Ole Trasorg	S. W. ¼	12	25	8	do		Do.
Do	do	3753	J. Mahany	S. E. N. W. ¼, S. W. N. E. ¼	20	31	11	do		Do.
Do	do	347	A. McVey	S. E. N. W. ¼, S. W. N. E. ¼	24	25	8	do		Do.
Do	do	956	F. C. Petitiolnet	S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼	24	14	2	do		Do.
Do	do	2836	C. Johnson	S. W. N. W. ¼, N. W. S. W. ¼.	25	25	22	do		Do.
Do	do	1349	W. McKeeth	N. W. N. E. ¼, N. E. N. W. ¼.	28	27	6	Final proof not made within the time required by law.		Do.
Arkansas	do	416	F. Fitzpatrick	S. W. S. W. ¼	11	19	8	do		Do.
Do	do	418	W. Osborn	W. ½ N. E. ¼	28	26	19	do		Do.
Do	do	732	T. Hancock	N. E. S. E. ¼ 20, E. ½ N. W. ¼.	19	6	23	Not entitled to 80 acres under the act of July 21, 1866.		Do.
Do	do	122	J. W. Luper	S. W. S. E. ¼	21	6	23	do		Do.
Do	do	14849	F. E. McDaniel	E. ½ N. E. ¼	5	5	28	do		Do.
Do	Cash entry	16256	John Watker	N. E. S. W. ¼	26	3	32	do		Do.
Do	do	15609	N. D. Bradshaw	N. W. S. W. ¼	31	1	12	Did not settle upon the land through mistake.		Do.
Do	do	16246	P. McSwain	S. E. S. W. ¼, N. E. N. W. ¼	34	12	31	Affidavit not attested by register and receiver as required.		Do.
Do	do	15494	S. Stegall	S. W. ¼	24	19	23	do		Do.
Do	do	15577	G. Hoos	N. E. N. W. ¼	25	18	25	do		Do.
Nebraska	Homestead	1400	A. G. Swars	N. E. S. E. ¼, N. W. N. E. ¼, N. E. S. W. ¼.	9	7	29	do		Do.
Do	do	568	N. P. Stuckey	S. E. N. W. ¼	18	5	23	do		Do.
Do	do	5848	C. H. Burdick	N. W. ¼	3	19	28	do		Do.
Do	do	3939	G. Graham	All of	33	20	11	Final proof not made within the time required by law.		Do.
Minnesota	do	462	L. R. Holsinger	N. W. ¼	21	23	5	do		Do.
Do	do	3552	O. L. Templeman	All of	32	5	3	Settlement not made within the time required by law.		Do.
California	do	814	J. Berens	N. W. ¼	23	30	3	do		Do.
Do	do	597	J. Peter	N. E. N. W. ¼	31	136	39	do		Do.
			E. A. Hammack	S. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼	14	106	7	Final proof not made within the time required by law.		Do.
			L. Clark	S. E. S. W. ¼ 7, E. ½ N. W. ¼, N. E. S. W. ¼.	33	14	9	Residence not continuous		Do.
					18	18	6	Final proof not made within the time required by law.		Do.

Statement of suspended cases in the public-lands division in the General Land-Office, &c.—Continued.

States.	Class of cases.	Register's and receiver's number.	Names of parties.	Parts of section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Cause of suspension.	Confirmed—
Michigan	Homestead	1455	E. Briggs	N.W. S.E. ¼, E. ½ S.W. ¼	4	22	7	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	May 7, 1875.
Iowa	do	1654	L. L. Futhers	N.E. S.E. ¼, S.W. S.E. ¼	4	97	29	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Colorado	do	785	J. B. Bannister	S.W.S.E. ¼, S.E. S.W. ¼	19	18	64	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Missouri	do	3100	W. Hensley	N. E. ¼	9	28	15	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	June 4, 1875.
Do	do	7159	M. Jesse	W. ½ lot 2, N. W. ¼	1	40	3	do	Do.
Do	do	2330	W. M. Bartley	S. ½ S. E. ¼	34	30	15	do	Do.
Do	do	3762	N. N. Hutchison	S. E. S. E. ¼ 8, S. W. S. E. ¼.	9	22	15	do	Do.
Do	do	2934	E. H. Wallace	Lots 11, 12, N. E. ¼	3	24	20	do	Do.
Do	do	1208	P. A. Forkner	W. ½ S. E. ¼	7	29	15	do	Do.
Do	do	1359	T. G. Osburn	N. E. S.W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼	19	27	19	do	Do.
Do	do	1528	R. S. Wood	S.W. S.W. ¼	21	34	33	do	Do.
Do	do	2068	B. Campbell	S. ½ lot 1, N. W. ¼	7	29	16	do	Do.
Do	do	795	T. R. Biles	S. W. S.W. ¼ 28, S. E. S. E. ¼.	33	23	20	do	Do.
Do	do	1223	S. Sumwalt	S.E. N.W. ¼, S.W. N.E. ¼	15	28	10	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	1218	E. B. Garrison	S.W. N.E. ¼, N.W. S.E. ¼	20	29	7	do	Do.
Do	do	4915	D. D. Davis	W. ½ S.W. ¼	15	58	17	do	Do.
Do	do	3435	M. Farrelly	S. E. S. E. ¼	35	43	3	do	Do.
Do	do	4626	J. Grust	Lots 3, 6	9	37	17	do	Do.
Do	do	3266	G. Halley	N. W. S. W. ¼	17	56	13	do	Do.
Do	do	319	J. Perkins	N. W. N. W. ¼	13	56	14	do	Do.
Do	do	74	S. Cook	N. ½ N. E. ¼	13	58	17	do	Do.
Do	do	3470	J. McDaniel	W. ½ N. W. ¼	21	58	17	do	Do.
Do	do	1117	E. D. Stilleons	Lots 1, 2, N. W. ¼	7	26	17	do	Do.
Do	do	664	M. E. Fry	S. ½ N. E. ¼, N. E. S. E. ¼	36	34	15	do	Do.
Do	do	952	J. T. Ferrier	E. ½ S. W. ¼	25	32	18	do	Do.
Do	do	416	J. R. Thornhill	W. ½ N. W. ¼, 26, S. E. N. E. ¼.	27	35	12	do	Do.
Do	do	535	P. Kirwin	E. ½ lots 5, 6, N. W. ¼	5	34	15	do	Do.
Do	do	553	J. Kelley	W. ½ lot 7, N. W. ¼	5	34	15	do	Do.

		930	A. B. Filippin				19	do. Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Iowa	do		A. Fields	N. ½ lot 1, S. W. ¼ E. ½ N. E. ¼	7	39	10		Do.
Michigan	do	2616	W. Francis		27	36		do	
Arkansas	do	1181	J. F. Law	W. ½ S. W. ¼	26	93	40	do	Do.
	do	419	J. Callis	W. ½ N. E. ¼, E. ½ N. W. ¼ N. W. S. E. ¼, S. W. N. E. ¼.	30	25	15	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
					9	19	14		Do.
Do	do	571	T. W. Morrison	S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼	15	15	14	do	Do.
Do	Cash entry	8669	W. G. Tweedy	N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	10	13	26	Affidavit not signed by the purchaser	Do.
Do	do	11551	A. F. Phillips	W. ½ S. E. ¼	7	17	2	Conflicted with prior entry; subsequently canceled.	Do.
Alabama	Homestead	605	T. Goodin	S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	34	9	3	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	655	M. A. Fowler	N. ½ N. E. ¼	31	11	2	do	Do.
Oregon	do	854	J. M. Gates	S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	7	3	3	do	Do.
Do	do	753	J. Slater	S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	12	5	11	do	Do.
Minnesota	do	4962	R. Oleson	N. E. ¼	26	126	39	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	5224	N. Coon	E. ½ S. E. ¼	26	102	23	do	Do.
Do	do	86	M. Wilson	S. W ¼	4	111	40	do	Do.
Do	do	4639	E. Moody	Lot No. 1	28	122	26	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Wisconsin	do	2476	J. Jacobson	N. E. ¼	21	22	14	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	3999	Ole Oleson	N. ½ N. E. ¼ 8, N. ½ N. W. ¼.	9	12	13	do	Do.
Do	do	2044	D. Russell	E. ½ N. E. ¼ 18, W. ½ N. W. ¼.	35	34	29	do	Do.
Do	do	360	N. Carey	Lot 2	24	9	4	Final proof not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	359	J. W. Pace	W. ½ S. E. ¼	27	5	6	do	Do.
Do	do	358	E. Mahoney	S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	25	24	3	do	Do.
Do	do	351	D. McDonald	N. W. ¼	22	24	1	do	Do.
Do	do	2754	C. Hosig	S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	25	24	3	do	Do.
Nebraska	do	2162	J. Davis	W. ½ N. W. ¼, N. E. N. W. ¼.	4	29	5	Settlement not made within the time required by law.	Do.
Do	do	182	E. S. Butler	S. E. ¼	10	26	4	do	Do.
Do	do	185	J. Hockendorf	S. ½ S. W. ¼, N. ½ N. W. ¼	6	10	11	do	Do.
Do	do	183	E. Mosher	S. W. ¼	25	24	3	do	Do.
Do	do	309	J. B. Smith	S. W. ¼	4	29	5	do	Do
Do	do	162	E. Hunter	N. ½ N. W. ¼	10	26	4	do	Do.
Do	do	489	J. Buggie	S. ½ N. E. ¼, E. ½ S. E. ¼	6	10	11	do	Do.
Do	do	244	J. McDougall	N. ½ N. W. ¼	27	31	5	do	Do.
Kansas	do	1645	W. Dyche	S. E. S. W. ¼	8	1	14	do	Do.
Do	do	2978	W. H. Jaquith	E. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ N. E. ¼	4	22	20	do	Do.
Do	do	1712	S. H. Davis	E. ½ N. W. ¼, 10, 22, 15, E. ½ N. E. ¼.	8	12	10	do	Do.
Do	do	8227	W. H. Pherrin	S. E. ¼	21	1	4	do	Do.
Do	do	1272	D. Bilgers	N. ½ N. E. ¼	20	13	5	do	Do.
Do	do	1317	R. H. McVay	S. ½ S. E. ¼	34	12	5	do	Do.
Do	do	1344	J. A. Kelly	N. E. ¼	28	14	6	do	Do.

44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 18.

SEAMEN REGISTERED AS CITIZENS.

DECEMBER 14, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

An abstract of returns of collectors of customs, showing the number of seamen registered as having received certificates of citizenship during the year ending September 30, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 7, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with section 207 of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor to transmit an abstract of the returns made to this Department by collectors of customs, pursuant to section 4591 of the said statutes, showing the number of seamen registered as having received certificates of citizenship during the year ending September 30, 1875.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

HON. MICHAEL C. KERR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of returns of collectors of customs, showing the number of seamen registered as having received certificates of citizenship during the year ending September 30, 1875.

State.	District.	Collector.	Quarterly returns.	Citizens.	
				Native.	Naturalized.
New York	New York	C. A. Arthur	4th quarter, 1874	2	.....
Do	do	do	1st quarter, 1875	2	1

NOTE.—Other collectors besides the above mentioned have forwarded returns; but all these report nos eamen as registered.

[CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC.
st Session. } { No. 19.

FORT HARKER MILITARY RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

[E SECRETARY OF WAR,

RELATIVE TO

The Fort Harker military reservation.

ıBER 15, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December* 14, 1875.

ıe Secretary of War has the honor to invite the attention of the se of Representatives to his letter of January 23, 1875, (copy in- ɔd,) relative to the Fort Harker military reservation, and to say that commanding general Department of the Missouri has now been ıorized to make such disposition of the buildings at Fort Harker as nay consider necessary to promote the comfort of other posts.

s Fort Harker is now of no military use, and as the land of the res- ıtion is valuable for farming, authority of law is respectfully request- o turn the same over to the custody of the Interior Department as nreserved part of the public domain, for such disposition as may be ided by the public-land laws.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 23, 1875.

ıe Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Repre- atives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, in r to letter of the chairman of said committee dated May 9, 1874, in- ng House bill No. 2533, and requesting information relative to the ıtity of land included within the boundaries of the Fort Harker mili- reservation in the State of Kansas, and the number and value of buildings thereon, that, according to General Orders No. 6, series of , from headquarters Department of the Missouri, (copy herewith, ked A,) the military reservation at Fort Harker contains sixteen ıre miles. A tracing of a map of the reservation is herewith inclosed rked B.)

ıis reservation was formerly known as Fort Ellsworth; the change ıme was promulgated in General Orders No. 22, series of 1866, from lquarters Department of the Missouri, (copy herewith, marked C.)

A tracing of the ground-plan of the post, which is herewith furnished, (marked D,) indicates the number, location, and nature of the public buildings on the reservation.

As the buildings are still required for the purpose of sheltering troops during the winter, the Secretary of War would respectfully recommend that the buildings, and a small reservation around them, say three miles square, be retained in the possession of the Government to meet any necessity for sheltering troops which may arise, and that he be authorized to relinquish the rest of the reservation, and that if any portion of the reservation not required by the War Department is donated to the State of Kansas, it be with proviso that in exchange therefor the State will cede to the United States jurisdiction over the military reservations in the said State.

It is proper to add that there is a private claimant to 160 acres in the center of this reservation, viz, Arthur Larkin, who claims the west half of the southwest quarter of section 36, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 35, in township 15 south, range 8 west, purchased from one Joseph Lehman, whose patent is dated September 20, 1866.

W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

O

44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 20.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the expenditures made from the contingent fund of his Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875.

DECEMBER 15, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the tenth section of the act approved June 8, 1872, a detailed statement of the expenditures made from the contingent fund of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

HON. MICHAEL C. KERR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Exhibit of all payments from the contingent fund of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875.

STATIONERY.

Judd & Detweiler:		
1,500 blank vouchers, $28.50; 1,400 duplicate receipts, $19; 25 warrants, $2.50; 200 pay-rolls, $15; 50 requisitions, $3; 1 ream vellum note, $6; 600 blanks, indorsed, $11		$85 00
William Ballantyne:		
paper, pens, blank books, shears, &c	$898 97	
rubber bands, files, legal cap, mucilage, &c	103 58	
paper, ink, gum-arabic, blank books, &c	407 11	
paper, envelopes, inkstands, pins, &c	238 76	
envelopes, paper, blank books, pens, &c	717 01	
copy-presses, pen-holders, rubber bands, &c	410 16	
legal cap, erasers, pencils, ink, paper, &c	294 72	
		3,070 31

Germond Crandell:		
lead-pencils, ink, pins, &c	$69 20	
red tape, pencils, ruling-pens, &c	61 00	
record-books, pencils, ink, &c	20 00	
pen-holders, seals, blank books, &c	84 07	
oiled paper, pencils, ivory folders, &c	85 01	
		$3
Philp & Solomons:		
envelopes, pens, &c		4
Warren Choate & Co.:		
paper, letter-books, mucilage, pens, &c	795 17	
envelopes, rubber bands, inkstands, &c	670 86	
press copying-book, blotting-paper, &c	164 61	
paper, pencils, mucilage, &c	72 70	
envelopes, tablets, mucilage, &c	346 67	
envelopes, copying-press, erasers, &c	569 56	
blotting-paper, pens, cards, &c	139 68	
inkstands, memorandum-books, &c	45 90	
envelopes and seals	143 15	
envelopes	328 70	
		3,2
Kervand & Towers:		
pen-racks, $4.50; pens, $1.50	6 00	
paper, paper-weights, and pounce	8 15	
paper, pen-holders, &c	26 50	
printing 20 reams letter-paper	40 00	
H. J. Norton:		
43 opening-knives		
Solomons & Chapman:		
envelopes, shears, &c	168 42	
envelopes, blotters, erasers, &c	187 34	
pens, envelopes, &c	56 70	
drawing-instruments, pens, &c	21 15	
20 gross Spencerian pens	16 80	
envelopes, ink, pen-racks, &c	538 31	
paper, pens, pencils, quills, &c	37 80	
sponge, pencils, paper, &c	42 53	
envelopes, memorandum-blocks, pens, &c	67 18	
envelopes, pens, &c	377 24	
paper, pens, envelopes, &c	54 07	
		1,5
Robert Beall:		
3 gold pens, $7.50; 2 dozen Arnold's ink, $7		
D. McClelland:		
engraving and printing blank commissions	173 75	
engraving and printing blank commissions	464 15	
blank commissions	167 80	
		9
A. V. Grimes:		
2 dozen David's carmine ink		
C. E. Meyer:		
12 bottles ink		
James Faye:		
1 dozen book-holders		
James L. Kervand:		
printing 39 reams letter-headings		
Parsons Paper Company:		
legal cap, letter, and note paper		
Chronicle Publishing Company:		
1,000 blanks		
A. B. Talcott:		
Gaffney's binders and files		
		9,9

FUEL.

T. E. Clark & Co.:		
16¼ cords of oak wood, at $7.50	$123 75	
658 330/1440 tons Baltimore Co. white-ash anthracite furnace-coal, at $6.30	4,146 33	
82 120/1440 tons white-ash anthracite coal, egg size, at $6.40	527 14	
		$4,797 22
L. William Guinand:		
169 cords oak wood, at $5.80	980 20	
16 cords pine wood, at $4.39	70 24	
3 cords bakers' pine wood, at $7	21 00	
50¼ cords oak wood, at $6.62½	334 56	
15¼ cords yellow-pine wood, at $7	111 12	
½ cord sawed and split pine wood	4 50	
putting away ½ cord pine wood	35	
1½ cords pine wood	13 50	
		1,535 47
Isaac Webb:		
storing 25 tons coal, at 30 cents	7 50	
sawing and splitting 4 cords pine wood and storing same	10 00	
sawing and storing 169 cords oak wood, at $1	169 00	
sawing 2 cords wood, $4; sawing 1 cord wood, $2.50	6 50	
		193 00
W. J. Johnson:		
storing 13 cords wood, at $1		13 00
Salamander Grate-Bar Company:		
125 patent grate-bars		132 95
N. Brown:		
sawing and splitting ½ cord wood		1 25
Jacob Coleman:		
sawing and splitting 3 cords pine wood, at $2.25	6 75	
sawing 3 cords wood, at $2.25, $6.75; sawing 50¼ cords wood, at $1.25, $63.12; storing 11⅓ cords wood, at 25 cents, $2.97	72 84	
storing coal, $3; storing wood, $1	4 00	
		83 59
Richard Heath:		
sawing and storing 1 cord wood		1 50
		6,757 98

GAS.

Washington Gas-light Company:	
gas consumed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1875	$5,747 00

PLUMBING AND GAS-FIXTURES.

Alexander R. Shepherd & Co.:	
plumbing and gas-fixtures	$2,769 82
E. Z. Steever:	
plumbing and gas-fitting	215 70
Hayward & Hutchinson:	
plumbing and gas-fixtures	447 93
	3,433 45

TELEGRAPHING.

Franklin Telegraph Company:	
telegrams received and sent	$676 54
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company:	
telegrams received and sent	958 16
Western Union Telegraph Company:	
telegrams received and sent	3,323 80

Automatic Telegraph Company:
telegrams received and sent .....

Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company:
telegrams received and sent .....

E. W. Barber:
cash paid for telegram .....

4

PAINTING.

M. T. Parker, painting during fiscal year ended June 30, 1875 ..... $1
G. W. Reintzel, kalsomining during fiscal year ended June 30, 1875 .....
Schutter & Rakeman, painting during fiscal year ended June 30, 1875 1

3

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

New York Carpet-Renovating Company, cleaning carpets .....
S. K. Bond, cutting and fitting carpet .....
W. B. Moses, carpets, oil-cloth, mats, office furniture, &c 3

William S. Mitchell:
carpets, rugs, mats, oil-cloth, &c $1,030 20
carpets, rugs, mats, oil-cloth, &c ..... 790 67 — 1

L. Rice, cleaning carpets .....

J. G. Weaver:
repairing and putting down carpets 8 00
walnut desk and case 140 00
1 walnut safe-case 300 00
putting up curtains in dead-letter office 140 00
2 double-end desks 150 00
1 desk, $80; 2 desks, at $90, $180; case, $65 ..... 325 00
1 walnut desk, $175; 1 desk, $100; 1 desk, $75 ..... 350 00
1 walnut case 160 00
repairing desk and making top for the same ..... 115 00 — 1

H. W. Burroughs, walnut case, covering table, &c .....
Virginia Lammond, repairing furniture during fiscal year ended June 30, 1875 .....

E. H. King:
walnut desk, $135; case, $15; pedestal desk, $200; 4 walnut book-rests, $26; case, $15 ..... 391 00
3 pedestal desks, at $200, $600; 1 walnut writing-fall, $15 ..... 615 00
2 pine cases, $40; covered top for desk, $14; 2 mahogany drawers, $8; 1 double mahogany case, $30; altering 2 cases, $2.50; 1 double pedestal desk, $200; putting 2 locks on drawers, $3.50; divisions in drawers, $3 ..... 301 00
1 walnut desk, $100; 1 walnut double desk, $200; 1 walnut book-case, $35; case, $25; repairing desk, $2.50 ..... 362 50
4 walnut desks, $240; altering and repairing desk, $30; repairing case, $2; making case of drawers, $30 ..... 302 00
2 walnut desks, $230; 1 table, $25; 1 walnut double desk, $150; 1 stand, $5; case, $2.50; tray, $1.50; 2 walnut desks, $190; repairing, $2 ..... 606 00
1 walnut pedestal desk ..... 150 00 — 2

Wash. B. Williams:
desks, tables, chairs, stools, sofas, washstands, &c 903 00
desks, tables, chairs, stools, sofas, washstands, &c ..... 1,919 00 — 2

13

HARDWARE.

George Savage, nails, screws, bolts, locks, &c		$302 57
Robert Boyd, hardware, including tinning, bricklaying, &c		1,515 16
		1,817 73

RENT OF HOUSE NO. 915 E STREET, N. W.

A. C. Bradley, rent for quarter ending September 30, 1874		$1,050 00
A. R. Shepherd:		
rent for quarter ending December 31, 1874		1,050 00
rent for quarter ending March 31, 1875		1,050 00
rent for quarter ending June 30, 1875		1,050 00
		4,200 00

KEEPING HORSES, AND REPAIRING CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND HARNESS.

Richard Hill, 1,000 pounds hay, at $1 per 100 pounds		$10 00
William M. Galt, hay, oats, straw, meal, &c		392 57
John Hood:		
2,380 pounds hay, at 85 cents per 100 pounds	$20 23	
2,590 pounds hay, at $1 per 100 pounds	25 90	
		46 13
H. L. Carlton, 3,320 pounds hay, at $1 per 100 pounds		33 20
Charles Gross, 780 pounds hay, at $1.10 per 100 pounds		8 58
Henry Febrey, 2,220 pounds hay, at $1.25 per 100 pounds		27 75
T. W. Murphy, horseshoeing		115 69
G. W. Joy, horseshoeing		20 00
John McDermott & Bros., repairing carriage and wagons		112 25
K. Kneesi, harness		110 50
Edwin Hodge, cash paid for ointment for horses, &c		1 50
		878 17

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, 1,200 tickets		$60 00
Metropolitan Railroad Company, 2,200 tickets		110 00
Columbia Railroad Company, 500 tickets		25 00
P. D. Connor, removing lightning-rod from flag-staff		7 50
E. Wheeler, 71 salt sacks, at 50 cents		35 50
A. M. Wheeler, 150 salt sacks, at 50 cents		75 00
Daniel Smith, sawing, turning, moldings, &c		180 24
Chronicle Publishing Company:		
advertising proposals for fuel	$52 00	
subscription	10 67	
		62 67
National Republican:		
advertising proposals for fuel	51 00	
subscription	40 00	
subscription	39 34	
		130 34
John C. Parker, Railroad Guides, &c., $167.90; subscription New York papers, $169.50		337 40
Daily Critic, advertising proposals for fuel		12 50
Richard Kelly, cash paid subscription to British Postal Guide		6 02
G. N. Rider:		
Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1873	6 50	
Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1874	6 50	
		13 00
W. H. & O. H. Morrison, Law Directory		6 50
J. H. Wheeler, manual		2 00

R. B. Mohun & Co., books .....
Mohun Bros., books .....
L. Van Derven, Mitchell's Atlas .....
C. C. Pursell, American Railroad Manual, $7.50; thermometer and paper, $6.60 .....
Solomons & Chapman, hand-book .....
Cushing & Bailey, Peters's Digest .....
J. B. Lippincott & Co., Railway Postal Directory .....
William H. Boyd, 15 copies Washington City Directory, at $5 .....
Gottheilt & Co., Danish Dictionary .....
John Lockie, subscription to Office Directory, (1874) .....
J. Disturnell, 8 copies United States Register, 1875, at $1.50 .....

John M. Judd:

1 copy Washington City Directory	$4 50
1 copy Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World	10 00
5 copy Webster's Unabridged Dictionary	50 00

D. B. Canfield & Co., American Law Register .....
Tainters Bros. & Merrill, Atlas .....

Judd & Detweiler:

3,000 copies Post-Office Gazette	$30 00
services of 2 folders and packers, to put up 30,000 Post-Office Gazettes	11 00
1 copy Boyd's Post-Office Directory	2 50
4,000 copies extra Post-Office Gazette	40 00
4,000 copies Foreign-Mail Tables	32 00

Kervand & Towers, 1 dozen bundles Star paper .....
George Watts & Co., baskets, brushes, feather dusters, water-coolers, &c ..
Barnard & Bigelow, 2 patent file-holders .....
W. W. Scott, 2 photographs of Senate and House of Representatives .....
Webb & Beveridge, tumblers, spittoons, pitchers, slop-jars, &c .....
Henry Prout, 14 days' whitewashing, at $2 .....
Francis Gibson, whitewashing stable and carriage-house .....
J. C. Wiswall & Co., cloth, towels, &c .....
American Sanitary Association, carbolic purifying powder .....
Francis Mohun & Sons, lumber furnished during fiscal year ended June 30, 1875 .....
George R. Morgan, paste furnished during fiscal year ended June 30, 1875 ..
Catharine Smith, washing 367 dozen towels during year, at 50 cents .....
Lucy Baker, washing 114 dozen towels during year, at 50 cents .....
Kate Brown, washing 113 dozen towels during year, at 50 cents .....
Annie Reddish, washing 349½ dozen towels during year, at 50 cents .....
P. Taylor, washing 414 dozen towels during year, at 50 cents .....

John C. Hogan:

furnishing new awnings, skylight-covers, blocks, screws, bars, &c	$703 00
taking down, repairing, and putting away awnings	124 00
new awnings, &c., for Post-Office Department and topographers' office	891 20

A. Jordan, cash paid freight and charges on grate-bars .....
N. W. Burchell, matches, soap, sponge, brooms, &c .....

William Rutherford:

glass, marble mantels, stone-cutting, &c	$311 46
glass, varnish, oil, putty, &c	24 85
glass, varnish, oil, putty, &c	94 52
stone for fire-place, brick-laying, &c	29 50
glass, varnish, oil, glue, &c	35 15
repairing and cementing floors, resetting marble mantels, &c	82 00
glass, $13.35; glass and oil, $11.10	24 45
glass, varnish, oil and turpentine	12 65
cementing floors, taking up hearth-stones, and setting new marble mantels	251 25
varnish, oil, turpentine, &c	7 20

Charles Fischer, 1 magnifying-glass, $1.50; 1 magnifying-glass, $1.75		$3 25
Seth Hillman, cash paid freight		40
E. Stoepe, repairing ice-pitchers		3 00
George C. Maynard:		
electric bells for Postmaster-General's office	83 50	
battery-case for telegraph-office, $3; zinc, $1.50	4 50	
battery-material	3 00	
5 electric bells for dead-letter office	205 00	
		296 00
L. Weiss, lettering-box		7 00
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, freight on box		1 75
Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, freight, $4.80; freight, $18.23		23 03
George W. Knox, freight on glass and hauling same		7 52
Wesley Barker, cash paid freight on books		1 76
Great Falls Ice Company, 185,773 pounds ice, furnished from July 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875, at 75 cents per 100 pounds		1,393 28
Kennebec Ice Company, 34,425 pounds ice, furnished from May 1, 1875, to June 30, 1875, at 50 cents per 100 pounds		172 13
E. Morrison, dried board for binders' purposes		37 32
C. Cochran, jr., cash paid cartage		50
E. W. Barber, cash paid express charges on package		3 50
Adams Express Company, charges on packages		11 70
W. L. Wall & Co., sale of carriage		10 50
Thomas Somerville, steam-fittings		39 09
John Markriter, papering walls, walnut picture-frames, glass, cord, nails, &c.		138 69
P. Donley, washing curtains		4 00
James L. Hewitt & Co., 1 type-writer		125 00
N. C. Draper & Co., 3 bags saw-dust		45
Tucker & Sherman, 3 bags saw-dust		45
James G. Cornwall:		
1 new wheelbarrow and repairs on old	$45 85	
1 new wheelbarrow	15 00	
		60 85
W. W. Farr, winding and care of clocks, $60; 1 eight-day clock, $10; 1 eight-day clock, $9; repairing, $3		82 00
William Ockstadt, 1 stamping-pad		1 00
Congressional Printer, postage on 10 copies Congressional Record		4 00
Jos. H. Blackfan, cash paid fee to register in bankruptcy, District of Columbia		2 00
Burgess & Co., India-ink portrait of Postmaster-General Jewell		30 00
B. Chambers, fac-simile stamp of initials of J. L. Routt and J. W. Marshall, $10; hand-press for ribbon-stamp, $15; fac-simile stamp of signature of J. N. Tyner, $10; 12 ribbons for stamps, at $3, $36; plate for stamp, $1		72 00
George A. Gustin:		
Services in preparing official statistical tables by direction of Postmaster-General	$85 00	
Services as temporary clerk in office of Postmaster-General during January, February, and March, 1875, at the rate of $400 per annum	100 00	
		185 00
L. D. Ingersoll, services during December, 1874, and January and February, 1875, in preparing statistical tables and statements		300 00
John L. Wilson, services assisting in the preparation of statistical tables, &c., during January and February, 1875		100 00
Tilden & Co., bromo-chloralum		135 50
E. A. Hebard, door-springs		10 50
Robert A. Whitehand, German-silver badges and whistles for watchmen, Post-Office Department		28 00
John Coughlin, sponge, chamois skins, soap, &c		77 72
Stephens Patent Vise Company, 1 swivel vise, &c		24 00
I. P. Libbey, clocks		26 50
Hoyt, 4 photographs of Postmaster-General Jewell, at $8		32 00
G. DeWitt, Bros. & Co., composition cord		32 70
W. L. Nicholson, 1 framed copy Littlefield's portrait of Abraham Lincoln		15 00
John A. Baker, 1 four-wheel truck, &c		19 25
A. V. S. Smith:		
1 Stanwood pipe-cutter, &c	25 40	
1 lathe and rest, drills, &c	129 24	
		154 64

Samuel Lloyd, watering streets around Post-Office building, from May 24 to June 30, 1875		62 50
L. H. Schneider, 1 miter-cutter		17 00
Moses Madry, labor from July 1, 1874, to February 15, 1875, at the rate of $720 per annum		452 00
S. K. Bond:		
30 days' labor, at $2	$60 00	
14 nights' duty as watchman, at the rate of $720 per annum	27 39	
		87 39
Lee Banks, 77 days' labor, at $1		77 00
J. W. Robinson, 23 days' work as carpenter, at $3		69 00
Jacob Coleman, cleaning sidewalks, (3 times)		9 00
Edward Avington, 2 days' labor, at $2		4 00
Alfred West, 2 days' labor, at $2		4 00
Jerry Robinson, 10 days' labor, at the rate of $720 per annum		20 00
Thomas Stevens, 7 days' labor, at the rate of $720 per annum		13 85
Pay-roll, labor in dead-letter office		24 75
		12,125 58

RECAPITULATION.

Stationery	$9,937 23	Appropriated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875	$49,100 00
Fuel	6,757 98	Deficiency, (appropriated)	17,000 00
Gas	5,747 00		
Plumbing, &c	3,433 45		
Telegraphing	4,970 33		
Painting	3,084 82		
Carpets and furniture	13,047 71		
Hardware	1,817 73		
Rent of house No. 915 E street northwest	4,200 00		
Keeping horses, &c	878 17		
Miscellaneous items	12,125 58		
	66,000 00		66,100 00
Balance, (due United States)	100 00		

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44TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. DOC. No. 21.

LABOR

IN

EUROPE AND AMERICA:

A SPECIAL REPORT ON

THE RATES OF WAGES, THE COST OF SUBSISTENCE, AND THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES

IN

GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, FRANCE, BELGIUM,

AND

OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE;

ALSO IN

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

BY

EDWARD YOUNG, Ph. D.,
CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.—TERENCE.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1876.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A special report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on the rates of wages, the cost of subsistence, and the condition of the working classes in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and other countries of Europe, also in the United States and British America.

DECEMBER 20, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a special report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on the rates of wages, the cost of subsistence, and the condition of the working classes in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and other countries of Europe, also in the United States and British America.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. MICHAEL C. KERR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, June 17, 1875.

SIR: In a country like ours, where all useful labor is deemed honorable, where the existence of popular suffrage renders the working-classes the chief repository of political power, and where the sentiment of the people harmonizes with the national traditions in support of a policy calculated to preserve, as between employers and the employed, that equality of rights asserted in our fundamental theories of government, all trustworthy information on the subject of labor possesses an interest which becomes more general and pronounced as the rapidly-developing industries of the country increase in diversity and extent.

This interest has been much enhanced of late in consequence of the agitation in regard to the relations between capital and labor, which has signally marked the last decade; and since the organization of this Bureau the applications for information on this subject have steadily increased in number. Such applications are received from various classes of persons—from political economists and students of social science, from journalists engaged in the discussion of economic and social questions, from philanthropists desirous of improving the condition of the working-classes, from representatives of labor associations, from persons representing the interests of employers, and, finally, from prominent members of both Houses of Congress desirous of applying to the task of practical legislation such data on the subject of labor at home and abroad as have been acquired by observation and experience. These applications have been especially numerous in connection with legislation on the subject of the tariff, and a review of the debates on tariff legislation*, for many years past, will show with what avidity both protectionists and free-traders have availed themselves of any information within their reach upon the subject under consideration, and especially on the cost of labor and condition of the laborer in those countries of Europe which compete most sharply with American manufactures.

It was owing to the frequency and urgency of the demands for such information, coupled with the inability of the Bureau of Statistics to supply the same from its ordinary sources of intelligence, that the undersigned was induced, when in Europe as a delegate to the International Statistical Congress in 1872, to avail himself of the opportunities thus

*See Special Report on the Customs-Tariff Legislation of the United States.

afforded for commencing an inquiry into the rates of wages, the cost of subsistence, and the condition of the working-classes in the Old World. Instead, therefore, of visiting those parts of Europe which possessed the greatest interest to a citizen of the New World, he employed the leisure time at his command in making investigations on this subject in the chief seats of manufacturing industry The murky, soot-laden atmosphere of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Leeds, and other industrial centers of Great Britain, was less inviting than the health-inspiring breezes of her hills and fields, while their great workshops and factories were far less attractive from an æsthetic point of view than those "epics in stone" which commemorate the devotional spirit and architectural skill of our mediæval ancestors. It was among the former, however, that the information needed for this report had to be collected. So, on the Continent, it was necessary to spend much time at such busy seats of industry as Chemnitz, Essen, Barmen, Seraing, Huy, Jumet, and Charleroi, and similar towns, while many places far richer in historic associations, architectural beauty, and the treasures of art and science received but a transient visit, or were omitted altogether.

The difficulties which obstructed the prosecution of this inquiry were numerous and formidable, but the success of the work undertaken demanded that they should be met and surmounted. The disinclination of many employers to make known the rates of wages paid by them in the different branches of their work was overcome in some cases by a judicious presentation of the subject and a due exercise of tact, while the disposition of others to answer inquiries in a general and perfunctory manner was met by care and minuteness in the preparation of questions; but there were instances in which it was necessary to exercise no small amount of determination and persistence in order to obtain the information desired. A single illustration, in addition to the case mentioned on page 521, may be given. The director of the largest and most widely-known establishment in one important branch of industry declined to communicate to the United States consul of the district information in regard to the rates of wages paid in the mills under his direction; it was subsequently secured, however, by the undersigned but only after nearly two days had been devoted to thoughtful preparation and active exertion.

The readers of this report will probably notice the omission of any formal comparison between the conditions of labor in the various countries of Europe and corresponding industries in the United States, or of any conclusions as to the relative advantages possessed by the Old World and the New for the prosecution of manufacturing industry. If this omission be regarded as a defect, it is due to the undersigned to say that it is an intentional one. In attempting such a comparison it would be difficult, if not impossible, to avoid discussing the effect of customs-tariffs upon the prosperity of manufactures in this and other countries. This result is foreign to the wish of the undersigned

and incompatible with the neutrality appropriate to his official position. Had it been prepared by a citizen not officially connected with the Government, the course hinted at might with entire propriety have been pursued; yet it is possible that the advantage thus gained in logical completeness would be more than neutralized by the loss of confidence which a work of this character would necessarily sustain if affected by a partisan bias.

In the preparation of this volume such bias has been sedulously avoided. The author has not aspired to erect an edifice, but has confined himself to the humbler, though he hopes not less useful, task of preparing the materials—of quarrying, hewing, and polishing the stones, carefully observing that their quality is good, their lines mathematically accurate, and their integrity and trustworthiness undoubted—but leaving to others the distinction, not only of erecting the structure but also of determining the use to which it shall be devoted when complete. To drop the figure, it is as much the inclination as the duty of the undersigned impartially to gather, collate, and publish FACTS, leaving it to others to deduce therefrom such conclusions as from their respective points of view may seem legitimate.

He does not profess, however, to be without opinions on economic matters. One who has watched the growth of industry and the various mutations by which it has been affected during a period of nearly forty years; who has witnessed each financial crisis from 1837 to 1873, and observed its effects upon industry and trade; who has attentively followed the course of tariff-legislation from 1842 to the present time, and who during the last twenty-three years has been more or less engaged in gathering and publishing statistics of American industry, could not make such an avowal without self-stultification; nor could he, unless wanting in patriotic sentiment, fail to take a lively interest in any governmental policy whereby the prosperity of our common country might be affected. The noble sentiment of a Roman poet,* which has been adopted as a motto, may be fitly paraphrased by the author of this report in the expression, "I am an American, and cannot be indifferent to whatever concerns America."

That the report contains imperfections the author is well aware. With fewer demands upon his attention he might have improved it in various respects; but he has found it necessary to work under such conditions as were permitted by the engrossing labors incident to the direction of an important Bureau, and he therefore submits it to you, Mr. Secretary, and through you to Congress and to the country, as his contribution to industrial literature, in the hope that, whatever its defects of style, arrangement, or treatment, the mass of new information which it contains will make it a source of benefit to his fellow-toilers in all departments of physical and mental labor. In money, it has involved a not inconsiderable expenditure from his private funds; in labor, its cost

* Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.

has been so great as to give him a more vivid idea of the meaning that word than he had when he defined it upon the initial page of t report as "exertion attended with pain or fatigue."

In conclusion, he desires to make an acknowledgment to those who substantial assistance has facilitated his labors:

To the honorable Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, for the i terest which he kindly evinced in the inquiry, and for a circul letter to the ministers and consuls of the United States in Europ to the consular officers hereinafter named for their effective aid; to t ministers of Germany and Belgium at Washington, who voluntari furnished letters asking that all proper facilities be afforded in t prosecution of his inquiries in their respective countries; to Mr. J. Harris-Gastrell, of the British legation, for numerous letters to parti in England; to influential merchants in New York, especially Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., who instructed their agents in Euro to render to the undersigned all possible assistance in the prosecuti of his task*; and, finally, to Mr. E. T. Peters, librarian of the Bureau, l large assistance in the preparation of the early chapters of the wo especially of the historical portion, and also for obtaining at his o cost, while recently in England, information in regard to trades-unio and for preparing the chapter thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics

Hon. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

* But for the active assistance of the agents of Messrs. Stewart & Co. at Berlin Chemnitz, in collecting a large amount of information relative to Prussia and Saxo the statements in the report in regard to wages in Germany would have been far accurate and complete than they now are.

LABOR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Since the day when our primal progenitor was expelled from Eden, and the doom pronounced, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," the subject of labor has been one of absorbing interest. To trace it from the earliest historic period to the present time, through all the vicissitudes which our race has experienced, would be a difficult if not an impossible task; and yet the subject has of late assumed such gigantic proportions as to demand the most careful consideration.

It may be well, in the outset, to accurately define the word "labor." It is generally, but we believe incorrectly, used as a synonym for "work." The latter word denotes occupation or employment, but not necessarily of a toilsome or fatiguing character, while the former, as Worcester's first definition properly expresses it, implies "exertion attended with pain or fatigue, hard work, task, toil, &c." Work may be performed not only without pain or fatigue, but with positive pleasure.

Notwithstanding this difference of signification, the words "work" and "workmen" will, in the following pages, be regarded as synonymous with "labor" and "laborers," partly as a concession to popular use, but chiefly to avoid the frequent repetition of those words.

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY, AND DEVELOPMENT OF WAGE LABOR.

From the earliest times of which there exists any authentic record, the performance of the labor necessary to sustain life has been an occasion of contention and struggle in human society. The desire to escape from this necessary toil, or the ambition to possess more than their own labor could produce, has always impelled men to seek in some way to control the services of their fellows. "The simple wish," says Maine in his Ancient Law, "to use the bodily powers of another person as a means of ministering to one's own ease or pleasure is doubtless the foundation of slavery, and as old as human nature." In the more advanced portions of the modern world slavery is forbidden, and it is only through the intervention of those subtle forces known as the "laws of trade" that one man can derive profit from the labor of another. In a more primitive state of society this process was far more simple and direct. There "the wish to use the bodily powers of another," if accompanied by adequate power, went straight to its object by reducing to bondage the person whose services were desired. Thus, born of the rude impulses of men at a stage of social development when the right of the stronger was the prevailing law, slavery is everywhere found as an already established fact in the very infancy of civilization. Among the nations of antiquity, the most polished as well as the rudest, slavery was universal; and it is only within a comparatively recent period that it has disappeared even from the most enlightened nations of modern times. In our own country less than a decade has elapsed since its final abolition by the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, and it was but a few years earlier that Alexander II issued the edict which terminated serfdom in Russia. The Spanish republic, falling in with the spirit of the age, has but just done what the Spanish monarchy so long refused to do, by adopting legislation looking to the abolition of slavery in the Antilles; while in Brazil the process of emancipation, inaugurated by the law of September 28, 1871, will prob-

ably not be completed for many years to come. Under most if not of the native governments of Asia, slavery, in some form, still rema undisturbed; in Egypt it flourishes under the reign of the pres khedive, notwithstanding the efforts of that potentate to cultivate friendship and good opinion of western rulers; and on certain portic of the African coast, as well as among the islands of Polynesia, so of the most revolting features of the slave-trade appear to have b recently revived.

It thus appears that slavery is one of the most conspicuous facts human history; and its universal prevalence in former times has doubtedly had a potent influence in the genesis of the labor question the present day. Cassagnac, in his History of the Working a Burgher Classes, takes the position that the classes of which he tre are universally the descendants of former slaves. The theories of t writer were grossly warped by his own aristocratic pride and prejudi yet there is no lack of historical evidence that slavery preceded wa labor in the process of social evolution, and that hired laborers, w have only appeared to any considerable extent in communities wh had made some progress in civilization and in the diversification of dustry, were chiefly drawn at first from a class which had been pre ously enslaved.

For ages the process of enslavement and that of gradual elevation of slavery went on side by side. The ways by which persons fell i slavery were various. Cassagnac maintains that this system, or rat this thing—for it doubtless existed as a fact long before the relation involved were defined in any code of law—had its origin in the absol authority of the father over his children. That this was one of its ea sources there is good reason to believe, for history affords many stances of the sale of children by their fathers. Laban bargained aw his daughter Rachel to Jacob for seven years' service; and though sold her for a wife, and not for a slave, the principle of possession and the right of exchange for a pecuniary equivalent is clearly recognized the transaction. Xenophon, in his Anabasis, mentions a Thracian ki who offered to give him his daughter, and proposed to buy his if he l one; and in Athens, as late as the time of Solon, there was, accordi to Plutarch, no law to forbid the sale of children. It is said, too, t Athenian fathers not unfrequently availed themselves of their prero tive in this respect. It often happens that the customs of certain ex ing communities, who are now at a stage of social development cor sponding to that of other communities at a remote period in the pa serve to illustrate the customs of the latter. Thus, as Maine expres it in his Village Communities, "direct observation comes to the of historical inquiry." An instance of this kind is furnished by Georgians and Circassians in the notorious practice which preva among them of selling their daughters to become the wives or con bines of wealthy Turks. It is not difficult to believe that in se civilized, polygamous societies the children born of wives or concubi for whom a price had been paid would often be regarded by the fat in the light of property. A few would be treated as favorites, toward the greater number paternal affection would have but lit force, and such as were objects of dislike would occasionally be so while others, less bright, energetic and ambitious than their broth and sisters, would be assigned to servile tasks, and, through prolong drudgery, finally sink into veritable slavery, in which condition th children would find themselves from infancy. If it be remembered t in such communities families were often very numerous, and compo

of the offspring of several different mothers, it will not seem improbable that dull or uncomely children, especially those of concubines, or of unloved wives, were in many instances thus treated.

The sale of Joseph to the Midianites, by his brethren, was an instance of the exercise of the right of the stronger, to which there have doubtless been many analogous cases.

Another source of slavery at a later period was debt, and the power which in many countries law and custom have given to the creditor over the body of the debtor. Tacitus states that among the ancient Germans the love of gambling was such that when everything else was gone, a player would often stake his liberty on the last throw, and, if he lost, would quietly suffer himself to be bound and sold. St. Ambrose mentions a similar custom as having prevailed among the Huns. In some instances, men pursued by their enemies or by the law, bartered their liberty for the privilege of asylum.

But beyond doubt the chief source of slavery was subjugation in war. In some cases a conquered territory was seized by the victors and the great mass of its former inhabitants reduced to a state of servitude. In others vast numbers of prisoners were carried into captivity and reduced to slavery in the country of their conquerors. According to Josephus the Israelites enslaved the Amalekites, whom they conquered in battle during their journey through the wilderness; and they subsequently spared the Gibeonites on condition of their becoming "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for all time. The biblical record affords numerous instances of conquering armies carrying the conquered into captivity, and the same custom is illustrated in the sculptures of Egypt, Chaldea, and Assyria. The Egyptian king Sesostris,* returning from a successful expedition through many nations, extending as far as Scythia and Thrace, is described as bringing back vast numbers of captives, whom, according to Herodotus, he employed "in collecting the immense stones used in the construction of the temple of Vulcan," and in digging "those vast and numerous canals by which Egypt is intersected." An inscription on one of the winged bulls found among the ruins of Nineveh states that 208,000 Aramæans were carried into captivity by the Assyrian king Sennacherib in a single raid; and according to the inscription on the Bellino cylinder, the aggregate number of prisoners of war carried into Assyria by the same monarch in three other expeditions exceeded 600,000. Of the vast number of people reduced to slavery under this monarchy alone some conception may be formed when it is remembered that the reigns of many of the Assyrian kings were almost an uninterrupted succession of sanguinary campaigns. Thus Esarhaddon, who, according to Rawlinson, reigned from 680 to 667 B. C., made, during that period of thirteen years, no less than ten or twelve great military expeditions, including one into Egypt and one into the interior of the Arabian peninsula.

The Medo-Persian monarchs appear to have followed the same custom to a considerable extent in the wars by which they attained the hegemony of Asia. Herodotus tells us that, on the capture of Eretria, its inhabitants were made slaves under the orders of Darius (Hystaspes,) which orders appear to have extended to all other prisoners of Greek nationality. The women and children of Miletus were also carried into slavery by the Persians during the reign of the same ruler.† Among

* Two or more kings are confounded by the Greek writers under this name.

† It was so, also, with the dynasty to whose most conspicuous representative the Persians, a little later, surrendered the rod of empire. Thus Philip, having conquered the Thebans, sold his captives; and his son, the great Alexander, subsequently destroyed their city and sold the inhabitants, irrespective of age or sex, into slavery.

smaller potentates similar practices prevailed. Thus Polycrates, King of Samos, puts into chains the Lesbians captured by him in a naval engagement, and compels them to dig a trench round the walls of his capital. What became of them subsequently we are not informed. In short, during the period under consideration, the practice in question was all but universal. In some instances a turn in the fortunes of war liberated and restored to their homes and possessions the people thus carried into captivity; but in a majority of cases they must have sunk permanently into the slave population.

The multiplication of slaves in this way at certain epochs must have been immense; nor was this phenomenon confined exclusively to ancient times, for Sir John Chardin states that when the Tartars made an incursion into Poland, and carried away as many captives as they could finding that they would not be redeemed, they sold them for a crown a head; and Menjan, in his History of Algiers, represents a Mohammedan as saying scornfully to a Christian, "What! have you forgotten the time when a Christian at Algiers was scarce worth an onion?" On the extent which the slave population of the western portion of Asia Minor had attained at the period of the reign of Darius (Hystaspes), an incidental proof is furnished in the account which Herodotus gives of the visit of Aristagoras, prince of Miletus, to the Spartan king Cleomenes, whom he wished to persuade to attempt the liberation of the Ionian Greeks from Persian rule; for among other inducements to invade Asia Minor for this purpose, he mentions the "prodigious number of slaves" which the inhabitants of that region possessed, and which would be at the disposal of the conqueror.

But there was always a limit to the extent of the servile population that could be maintained compatibly with the security of the ruling class. In one instance the slaves of Argos, largely outnumbering the citizens, of whom many had been killed in war, took possession of the government, and held it for a number of years. Another case, familiar to the reader of Grecian history, is that of the revolting Helots of Sparta, who at the time of the great earthquake (470 B. C.) nearly succeeded in overthrowing that state. Another instance is furnished in connection with the irruption of the Scythians into Southwestern Asia in the seventh century before Christ. When these barbarian hordes, after a protracted career of conquest and destruction, were returning to their country, they were met, and for some time successfully resisted, by an army of their former slaves, who, during their prolonged absence, had married their wives and installed themselves at the head of their households as well as of public affairs. Herodotus naively relates that one of the Scythians proposed to his comrades that they throw aside their arrows and their darts, and rush upon their opponents without any weapons save the whips which they used for their horses. "While they see us with arms," said he, "they think themselves our equals in birth and importance; but as soon as they shall see us with the whip in our hands, they will be impressed with a sense of their servile condition and resist no longer." He adds that the plan was successful. Incidentally this account serves to illustrate the similarity of spirit between the ancient and modern slaveholder; for whether the story be true in its details or not, it doubtless harmonized with what the historian knew in regard to the general feeling of masters toward their slaves.

The serious danger involved in too great a preponderance of the ser

vile class must often have led to the emancipation of considerable numbers of those who composed it. In other cases it may have induced an insensible relaxation in the rigors of their servitude, gradually leading up to their complete liberation; for there is reason to believe that some of the principal nations of antiquity passed through some such phase of social development as that which witnessed the gradual loosening of the bonds of the villeins of feudal Europe, of which latter event there will be occasion to speak more fully hereafter. Occasionally considerable bodies of slaves were emancipated at once by some ruler or military leader, who found it important to secure them as trusty allies; as when Augustus, during the campaign of Sicilius against Sextus Pompeius, liberated 20,000 of this class to make sailors of them.*

There must also have been frequent cases of individual manumission—sometimes as the result of gratitude, or attachment, on the part of the master; sometimes in fulfillment of agreements entered into with the slave to inspire him with zeal in the exercise, for his master's benefit, of some valuable faculty; while many doubtless worked their way to freedom through sheer force of character and strength of intellect. In these and various other ways the emancipated class must have received continuous accessions throughout the course of history; but in the ancient world, as has just been seen, the class of bondmen was constantly re-enforced by the enslavement of the vast numbers of prisoners taken in war; so that however frequent or extensive may have been the emancipations, slavery never approached extinction, as it did in Europe after the practice of enslaving prisoners had been abandoned.

The effect of this continued process of enslavement on the one hand and emancipation on the other must have been to build up a numerous proletariat occupying a position but little superior, at least as regards physical comfort, to that of the slaves themselves. For slavery stripped its victim of whatever possessions he enjoyed previous to his enslavement; and when he, or perhaps his remote descendant, emerged from that condition, it was to find himself destitute, dependent, and obliged to procure his daily bread by working for such wages as he could obtain in competition with the slave labor by which he was surrounded.

Here then, in brief, is the great central fact in respect to labor in the ancient world, namely, the supremacy of military power in industrial as well as in political relations.† For if the whip was the symbol of industrial masterhood, the sword was unceasingly employed in providing fresh shoulders for its blows; and the sword, too, as has been seen, was chiefly instrumental in preparing available material out of which to form the class of hired laborers.‡

*Ptolemy Philadelphus liberated and restored to their homes 120,000 Jewish captives, who, at the close of the war in which they were taken, had been sold by the government as slaves to such of the inhabitants as chose to purchase them. On their emancipation, the owners were reimbursed out of the royal treasury. The motive for this unusual act of generosity was quite unique, being no other than the desire to add to the famous Alexandrian library the Hebrew Scriptures, to accomplish which the king deemed it necessary to secure the co-operation of the Jewish authorities, and took this method of gaining their good will.

†It would be too much to say that this supremacy of the sword in industry has wholly disappeared, even now, in countries where a strike for increased wages is liable to be treated as an offense against the state, and suppressed by military power.

‡This effect was often produced by the vast destruction of property which occurred in war, leaving tens of thousands not absolutely enslaved, but so destitute as to have no resource but hired labor. Modern times furnish an instance of the reduction of large numbers of people, who were carrying on some small productive business for themselves, to the position of wage laborers through the agency of a revolution in industrial methods. To this there will be occasion to refer again when treating of the introduction of machinery as an industrial agent.

As to the actual life of the working-classes in ancient times something may be inferred from such fundamental conditions as that which has just been pointed out. For the rest it will be necessary to depend on the casual glimpses which ancient history affords. Doubtless there were communities of greater or less extent which had for generations escaped the terrors of war; whose social arrangements, if not founded upon absolute equity, were at least comparatively free from the effects of violence and injustice; and whose condition, under the favoring smiles of nature, was at certain fortunate periods sufficiently happy to suggest to the imagination the poetic picture of Arcadia. Both in sacred and profane history there are indications of a social state in which wealth and rank did not carry with them a contempt for labor. Thus Abraham's servant, when sent into Mesopotamia in quest of a wife for Isaac, stationed himself at a well near the city of Nahor, apparently not doubting that among the damsels who came thither to draw water he would find a suitable companion for the son and prospective heir of his wealthy master. It was under similar circumstances that Moses encountered the daughters of Jethro, priest of Midian, who had come to the well to fill the troughs for their father's flocks. Herodotus (viii, 137) says that "in remoter times the families even of kings had but little money, and it was the business of the queen herself to cook for her husband"—a state of primitive simplicity to which a fair counterpart is found in Volney's description of the life of the family of a modern Arab chief. "A sheik," says he, "who has the command of five hundred horse, does not disdain to saddle and bridle his own, nor to give him barley and chopped straw. In his tent his wife makes the coffee, kneads the dough, and superintends the dressing of his victuals. His daughters and kinswomen wash the linen, and go with pitchers in their hands and veils over their faces to draw water from fountains."* In the earlier days of Rome, it is said, it was not uncommon for senators to live in the country cultivating their land with their own hands; while consuls and dictators were often taken from the plow. "In those happy days," says Pliny, "the earth, glorious in seeing herself cultivated by the hands of triumphant victors, seemed to make new efforts and to put forth her fruits in greater abundance."

But if at certain times, and for longer or shorter periods, there have been communities in which the nobility of labor was proclaimed by the examples of the great and influential—communities in which the toil necessary to human sustenance was shared by all, and general comfort went hand in hand with general industry—such, unhappily, has not been the ordinary experience of the human race, and such, certainly, was not the usual condition of affairs among those nations of antiquity whose histories have come down to our day.

LABOR IN EGYPT.

Among the earliest of these nations, that which has the chief claim upon our attention is Egypt. The remains of her colossal architecture and sculpture which have endured to our day in the time-defying pyramids, the ruins of magnificent temples, the obelisks, colossi, and sphinxes, the labyrinth, the catacombs, and the splendid tombs of the kings, reveal to us a people of remarkable genius and skill, and invest them with a strange and fascinating interest. Far beyond the classic days of Rome and Greece there rises into view a second and remoter antiquity in which this Egyptian civilization stands, like one of the pyramids, outlined in imposing majesty upon the very horizon of time.

* Travels in Egypt and Syria.

According to Manetho, the Egyptian historian, who wrote in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, no less than thirty dynasties had ruled in Egypt previous to the overthrow of her last native king. Assuming all these dynasties to have been successive, the duration of the Egyptian monarchy up to that time must have exceeded five thousand years; but accepting the received opinion that the first seventeen of them consisted of several contemporary lines, each embracing one or more dynasties, and adopting the order of contemporaneousness established by Lane, the history of Egypt stretches back to the year 2717 B. C. It should be said here that Bünsen and Lepsius, both high authorities, while accepting the theory of the contemporaneousness of the earlier dynasties, assign to Menes, the first king mentioned in Manetho's lists, a date much earlier than the one just given. The preponderance of evidence, however, appears to favor the latter, and accepting that as approximately correct, the time which elapsed between the accession of Menes and the overthrow of Nectanabo by Artaxerxes Ochus, about 350 B. C., was no less than 2,367 years. If to these thirty dynasties be added that of the Ptolemies, which, although of foreign origin, ruled in an Egyptian capital and identified itself more or less closely with Egyptian interests, the history of Egypt as a nation will extend from 2717 to 31 B. C., a period of 2,686 years. But the origin of Egyptian civilization must be assigned to a period even more remote than that of Menes, for in the time of the fourth dynasty, which began about 2440 and ended about 2200 B. C., there were constructed monuments which could only have been the work of a people who had enjoyed the advantage of several centuries of progress.*

The early advance of Egypt in civilization, as well as her great material prosperity, had its physical basis in the rare fertility of the valley of the Nile and the remarkable security of its situation. The former, by attracting the people to a regular agricultural life, induced fixity of residence and the desire for those comforts and embellishments with which men naturally seek to surround themselves when established in permanent homes. The latter, by protecting them from the predatory incursions of nomad tribes, enabled them to accumulate in peace and safety the means by which this desire might be gratified. Hence gradually arose a demand for mechanical and artistic pursuits to supply agricultural implements, dwellings, household furniture and utensils, improved apparel, and ultimately great public buildings and works of art. Hence, also, arose the desire for protection in the pursuit of a regular industry and in the enjoyment of its products, creating a demand for government and social organization, and rendering it possible to unite a large body of people into a single state. Thus were developed in Egypt the needful conditions for an advancing civilization long before the peoples around them had abandoned the rude and stereotyped usages of an unprogressive pastoral life.

The security of situation above referred to was due to the singular isolation of the country; for the valley of the Lower Nile, which owed its fertility solely to its annual overflow by the great river, and which

*During the joint reign of two kings of this dynasty was erected the great pyramid of Aboo-seer, commonly known as the pyramid of Cheops; and many other works of the same period attest at once the wealth of the Egyptians and the skill in art and industry to which they had attained even at that early day. These two kings were the two Sûphises of Manetho, (the Shufu or Khufu and Num-Shufu or Num-Khufu of the monuments,) of whom the former is believed to be identical with the Cheops of the Greeks, after whom the pyramid has been popularly named. The date, 2352 B. C., is believed, upon astronomical evidence, to have fallen within the period during which these two kings reigned.

constituted the "land of Egypt," was situated in the midst of a desert region of vast extent, affording little subsistence for predatory and hostile tribes, and interposing a formidable barrier of trackless sand between the Egyptians and the nearest habitable tracts on which any considerable population could have found a home. Thus carefully did nature guard the tender infancy of Egyptian civilization; and even in later times, when assailed by rival nations, grown powerful through the arts which they probably owed in great measure to herself, Egypt often found in her surrounding deserts most potent allies, and more than one great army was reduced to impotence through hunger, thirst, and weariness endured in attempting to cross them. In relation to the industry and wealth of the Egyptians, no circumstance connected with their natural situation was equal in importance to the annual inundation, on which depended the productiveness of the entire area of their cultivable land. In consequence of this regular overflow of the fertilizing waters, there was usually "corn in Egypt" when surrounding nations were consumed with famine. Yet even there the agriculturist was by no means wholly exempt from the vicissitudes which beset his calling elsewhere; for a variation of a few feet either way in the rise of the river was attended with serious loss. In modern times a rise of less than eighteen or twenty feet at the nilometer of El Rodah, near Cairo, is considered scanty, leaving a considerable area of land outside the limits of the inundation. A rise of less than twenty-four feet is not entirely sufficient, while a rise of more than twenty-seven feet ranks as a destructive flood. In the great French work, the Description of Egypt, there is a table of sixty-six inundations, taken from the official records, and comprehending those of the years 1737 to 1800 inclusive, of which eleven were very high, thirty good, sixteen feeble, and nine insufficient. Similar variations must have occurred in ancient times, and occasionally, though it would seem very rarely, the rise was so scanty as to produce famine. That which occurred in the time of Joseph (probably about 1876 B. C.) has been made familiar by the Scripture narrative; another appears to have occurred a century or two earlier, under one of the sovereigns of the twelfth dynasty; and one of seven years' duration is recorded as having happened in the reign of El Mustansir, about the middle of the eleventh century of the Christian era. So great was the distress at this time in certain portions of Egypt that cannibalism was resorted to, and organized bands kidnapped unwary passengers in the streets of El Káhireh, (Cairo.) At this period, however, the evils resulting from the failure of the inundation were aggravated by those of war.

In the prosperous times of ancient Egypt art and industry had done much to extend the benefits of the inundation. The great canal (or, rather, continuous series of canals) now known as the Bahr-Yoosuf, (River of Joseph,) which runs parallel with the Nile from a little below Cairo to Farshoot, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles, is believed to have been first constructed under the Pharaohs, and it may even be full as old as the Arab tradition attributing it to the patriarch Joseph would indicate. In a passage heretofore cited Herodotus attributes to Sesostris the construction of a large number of canals by means of the involuntary labors of his captives, and remarks that, in consequence of these works, "Egypt, which was before conveniently adapted to those who traveled on horseback or in carriages, became unfit for both. The canals," says he, "occur so frequently and in so many winding directions that to journey on horseback is disagreeable; in carriages impossible. The prince, however, was influenced by a patriotic

motive: before his time those who inhabited the inland parts of the country, at a distance from the river, on the ebbing of the Nile suffered great distress from the want of water, of which they had none but from muddy wells." The Sesostris of the Greek and Roman writers is supposed to have been Rameses II, whose reign of sixty-six years appears to have occupied the latter part of the fourteenth and the earlier part of the thirteenth centuries, B. C.; but it is believed that they also confounded under the same name two kings of the twelfth dynasty who ruled about seven centuries earlier, namely, Sesertesen I and Sesertesen III, the latter of whom is called Sesôstris by Manetho. It is not unlikely that one of these kings, rather than Rameses II, was the author of the system of canals referred to by Herodotus, especially as the celebrated Lake Mœris, one of the greatest of the works connected with the system of irrigation, is satisfactorily shown to have been excavated under Amenemha III, who reigned in the twentieth century before Christ, and is believed to be identical with the Mœris of the Greek historians.*

The importance attached to agriculture by the ancient Egyptians is sufficiently indicated by the construction of such enormous works as those just referred to, for the purpose of facilitating its processes and increasing its products. As early as the days of Abraham their country appears to have been well known to surrounding nations for the regularity and abundance of its food-supply; for when pressed by famine in Canaan the patriarch is represented (Genesis xii) as going to Egypt in quest of subsistence for himself, his numerous dependents, and his flocks and herds. According to the Hebrew version of the Old Testament Scriptures his was about 1920 B. C., and, according to the Septuagint, 2551 B. C. About two centuries later, Jacob, with his household, and probably from one thousand to twelve hundred retainers, resorted to the same source of supplies; and it appears from Genesis xxvi, 2, that Isaac, under stress of famine, was once upon the point of going thither, but was directed elsewhere. Under the despotic rule of the Persians, which commenced about 525 B. C., and, with some interruptions, continued about two centuries, agriculture, like all the other interests of the country, was seriously depressed; but it revived again under the Ptolemies, and, under the Romans, Egypt was regarded as the granary of the empire.

The various operations of agriculture are represented with considerable minuteness in the sculptures and paintings on the walls of tombs, on some of which, dating as far back as the fourth and fifth dynasties, appear the plow and various other implements employed in farming. The first essential in connection with agriculture was to secure to the land the full benefits of the inundation, and great pains was taken to accomplish this end by means of ditches and skillful mechanical appliances, as well as by dikes and dams to retain the water upon the land.

The contrivances for irrigating lands lying above the level of the inundation appear in early times to have been confined to buckets carried by hand, and a simple machine constructed on the principle of the well-sweep, and known in modern Egypt as the shádoof. At a later day a contrivance somewhat similar to the modern chain-pump, though on a larger scale, appears to have been used for the same purpose. After the inundation had subsided the land was plowed, or broken up by the hoe, and sown; goats, and, according to Herodotus, swine, being sometimes driven over the field for the purpose of treading in the seed. The principal

* The prænomen of this king, Ra-en-ma, or Ma-en-ra, is probably the name which the Greeks converted into Mœris.

crop appears to have been wheat,* which, when ripe, was usually cut near the top of the stalk, the ears being carried in nets or baskets, by men or asses, to the thrashing-floor, where the grain was trodden out by oxen or cows. Sometimes, however, the wheat was bound in sheaves. These several processes of plowing, sowing, harvesting, and thrashing in reference to wheat and other kinds of grain, are portrayed in the tombs, in which are also found curious representations of gardens and vineyards. The former were often extensive, and contained tanks for fish, and for the purpose of irrigation. Those represented are doubtless the gardens of the rich, who alone could have had their tombs so elaborately decorated. The proprietors of land are represented as constantly supervising the labor of their workmen, and paying the closest attention to the cultivation of their estates; and Diodorus informs us that agriculture had been carried to a higher degree of perfection by the Egyptians than by any other people. The rare productiveness of their country is demonstrated by the large population it supported, which, according to the historian just named, amounted, in his day, about the commencement of the Christian era, to three millions, and had once been as high as seven millions. There is no doubt that at the time of Diodorus the population of Egypt had, by war and misgovernment, been reduced very far below its ancient limit; and, if we assume that limit to have been the higher number mentioned above, the number of inhabitants to each square mile of cultivable land averaged upward of 650, a population considerably more dense than that of any country in modern Europe.†

The skill of the Egyptians in the mechanical arts is strikingly attested by the remains of their magnificent temples and other specimens of their architecture. In connection with the monumental remains of the fourth dynasty (2440 to 2200 B. C.) are found opaque glass and glazed pottery, or porcelain, the potter's wheel, and the kiln, together with evidences of a general knowledge of metallurgy.‡

Under the fifth dynasty (which commenced simultaneously with the fourth) appear the saw, adze, chisel, lever, balance, and press, and the blow-pipe, used as a bellows. The sculptures exhibit a great variety of

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* It is believed by some writers that the *zea* mentioned by Herodotus as the principal grain of the Egyptians, although usually translated *spelt*, was really a species of bearded wheat.

† According to Colonel Jacotin, one of the best authorities on the subject, the space which the Nile does or can water and fertilize, north of the first cataract, including its own bed, is only 9,582.3936 geographical square miles, or about 12,457 English square miles. The space actually under cultivation was found by M. Estève, according to Colonel Jacotin, to be 5,469.8688 geographical square miles; but the latter gentleman calculates that in ancient times 2,735.0784 more may have been cultivable, making a total of 8,205.9472 geographical, or about 10,666 English square miles, and it is upon this area that the density of population is calculated above.

From a list of all the towns and villages of Egypt, with the extent of cultivated land belonging to each, made about A. D. 1375, Mr. E. W. Lane, in his work on the Modern Egyptians, has calculated the aggregate amount of cultivated land at that time at 5,500 geographical square miles, or about 7,150 English square miles.

‡ The following paragraph bearing on this subject is copied from a recent article in an English scientific journal, contributed by Mr. Charles Vincent:

"In the sepulchers of Thebes may be found delineations of butchers sharpening their knives on round bars of iron attached to their aprons. The blades of the knives are painted blue, which fact proves that they were of steel, for in the tomb of Rameses III this color is used to indicate steel, bronze being represented by red. An English gentleman has recently discovered near the wells of Moses, by the Red Sea, the remains of iron-works so vast that they must have employed thousands of workmen. Near the works are to be found the ruins of a temple and a barrack for the soldiers protecting or keeping in order the workmen. The works are supposed to be at least 3,000 years old."

musical instruments, elegant vases, and articles of household furniture; vessels of metal, alabaster, and other materials; arms and domestic implements, the production of which gives evidence of equal taste and skill; while in weaving, and in the various processes of the manufacture of linen, the Egyptians are said to have excelled.

Diodorus Siculus divided the ancient Egyptians into three classes, as follows: 1. Persons of rank, and priests, who shared between them the chief honors and powers of the state. 2. Soldiers, who were also husbandmen. 3. Artisans and laborers. Herodotus enumerates seven classes, namely, priests, soldiers, herdsmen (of sheep and cattle,) swine-herds, tradesmen, interpreters, and pilots. Plato mentions hunters as a separate class, and some have added fishermen and boatmen. These various occupations are but subdivisions of the third class mentioned by Diodorus, and are comprehended under the general terms "artisans" and "laborers." The impression has commonly prevailed that these classes were castes like those of India, separated from each other, from one generation to another, by a barrier which law and custom forbade any of their members to cross; but the testimony of the monuments, as first pointed out by M. Ampère, shows that this opinion was incorrect. Members of the priestly and military classes not only intermarried, but in some instances performed indifferently the functions of the priest or soldier. That intermarriages between members of the privileged classes and the common people were extremely rare, may naturally be supposed, for this is the case in all countries where privileged classes exist; but there can be no doubt that between most of the different classes of working-people intermarriages were common. Indeed, this is implied in the statement of Herodotus (ii, 47) in reference to swine-herds, whose case he mentions as if it were entirely exceptional. Nor does he say that even they were forbidden to intermarry with members of other classes, but that marriage with them was "studiously avoided," and that they were thus "reduced to the necessity of intermarrying among those of their own profession." This prejudice arose from their connection with an animal regarded as unclean, and for the same reason they were excluded from the temples. But although there were among the Egyptians no castes, properly so called, it was probably the common practice in most occupations for the son to be brought up to the employment pursued by his father, and it also appears that different occupations were held in different degrees of esteem. The swine-herds, as already indicated, stood lowest in the social scale. The herdsmen of sheep and cattle were regarded with dislike, if not with contempt, a fact which Joseph adroitly turned to the advantage of his kinsmen, by using it as a means of securing for them a residence by themselves in the land of Goshen, (Genesis xlvi, 33 and 34.)*

* The antipathy to persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, implied in the statement of Joseph, that every shepherd was "an abomination unto the Egyptians," probably grew out of the invasion of Egypt by a pastoral people, and the establishment therein of the "shepherd-kings." Of these, according to Africanus's version of Manetho, there were three dynasties, the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth, whose rule commenced about 2080 B. C., and lasted somewhat more than five hundred years, during which period, however, there were some contemporary dynasties of native kings. According to Manethó, the first of these three foreign dynasties was Phœnician, while the other two are believed to have included Arabs and Assyrians; and there is reason to believe that between some of those and the kings of the fifteenth dynasty there existed a bitter hostility. The Pharaoh who elevated Joseph to the post of prime minister is believed to have been Assis (or Assa) of the fifteenth dynasty, and being himself one of the shepherd-kings, he naturally would not share, though from policy he might respect, the prejudices of the Egyptians. The later Pharaoh, "who knew not Joseph," and oppressed the Israelites, is supposed to have been of Assyrian origin, and was probably of the sixteenth dynasty.

Agricultural laborers are said to have been a despised class, and boatmen were held in low esteem, while even mechanics were regarded with contempt by the military class, who disdained to follow mechanical pursuits, considering them mean and unmanly.*

The divisions of Egyptian society above mentioned appear to have no relation to the distinction between freemen and slaves. From a remark of Herodotus, that "the Egyptians did not confine the exercise of trades to slaves, as the Spartans did," it may be inferred that persons of this class were employed, to some extent, in the various common occupations, but not exclusively in any. It is probable, however, that slaves were chiefly held by members of the privileged classes, who would be most likely to have the means of purchasing them. It will be recollected that it was a member of the upper class, Potiphar, a captain of the king's guard, who purchased Joseph from the Midianite merchants who carried him into Egypt. It may be remarked here that this transaction affords incidental evidence that at the time when it occurred (about 1800 B. C.) Egypt was known to traders as a market in which slaves were in regular demand. In successful military expeditions immense numbers of captives were often brought back and reduced to slavery; and there are indications in the sculptures of Thebes that slaves sometimes formed a part of the annual tribute paid by conquered nations to the Egyptian kings. The slaves taken in war, and probably also those received as tribute, were sometimes employed in large numbers on the public works; but it is likely that a considerable number of the former class were distributed among the soldiers and military commanders, and that a portion of them were also assigned to the priests, while others were sold under the authority of the government to any private individuals who chose to purchase them. The slaves acquired in these various ways were, of course, of many nationalities, and the representations of them on Egyptian bas-reliefs show that persons of the negro type were included among them. Besides the above mentioned there was another class of involuntary laborers, composed of criminals, a term which probably embraced many who by political or other offenses had incurred the displeasure of the monarch or of the local authorities. The origin of the custom of employing this class upon public works is attributed to Sabacus, the Ethiopian, who invaded Egypt about the middle of the eighth century before Christ. "While he retained his authority," says Herodotus, "he made it a rule not to punish any crime with death, but, according to the magnitude of the offense, he condemned the criminal to raise the ground near the place to which he belonged, by which means the situation of the different cities became more and more elevated." The employment of captives by Sesostris in digging the canals has already been referred to. The labor exacted by the taskmasters of the government in the execution of public works appears usually to have been very severe, the laborers being treated as mere beasts of burden. Those condemned to work in the mines are said to have been driven with blows to continue their labors until they sometimes fell lifeless from exhaustion. The practice of inflicting corporal punishment to hasten the performance of work appears

* Herodotus (ii, 167) states that he had observed the same custom in various parts of Thrace, Scythia, Persia, and Lydia. "It seems, indeed," says he, "to be an established prejudice, even among nations the least refined, to consider mechanics and their descendants in the lowest rank of citizens, and to esteem those as the most noble who were of no profession, annexing the highest degree of honor to the exercise of arms. This idea prevails throughout Greece, but more particularly at Lacedemonia; the Corinthians, however, do not hold mechanics in disesteem."

to have prevailed under the Pharaohs, for we are told (Exodus v, 14) that "the officers of the children of Israel which Pharaoh's taskmasters had set over them were beaten, and demanded, 'Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick, both yesterday and to-day, as heretofore?'" It is not difficult to conceive the hardships to which laborers were sometimes subjected by taskmasters eager to win the favor of a monarch whose vanity and ambition demanded the early completion of a temple, a pyramid, or some other great work, by which he sought to transmit his fame to posterity.

The treatment of slaves by private owners would of course vary according to circumstances and the disposition of the masters. In occasional instances, when recommended by marked capacity and fidelity, they appear to have been assigned to positions of trust and responsibility, as in the case of Joseph, of whom we are told that Potiphar "made him overseer over his house, and all that he had put he into his hand." But such cases, of course, throw no light upon the ordinary treatment of the mass of persons of this class. In agriculture a part of their employment consisted in turning the wheels by means of which water was pumped from the river or canals for the purpose of irrigating the soil; in the mechanical occupations, and in commerce, they doubtless performed much of the heavy and disagreeable work, and in the household, female slaves ground corn in the hand-mills then in use, washed the feet of guests, and performed various menial offices. But in regard to their general condition and treatment little is definitely known. Not the slaves alone, but the entire mass of the laboring people, appear to have been entirely devoid of political power, and to have had scarcely an idea of such a thing as the rights of citizenship. Their demeanor in the presence of their superiors in rank was marked by great humility; and their habit of prostrating themselves before those in authority affords presumptive evidence that the latter possessed, and occasionally exercised, the power of inflicting severe punishment upon the objects of their displeasure. Yet there is reason to believe that the laws of Egypt were characterized by more humanity and a greater regard for justice than those of most other nations of ancient times, not excepting some of the greatest of those states which flourished at a period much later than that to which the larger and more prosperous portion of Egyptian history must be assigned.*

Imprisonment for debt, which has disgraced the codes even of modern nations, was not practiced among the Egyptians; while the murder of a slave, like that of a freeman, was punished with death. In these and other particulars the laws appear to have been framed with more regard to the rights of the poor and humble than might have been expected in a country where this class had so little influence in public affairs. It would appear, however, that at one period, at least, idleness or vagrancy was punished with great severity; for Herodotus mentions a law instituted by Amasis, which required every Egyptian once a year to explain to the chief magistrate of his district the means by which he obtained his subsistence, and states that a failure to comply with this ordinance, or to prove that a livelihood was procured by honest means, was a capital offense.

The political subjection of this class appears to have been founded in their gross superstition, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say

*An indication of the efficiency with which the laws were administered may be seen in the fact, attested by sculptures of a very ancient date, that it was the common practice of persons of all classes to go abroad unarmed.

that it was founded in the general ignorance out of which this superst tion grew. Their belief in a multitude of divinities, of whose will th priests were supposed to be the authorized interpreters, induced the to accord to this class an authority which, at one period of their histor appears to have been paramount in some respects to that of the kin himself, and this authority was probably the original basis of th monarch's power. It is quite possible that on this account the gover ment was milder than if it had been founded purely on military powe It is evident, however, that the military forces of the nation, called in existence, perhaps, to repel invasion or to prosecute foreign wars, so became one of the main supports of the monarchy; and the fidelity these forces to the government, as well as their zeal in the defense the country, was stimulated by especial privileges, of which the mo substantial was the possession of allotments of land, exempt from rent or taxation, which, together with the duty of military service, a pears to have descended from father to son through successive gene tions.*

In its bearing on the economical condition of the working-classes, t subject of land-tenure, incidentally referred to above, is sufficiently i portant to require a passing notice. In Genesis xlvii may be found t well-known scriptural account of Joseph's purchase of the lands of t Egyptians for Pharaoh at the time of the great famine, in consequen of which they had previously exhausted their money and their cat in purchasing from the king the food which he had gathered into t royal store-houses during the seven years of plenty. In permitting th people to continue the occupancy and cultivation of their land; Jose exacted for Pharaoh a fifth part of the produce, and in the twenty-six verse we are told that he "made it a law over the land of Egypt un this day that Pharaoh should have the fifth part." It appears, howeve that the land of the priests was not included in this purchase, for, a cording to verse 22, "the priests had a portion of food assigned them Pharaoh, and did eat their portion which Pharaoh gave them; wher fore they sold not their lands." As near as can be determined this eve occurred about 1865 B. C.†

At a later period the land is found divided between the king, th priests, and the soldiers. According to Herodotus the priests and so diers had each a tract of land, which, expressed in our measuremen would be a little over six acres, free from all taxation. This was pro ably the quantity held by the common soldiers and the lower order priests, for it seems likely that both in the military and priestly pr fessions the quantity of land held varied to some extent with the ran of the holder. Sesostris (which name in this instance probably appli to Rameses II) is represented as having made a regular distribution the lands of Egypt, assigning "to each Egyptian a square piece ground," (Herodotus ii, 109,) and deriving his revenues "from the re which every individual annually paid him." "Whoever was a suffer by the inundation of the Nile was permitted to make the king a quainted with his loss;" and "certain officers were appointed to i

* It appears that Psammetichus, who came to the throne about 664 B. C., after ov throwing a dodecarchy of which he had been a member, commenced the practice employing foreign mercenaries. The native Egyptian troops, being agriculturists peace as well as soldiers in war, had had a strong interest in the safety of the count whose independence did not long survive the general substitution of mercenary f eigners for the native soldiers.

† It will be understood that in respect to the dates of most events of the earlier p tion of Egyptian history, there is great diversity of opinion among chronologists.

quire into the particulars of the injury, that no man might be taxed beyond his ability." This statement probably refers only to that portion of the land which belonged to the king. The privileged tenure of the priests certainly dated much farther back than the time of Rameses II, and the same is probably true in regard to that of the soldiers; and both of these classes were in possession of their lands, as above stated, at a time long after the reign of that monarch. It is quite probable, however, that both before and after that period there were changes of greater or less extent in the distribution of land, both among individuals and classes. Such changes have been common in the history of the world, and would be peculiarly favored in Egypt, by the fact that the whole country had to be resurveyed after each annual inundation, in order to re-establish the boundaries between the different tracts, an operation which would bring the subject of land tenure under the constant attention of the public, and make it a matter of regular supervision on the part of the authorities. Of the importance attached to the division of the soil in Egypt, an indication is found in the fact that the topography of the country formed the theme of one of the sacred books; and it is in the care of the Egyptians in securing exact surveys that the science of geometry is supposed to have had its origin. If Herodotus may be relied on as to the amount of land assigned to the priests and soldiers, and as to the number of the latter, his statements, in conjunction with other data, will afford the basis for an approximate calculation as to the aggregate amount of land held by each class. According to this historian the number of soldiers, when the population of the military nomes was at its maximum, was 410,000; and, taking six acres as the amount assigned to each, the aggregate amount of land held by the military class would be 3,843¾ square miles, or a little over thirty-six per cent. of the entire cultivable area (10,666 square miles) as estimated by Colonel Jacotin. But Diodorus (i, 73) states that the priests held the largest share in the threefold division of the soil; and so great was the number of persons of this class, that at some points in Egyptian history this may well have been true. But, taking as the basis of calculation the ordinary number of priests and soldiers, instead of the maximum number, it seems probable that the division of the land between these two classes and the king was originally such as to give exactly one-third of the total area to each of the three parties, an arrangement which probably remained in force, without any very material variation, for several centuries.*

It is worthy of note in this connection that the maximum number of soldiers, as given by Herodotus, (410,000,) would make the military class, including women, children, and old men, about one-third of the maximum population as given by Diodorus, (7,000,000;) for this supposition gives one soldier to every 5⅔ of the military population, which is a reasonable estimate. The maintaining of so large an army would scarcely have been possible, but for the fact that the soldiers, in times of peace, were husbandmen, and so were, in a great measure, self-supporting.

* Herodotus (ii, 141) states that Sethes, a priest of Vulcan, on attaining the throne, treated the military with great contempt and deprived them of their *arura*, or fields, which, by way of reward, his predecessors had given to each soldier. Chronologically this prince appears to coincide with the Tirhakah of Scripture, whose reign commenced about 723 B. C., but the character ascribed to him hardly corresponds with that of the latter monarch. The statement of Herodotus is chiefly valuable as showing the existence in Egypt of some record or tradition of such an interference on the part of the king with the land of the military class. After the employment of mercenaries became common, the land of the Egyptian soldiers was probably appropriated gradually by the kings, and their descendants put upon the same footing as other cultivators.

The statement that Sesostris, (or Rameses II,) in his distribution of the land, "assigned to each Egyptian a square piece of ground," can hardly be taken as literally true in any case, since a considerable portion of the population must have been engaged in mechanical pursuits; but it seems clear that the soil in the main was divided into small holdings and that *la petite culture* was the prevailing form of the far-famed agriculture of Egypt. The sculptures of a remoter period, however, for example those on the walls of tombs of the fourth dynasty, indicate the conduct of agricultural operations on a scale implying larger proprietorships; and, indeed, it is not improbable that during her long history Egypt passed through some phase of land-tenure bearing more or less resemblance to that which prevailed under the feudal system in Europe. But it is not to be supposed that even under the system of small holdings subsequently established each holder personally cultivated his own land. In this labor slaves were doubtless employed to a large extent, especially by the soldiers and priests; while many of the latter probably rented their land to others, and subsisted, in whole or in part, upon the revenues derived from it in this way.*

The king's portion of the land was probably rented, for the most part, in tracts not larger, and possibly even smaller, than those allotted to the priests and soldiers. The amount of rent exacted undoubtedly varied with the condition of the country, the demands upon the royal exchequer, and the personal character of the monarch. Had the annual charge never exceeded one-fifth of the produce, (at which it is said to have been fixed by Joseph,) the condition of the tenants would have been more favorable than that of tenants in most countries where competition rents are paid to private land-owners; but many of the kings, in order to carry out their own ambitious schemes, extended their exactions to such a degree as barely to leave the cultivators the meanest subsistence.

If the system of land-tenure was such as has been indicated above, there could scarcely have been in Egypt a landed aristocracy. Indeed, there was no hereditary aristocracy whatever, in the ordinary sense of that term. The priests and soldiers were privileged classes, but the majority of these must have been persons of very moderate means, as is implied in the extent of their allotments of land. In both of these classes there were, doubtless, many gradations of rank, to the highest of which, as well as to high government offices, were annexed very large incomes. The power of an Egyptian king to reward a favorite official is illustrated by the honors and emoluments showered upon Joseph. In later times, especially under the Ptolemies, commerce must have been the source of many large private fortunes. But in all periods there appear to have been great inequalities among the people in respect to wealth and social position. The great affluence of a portion of the community, probably a small portion, is indicated by the representations of their furniture, household-utensils, and dress, and by the great quantity of jewels and other objects of embellishment and luxury in use among them, as well as by the magnificent tombs which they prepared for the reception of their remains; while the splendor of the palaces of Thebes, still evident even amid their ruins, sufficiently indicates the magnificence and pomp which surrounded the monarch. The indolence and luxury of the few had their natural counterpart in the arduous toil

* The produce of their land was certainly not their only source of revenue. Herodotus (ii, 37) says that they were not obliged to consume any part of their domestic property, each of them having "a moiety of the sacred viands, ready dressed, assigned him, besides a large and daily allowance of beef and geese."

and poverty of the many. Such was the fertility of the soil, however, that in favorable periods even the poor probably enjoyed a certain rude abundance of coarse food. Of this an incidental evidence is found in the murmurings of the Israelites in the wilderness, for, notwithstanding that the Egyptians had "made their lives bitter with hard bondage in mortar and brick and in all manner of service in the field," (Exodus i, 14,) they sighed for the days when they "sat by the flesh-pots and did eat bread to the full." (Exodus xvi, 3.) But during the period when the population of the country was at or near its maximum, every deficient or excessive inundation must have entailed a deficiency in the food-supply, and the poorer classes must at times have suffered very serious privations from this cause. As to their clothing, it appears to have been of the simplest description, usually consisting of a single garment, a sort of tunic, with a girdle, and the men, especially when engaged in heavy work, frequently went naked. Their dwellings were slight and temporary structures, in marked contrast with the temples and tombs, which seemed to have been built to endure for eternity. The climate, however, was so mild that scant clothing and poor dwellings rarely involved any serious physical discomfort. In respect to education, the Egyptian working-classes appear to have had no advantages. With the great majority of them life was a mere physical existence, more or less painful, and rarely cheered with any hope of amelioration in their condition.

Among the causes of their poverty, one of the most obvious was the support of an immense body of non-producers, particularly the priests, who were more numerous, enjoyed ampler revenues, and exercised greater social and political power in Egypt than anywhere else in the ancient world. Another cause equally conspicuous was the exercise of the arbitrary and irresponsible power of the monarchs in the erection of vast and costly structures, such as temples and pyramids, thus forcibly diverting the labor of the people into unnatural channels, wherein it contributed nothing to their physical comfort, and in no adequate degree promoted even their artistic and esthetic development.

From the account which Herodotus gives of the construction of the great pyramid (which was doubtless the account current among the Egyptians in his day) it would appear that the king arbitrarily impressed the people into his service "Some he compelled," says the historian, "to hew stones in the quarries of the Arabian mountains, and drag them to the banks of the Nile; others were appointed to receive them in vessels, and transport them to a mountain of Libya. For this service a hundred thousand men were employed, who were relieved every three months. Ten years were consumed in the hard labor of forming the road through which these stones were to be drawn. * * * * The pyramid itself was a work of twenty years. Upon the outside were inscribed in Egyptian characters the various sums of money expended in the progress of the work for the radishes, onions, and garlic consumed by the artificers. This, as I well remember, my interpreter informed me, amounted to no less than one thousand six hundred talents, [in round numbers about $1,600,000.] If this be true, how much more must it necessarily have cost for iron tools, food, and clothes for the workmen, particularly when we consider the length of time they were employed in the building itself, adding what was spent in the hewing and conveyance of the stones, and the construction of the subterraneous apartments." Herodotus adds that for the memory of this monarch and his successor (who also built a pyramid) the Egyptians had so extreme an aversion that they were "not very willing to mention their names."

But it was not alone in the erection of such colossal structures as the pyramids that vast amounts of labor were expended. One hundred and twenty thousand men are said to have been employed in hewing the obelisks of Thebes; and Herodotus mentions an edifice formed out of a single immense stone, which appears to have been used as the portico of a temple, the transportation of which from Elephantine to Sais employed two thousand men for three years. Yet this was only one out of many similar works executed by a single king; and there was scarcely a monarch of any note who did not leave numerous monuments of his ambition to perpetuate his fame, or his solicitude to obtain the favor of the gods by erecting costly temples for their worship.

Thus the industrial servitude of the people resulted in a great measure from that absolute political subjection which enabled a monarch to tax them at his own pleasure, or to command their labor in the service of the most grotesque ambition, the most reckless extravagance, or the wildest caprice. Scarcely anything in history could give one a more exalted conception of the economic value of political liberty to the working-classes of modern times than is conveyed by the spectacle of the hardships to which the working-people of Egypt were subjected in consequence of the irresponsible power possessed by their rulers.

LABOR AMONG THE JEWS.

Adjacent to the Egyptians, geographically, and connected with them by strong historical links, were the Jews, or Israelites, who, after their exodus from Egypt, (which probably took place about 1652 B. C.,*) settled in the southern portion of the belt of fertile country which bordered the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Their ancient writings, embraced in the books of the Old Testament, in Josephus, and in the Talmud, and other traditional records, not only throw a comparatively full light upon their own life and history, but incidentally afford many important glimpses at those of the nations by which they were surrounded. In their origin the Israelites were a pastoral people; but during their residence in Egypt many of them must have acquired considerable mechanical and artistic skill, as is indicated in the fact that they built for Pharaoh treasure-cities, (Exodus, i, 11,) and by the works they executed during the journey through the wilderness in the construction of the tabernacle and its elaborate furniture, including the ark, the golden candlesticks, the cherubim of beaten gold, the "curtains of fine-twined linen, and blue and purple and scarlet, the vessels of gold and silver, and the ephod, inlaid with precious stones." During the earlier centuries of their residence in Canaan their frequent wars with the former inhabitants of the country and with the neighboring nations must have been highly unfavorable to their progress in the arts and in mechanical industry; and, moreover, the Philistines, under whose power the Israelites repeatedly fell, appear to have pursued so jealous a policy toward them that in the early portion of the reign of Saul "there was no smith found through all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, 'Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears;' but all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock." (1 Samuel xiii, 19 and 20.) The period of power and independence enjoyed under Saul and under David were favorable to their progress in the industrial arts, and they also profited by their intercourse with the Phœnicians, whose great

* On this subject there is considerable difference of opinion among chronologists.

cities, Tyre and Sidon, were already flourishing places. In the building of the Temple at Jerusalem Solomon appears to have availed himself extensively of the skill of these neighbors, whose workmen were associated with those of the Hebrews* in dressing stones for the foundation of that structure, hewing timber in the mountains of Lebanon, and probably in many other portions of the work.

In his message to Hiram, King of Tyre, asking assistance in this work, Solomon says, "Send me now, therefore, a man cunning to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in iron, and in purple and crimson, and blue, and that can skill to grave with the cunning men that are with me in Judah and in Jerusalem, whom David, my father, did provide." (2 Chronicles, ii, 7.) Hiram complies with this request by sending "a cunning man endued with understanding," whose mother was "of the daughters of Dan, and his father a man of Tyre." Among the works in metal executed by this artificer† was an immense vessel of brass, of which the following account is given in 1 Kings, vii, 23 to 26: "And he made a molten sea, ten cubits from the one brim to the other; it was round all about, and its height was five cubits,‡ and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about. And under the brim of it round about there were knops compassing it, *ten* in a cubit, compassing the sea round about; the knops were cast in two rows when it was cast. It stood upon twelve oxen (three looking toward each of the cardinal points.) * * * And it was a hand-breadth thick, and the brim thereof was wrought like the brim of a cup with flowers of lilies. It contained two thousand baths."§ This and numerous other vessels enumerated in the same chapter, and more or less minutely described, are said to have been "of bright brass," and to have been cast in the plain of Jordan, "in the clay ground between Succoth and Zarthan." Further on are enumerated candlesticks, snuffers, lamps, basins, spoons, censers, and various other articles "of pure gold" which were made as a portion of the furniture of the temple. The making of the various vessels and other articles, some of them cast and others wrought, indicates considerable skill in the various processes of metallurgy; but, as this work was directed by an artificer brought from Tyre expressly for that purpose, it would appear that the knowledge of this art possessed by the Israelites at the time in question was quite limited. It may reasonably be presumed, however, that they profited by the lessons received in the execution of these and other works connected with the temple, and that the erection of this building really inaugurated a new era in the development of the mechanic arts among them.

One thing especially noticeable in connection with the building of the Temple is the manner in which the labor was employed. In the seventeenth and eighteenth verses of the second chapter of second Chronicles, we are told that "Solomon numbered all the strangers that were in the land of Israel, * * * and they were found an hundred and fifty thousand and three thousand and six hundred;" and that of these "he set three score and ten thousand to be bearers of burdens, and four score thousand

* 1 Kings, v, 6, 13, 14, and 18.

† In 1 Kings, vii, 13 and 14, the artificer who executed the works in question is spoken of as Hiram, whose mother was a widow of the tribe of Naphtali, and his father a man of Tyre, a worker in brass. It is probable, however, that this is the same person elsewhere spoken of as the son of a woman of the daughters of Dan, for Dan, the ancient Luz, was a city in Naphtali, these two tribes having probably intermingled to such an extent that the distinction between them was in a measure lost.

‡ The Jewish cubit was equal to about twenty-one inches of our measurement.

§ In 2 Chronicles, iv, 5, its capacity is stated at three thousand baths. The bath was a liquid measure of a fraction more than *10¼ gallons.*

to be hewers in the mountains, and three thousand and six hundred overseers to set the people a work." These strangers were probably descendants of the ancient Canaanites, and as they were a subject people, the King appears to have had no scruple in impressing them into his service. In addition to the "strangers" it appears that Solomon raised thirty thousand men by a levy upon all Israel. These were sent to work in the mountains of Lebanon, "ten thousand a month by courses; a month they were in Lebanon and two months at home." (1 Kings, v, 13 and 14.) The arrangements to secure the aid of Phœnician workmen in cutting timber in Lebanon were made with the King of Tyre, to whom Solomon says, "And unto thee will I give hire for thy servants according to all that thou shall appoint; for thou knowest that there is not among us any that can skill to hew timber like unto the Sidonians." King Hiram promises that his servants shall do as Solomon has desired "concerning timber of cedar and concerning timber of fir;" and he further engages to bring them down from Lebanon unto the sea, "and convey them by sea in floats" to the place that Solomon may appoint; which place appears to have been Joppa. In return for these services he tells Solomon, "Thou shalt accomplish my desire in giving food for my household."

The amount of the supplies which Solomon furnished under this arrangement is stated at twenty thousand measures of wheat and twenty measures of pure oil. (1 Kings v, 6, 8, 9, and 11.)*

It will be observed that the "strangers" impressed by Solomon into his service, as well as the thirty thousand men raised by a "levy" upon all Israel, appear to have been assigned to unskilled labor, and except in the case of Hiram of Tyre, no account is given of the manner in which artisans were obtained for the execution of such work as required a higher degree of mechanical and artistic skill. It is probable, however, that these were mainly free laborers, Jewish and Phœnician, who received regular wages for their services. In later times skilled mechanics were held in high esteem among the Jews, and in some cases, like that of St. Paul, men of learning and of superior talents thought it no dishonor to earn their subsistence by a mechanical occupation. Indeed, the head of every Jewish family was required to have his sons instructed in some trade.

In respect to slavery, the Jews presented no exception to the general practice of the age; but the law, while permitting them to purchase slaves of the heathen around them, or of the strangers sojourning among them, forbade them to reduce a Hebrew to perpetual servitude, except with his own consent in one case mentioned below. In Leviticus, xxv, 39, 40, and 41, it was provided that if a Hebrew were impoverished and sold to another person of his own race, he should not be compelled to serve as a bondservant, but "as a hired servant and as a sojourner," and this only until the year of jubilee, when he should depart, and his children with him, and return to his own family and to the possessions of his fathers. In Exodus, xxi, it was provided that if a Hebrew were purchased as a servant, he should serve six years, and in the seventh year should "go out free for nothing"; that if he were married on coming into servitude, his wife should go out with him; but if his master had given him a wife, and she had borne him sons or daughters, she and her

* This account differs somewhat from that given in 2 Chronicles, ii, 10, in which Solomon is represented as saying to Hiram, "And behold I will give to thy servants, the hewers that cut timber, twenty thousand measures of beaten wheat, and twenty thousand measures of barley, and twenty thousand baths of wine, and twenty thousand baths of oil." The Jewish "measure" was the chœnix, containing nearly a quart.

children should be her master's. If the servant elected to remain in servitude rather than leave his wife and children, his master was to take him before the judges and bring him to the door, or to the door-post, and bore his ear through with an awl, in token of his perpetual servitude. If a man struck a servant so that he died under his hand, it was provided that he "be surely punished;" but if the servant lingered a day or two, the master was not to be punished, the theory being that the servant was "his money." If a man struck out an eye or a tooth of his servant, he was to give him his freedom by way of reparation for the injury. If a servant escaped from his master, he was not to be delivered to him. "He shall dwell with thee," is the command, (Deuteronomy, xxiii, 16,) "even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him." This appears to refer to servants escaping to the Israelites from the countries around them. In reference to the treatment of hired servants, we read (Deuteronomy, xxiv, 14 and 15) "Thou shalt not oppress an hired servant that is poor and needy, whether he be of thy brethren, or of the strangers that are in the land within thy gates. At his day thou shalt give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it; for he is poor and setteth his heart upon it: lest he cry against thee unto the Lord, and it be sin unto thee."

The laws of the Israelites with reference to property exhibit a peculiar regard for the interests of the poor. On taking possession of Canaan they divided the land among them; and although it is not explicitly so stated, the presumption is, that the division was, as nearly as practicable, an equal one, except that Joshua, and probably some other leaders, received shares which were larger than the average allotment. To counteract the tendency of land to accumulate in a few hands, a year of jubilee had been instituted in the law of Moses, which was to occur once in every fifty years, and at this time every man was to return to his possessions.

The land was not to be sold in perpetuity,* but only its usufruct until the year of jubilee. This usufructuary title is clearly indicated in the sixteenth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus, which reads as follows: "According to the multitude of years (until the jubilee) thou shalt increase the price thereof, and according to the fewness of the years thou shalt diminish the price of it; *for according to the number of the years of the fruits doth he sell unto thee.*" If an Israelite were compelled by poverty to sell the land he had inherited, his kinsmen had the right to redeem it for him by simply paying its usufructuary value until the year of jubilee; or if he, himself, were able to do so, he might redeem it upon the same terms; but if neither he, nor his kinsmen for him, could redeem it, he received it back in the year of jubilee.†

A house in a walled city might be redeemed within one year after its sale, but not later; nor was it restored in the jubilee; but houses in the unwalled villages were regarded as the fields of the country; they might be redeemed at any time upon the same terms, and were restored in the year of jubilee. It should be said, too, that this rule applied to the houses of the Levites, even in walled cities, at least in the cities assigned to them; "for the houses of the cities of the Levites were their possession among the children of Israel." (Leviticus, xxv, 33.)

The year of jubilee had the same relation to personal liberty as to

* "The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me."—Leviticus, xxv, 23.

† Idem., verses 25–28. This rule undoubtedly applied also to his children if he himself should die before the jubilee arrived.

possessions.* If a Hebrew, under stress of poverty, sold himself to a rich stranger sojourning in the land of Israel, his near kinsmen might redeem him by paying for the years to elapse before the jubilee; or if able, he might redeem himself upon the same terms; and in the jubilee he went free without redemption. Of course, all contracts, whether for land or services, must have been made with this understanding; so that the law inflicted no injustice upon purchasers. Its effect was to put it out of the power of a man to sell himself, for some present indulgence, into a perpetual servitude which would involve the servitude of his children, or to alienate permanently, for the gratification of his own extravagance or indolence, a title to landed property, in which he could justly have only a life estate; in other words, it put it out of his power to reduce his children to beggary by selling for his own advantage their natural right to a portion of the land which had been given to the nation as their common inheritance.

The following injunctions from the twenty-third and twenty-fourth chapters of Deuteronomy are in keeping with many others that may be found in the laws of Moses and in other portions of the Old Testament: "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother, (*i. e.*, to a Hebrew.) * * * Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury†; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury." * * * "When thou doest lend thy brother anything, thou shalt not go into his house to fetch his pledge. Thou shalt stand abroad, (outside,) and the man to whom thou dost lend shall bring out the pledge abroad unto thee; and if the man be poor, thou shalt not sleep with his pledge. In any case thou shalt deliver him the pledge again when the sun goeth down." * * * "Thou shalt not pervert the judgment of the stranger, nor of the fatherless, nor take a widow's raiment to pledge." * * * "When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field, and hast forgot a sheaf in the field, thou shalt not go again to fetch it; it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow." * * * "When thou beatest thine olive-tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again." * * * "When thou gatherest the grapes of thy vineyard, thou shalt not glean it afterward; *it* shall be for the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow." That these and other humane laws were frequently disregarded, and even flagrantly disobeyed, is evident from the repeated denunciations of the prophets against usury and other oppressive practices. In Nehemiah we read that "there was a great cry of the people, and of their wives, against their brethren, the Jews." Some are represented as saying, "We have mortgaged our lands, vineyards, and houses, that we might buy corn, because of the dearth." Others complained that they had borrowed money upon their lands and vineyards for the king's tribute. "And, lo, we bring into bondage our sons and our daughters to be servants," said they, "and some of our daughters are brought into bondage already; neither is it in our power to redeem them, for other men have our lands and vineyards." Thereupon Nehemiah rebukes "the nobles and the rulers," saying, "Ye exact usury every one of his brother," and calls upon them to restore to their impoverished brethren "their lands, their vineyards, their olive-yards, and their houses," as well as "the hundredth part of the money, and of the corn, the wine and the oil" that they have exacted from them. To this they consent, and he calls the priests to witness their oath that they will do "according to this promise." This appears to have occurred subsequent to

* "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus, xxv, 10.

† All interest was formerly denominated "usury."

445 B. C., when Nehemiah had obtained authority from Artaxerxes to proceed to Judea and rebuild Jerusalem. The captivity of the Jews in Babylon, and the domination of the Persians, Syrians, and Romans must have interfered to a considerable extent with the operation of their own laws; and the oppressive tribute to which they were at times subjected, as well the frequent wars between greater powers in which they were more or less involved, must have reduced them, at times, to a condition of severe suffering.

LABOR IN CHALDEA AND ASSYRIA.

These two countries, the former occupying the lower and the latter the upper portion of the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris with the intermediate region, may be considered as having formed one nation for a period of several centuries, comprising the best known portion of their history. Their people differed in race and language, and the civilization of Chaldea was of much earlier origin than that of Assyria; but of the history of the old Chaldean empire little is known that could throw any light upon the subject of the present inquiry, beyond the bare fact that there existed great cities and other results of an industry that involved mechanical skill of no mean order. After the fall of Assyria under the power of the Medes, Chaldea (sometimes called Babylonia, after the name of its celebrated capital) again flourished for something less than a century as an imperial power; and during this period occurred the reign of the great Nebuchadnezzar of Scripture. In this later period, as also during the period of Assyrian supremacy,* and probably for centuries before that period commenced, Babylon was celebrated for many of the products of its industry, among which may be mentioned textile fabrics of remarkable fineness, and exquisite dye. The city itself, characterized by Isaiah as "the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency," is described as one of whose grandeur the greatest cities of modern Europe give but a faint conception. According to Herodotus, it formed a perfect square, each side of which measured about fifteen miles in length, giving a total area of two hundred and twenty-five square miles. Its walls (according to the same authority) were two hundred cubits, about three hundred feet, in height, and fifty cubits, or seventy-five feet, in width. In them were one hundred massive gates of brass. "Its internal beauty and magnificence," says Herodotus, "exceed whatever has come within my knowledge." The Assyrian capital, Nineveh, was scarcely inferior to Babylon in extent and magnificence; and these were but two out of many great cities, of which the extensive region embraced in Chaldea and Assyria still bears numerous traces. The ruins of ancient palaces and temples, as well as accounts and representations in the inscriptions and sculptures found among such ruins, indicate clearly enough the colossal scale and elaborate ornamentation of those structures. Each king appears to have endeavored to eclipse his predecessors in the number, extent, and magnificence of the architectural works executed during his reign; and many of these works apparently had no other use than to gratify the ambition and vanity of the monarchs. Occasionally, however, other works of a more useful character were undertaken. Thus Sennacherib, besides building himself a splendid palace, covering an area of more than eight acres, at Nineveh, and repairing the ancient residence of the kings at the same place, confined the Tigris to its bed

*A supremacy not without occasional interruptions.

by an embankment of bricks, constructed a number of aqueducts for purpose of bringing good water to the capital, and improved the defe of the latter by erecting towers of vast size at some of the gates. the extent of the burdens imposed upon their subjects by the Assy kings for the gratification of their mania for great buildings, especi those of the class intended as royal residences, an indication is affor in the fact recorded by Essarhaddon, one of the monarchs of this that twenty-two kings, of whom he gives a list, furnished him with terials for his great palace at Nineveh. In the construction of works the Assyrians were accustomed to employ the labor of capt taken in war. Among these the skilled workmen were in reque assist in the ornamentation of shrines and palaces, while the great of the unskilled were employed in quarrying stone, raising mou making bricks, and similar occupations. It has already been st that Sennacherib brought back to Assyria upwards of six hun thousand prisoners in three campaigns, and the number of capt made in other successful expeditions was probably on the same s In the inscription on the Bellino cylinder this king states that he ployed Chaldeans, Aramæans, Armenians, Cilicians, and Quhu (Co in the construction of his great works; and to these may probabl added Egyptians, Ethiopians, Elamites, and Jews. Their work sisted, among other things, in raising the vast mounds upon which portant edifices were to be erected, in the transport and elevatio colossal bulls, in the molding of bricks, the quarrying of stone, erection of walls, the excavation of canals, and the construction of bankments. They worked in gangs, each gang having a costume liar to it, which probably marked the nationality of its members. each of these gangs was placed a number of task-masters, armed staves, who urged on the work with blows, and severely punished neglect or remissness. Assyrian foremen had the general supervi of the works and were intrusted with such portions as required skill or judgment. The captives often worked in fetters, which sometimes supported by a bar fastened to the waist, while somet they consisted merely of shackles.*

The bas-reliefs on the walls of the Assyrian palaces and other p buildings exhibit a minute and rigid adherence to reality, which m them a source of much valuable information as to the life of the pe Rawlinson gives us the following description of a series of sculpture which are minutely represented the several processes connected wit carving and transportation of a colossal bull, "from the first remov the huge stone in its rough state from the quarry to its final eleva on a palace mound as part of the great gateway of a royal reside The sculpture in question is found on the walls of Sennacherib's pa and may doubtless be regarded as a veritable portion of the histo the erection of that or some other structure of that monarch's r "We see," says Rawlinson, "the trackers dragging the rough block, ported on a low flat-bottomed boat, along the course of a river, disp in gangs, and working under task-masters, who use their rods upo slightest provocation. * * We then observe the block transferr land, and carved into the rough semblance of a bull, in which form placed upon a rude sledge and conveyed along level ground by gan laborers, arranged nearly as before, to the foot of the mound at w top it has to be placed. The construction of the mound is most el ately represented. Brick-makers are seen molding the bricks a

* Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies.

base, while workmen with baskets at their backs, full of earth, bricks, stones, or rubbish, toil up the ascent—for the mound is already half raised—and empty their burdens out upon the summit. The bull, still lying on its sledge, is then drawn up an inclined plane to the top by four gangs of laborers, in the presence of the monarch and his attendants. After this the carving is completed, and the colossus, having been raised into an upright position, is conveyed along the surface of the platform to the exact site which it is to occupy."

The absence of labor-saving appliances indicated in the processes represented in this series of sculptures, shows how vast must have been the expenditure of sheer muscular force in the construction of the great buildings of this period. Gangs of laborers take the place of horses to haul the immense stone, not only by water, but also by land; and for the latter portion of the distance a sledge is used instead of a wheeled vehicle. To raise such a structure as Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh, by methods so primitive in their character, must have required a number of workmen which it can be no exaggeration to speak of as a great army. And though this army of laborers may have been composed of captives, the expense of maintaining them while engaged on these unproductive works must have occasioned heavy drafts upon the resources of the Assyrian people, and of the nations under their sway.

The constant and ferocious wars in which the Assyrian kings engaged must have been a source of frightful impoverishment to their own people, and of inconceivable sufferings to the nations against which they waged successful war. It appears to have been their distinct aim in many cases to spread utter ruin and desolation in the countries they had conquered, even to the extent of cutting down the fruit-trees, and thus depriving their victims, as far as possible, of the means of subsistence for the future. According to his own account, as given in one of the inscriptions exhumed at Nineveh, Sennacherib, in the third year of his reign, invaded Chaldea, (which had previously revolted,) and plundered seventy-six large towns, and four hundred and sixty villages; while Sargon, his predecessor, not content with plundering the people he conquered, removed entire populations *en masse* to distant localities.*

It scarcely needs explicit information to convince one that, under such rulers, the condition of the working-classes must have been, in the main, one of extreme wretchedness. Among the Assyrians themselves the ordinary dress of this class and of the common people generally appears to have been a mere plain tunic, with very short sleeves, and confined round the waist by a broad belt or girdle. Nothing was worn by this class either on the head or on the feet. As to their dwellings and fare, these were doubtless in keeping with the scantiness of their apparel.

In agriculture the Assyrians and Chaldeans depended largely upon artificial methods of irrigation; and the elaborate system of canals, reservoirs, conduits, dikes, and pumps, by which they spread the waters of their rivers over the soil, indicates that this branch of industry was carried on with considerable energy and skill. Among a people so warlike as the Assyrians, and especially a people who carried to such an extent as they did the practice of enslaving their prisoners of war, the operations of agriculture, and, indeed, the common and heavy labor in most of their industries, must, to a great extent, have been performed by slaves; but upon this point, as upon most others connected with the daily life of the people, we are obliged to rely mainly upon inference. The important discoveries recently made of inscribed clay tablets and

* This was the king who colonized the cities of Samaria with an alien race.

l monumental stones, coupled with the zealous efforts of mith and other cuneiform scholars, will doubtless develop ıd important facts connected with the history of these ıe condition of their people. It would be interesting to ıe history and condition of the working-classes in Persia, led Assyria and Babylonia as the leading military power : world; in Syria, including Phœnicia, famous for her com- ɔrise, her flourishing colonies, her skillful artisans, and her ·ncy in the spread of letters and the arts of civilization; ıa, and other states of Asia Minor, during the period of lence, as well as in the nations of the farther East. But ılved in an inquiry of such extensive range would be too be undertaken as an incident to a work like this, and it ɔ glance briefly at the more familiar histories of Greece far as they relate to the special subject under considera-

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· nation of antiquity has the modern world been indebted l treasures of such extent and value as those bequeathed ıt Greece. The revival of Greek learning, more perhaps ıer single cause, communicated to European thought impulse which marks the close of the Dark Ages and the ·rn civilization. The thought of Greece has been woven ıure of modern literature; her philosophy furnished to lation its initial stimulus; her institutions have been a ɔ of political instruction; her art has kindled the emula- n artists, and supplied them with their noblest ideals of ıuty. Of her eminence in industrial achievements there ɔle proofs. The remains of her great edifices attest, not us of her artists, but the skill of her artisans, of which lence is also found in the rare excellence and fineness of y of her industrial products. The religion of the Greeks vorable to the diffusion of the artistic spirit through their ıdustries. This was especially noticeable in the working ıs metals, of which immense quantities were used in the images, utensils, and furniture for the temples of the gods. articles of plate of enormous size were manufactured, such vases, or tripods, or salvers, or goblets, of gold or silver, ɔfferings by whole cities or communities to some divinity. ɔ the workmanship was very frequently so elaborate and ɔ be still more costly than the materials. Entire land- ing innumerable figures and objects, were sometimes rep- ıe swell of a vase or goblet. Bacchanalian processions, with whole troops of satyrs and mænades moving along valley, or desert mountain, or rocky shore, at the heels of ıd Dionysos; groups of nereids, nymphs, and tritons, e warm sunshine on the unruffled expanse of ocean; and riages, chariot races, and choruses of youths and virgins gh the mazes of the dance around the altar of Apollo or s also to Hellenic goldsmiths that we are evidently to at- marvelous productions of art reckoned among the most ssions of the Persian kings, such as that vine of gold,

with its vast grape clusters, imitated both in size and color by the most precious gems, which formed a canopy over the royal couch; or that golden platane tree, and other vine, which rising from behind the throne stretched its branches, tendrils, and leaves of gold aloft over the monarch as he sat in state to give audience to his people."*

The washing and plating of the inferior metals with gold and silver were well understood, and there were many ingenious devices for coloring and frosting the surface, and for inlaying and flowering one metal with another. The cutting, engraving, and polishing of precious stones were carried to a high state of perfection by the Greeks, who in these processes appear to have employed all the finer tools in use at the present day, including the diamond point and the lapidary's wheel. It is at least certain that they engraved figures which for beauty and delicacy have never been excelled. There is reason to believe that they were acquainted with the microscope, or at least that they used magnifying glasses of great power, since their engravings were sometimes so fine that the naked eye could not distinguish their lines. Indeed we find mention of burning glasses as early as the age of Socrates, and very powerful lenses have been discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum.

In the earliest ages of Greece the metal used for arms and for tools of various kinds was brass; but iron and steel were in use in the days of Homer, who speaks of axes and other implements made of iron, steeled at the edge, and describes the process of hardening by immersion in cold water. Swords made of steel thus hardened appear to have been extremely brittle, since they are represented as having been frequently shivered to pieces by a blow on a shield or helmet. When greater tenacity was required oil was subsequently used for cooling instead of water. At a later day the manufacture of swords was an object of special attention. They were formed of the finest steel, highly polished and elaborately ornamented. The manufacture of arms and armor of all descriptions was at all times, among the Greeks, one of the most important pursuits, and was carried to a high state of perfection. In the production of cutlery the Delphians appear to have attained celebrity, and that of the Athenians was, undoubtedly, remarkable for its elegance, if not also for its quality.

The workshop and tools of the smith seem to have had a close resemblance to those of the present day. There were the anvil mounted on a high block; the bellows, formed of thin boards, connected by flaps of cowhide, and expelling the air through an iron nozzle; the hammer, the tongs, the vise, and other familiar implements.

The metals used by the Greeks were obtained partly by commerce, partly from their own mines. Those at Laurion, in Attica, were important and extensive, but there is little attainable information as to the methods of mining. It is known, however, that the Athenians used both shafts and adits, and that in chambering they employed much timber. To prevent the falling in of the superincumbent mountain, there were left at intervals vast pillars, the cutting away of which was prohibited on pain of death. Among the Greeks, as well as in our own country at the present day, the miner was exposed to great perils from fire-damp and malaria; at least, this is known to have been the case at Laurion, but whether there were any means of protection against such gases is a matter of uncertainty. The quarrying of marble, granite, freestone, and tufa, for building purposes, was a flourishing industry. The last-mentioned material, in a powdered state, was often used in conjunc-

* St. John: Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece.

tion with clay, in the manufacture of bricks. Great ingenuity was displayed in the manufacture of cement, of which one variety was so durable as frequently to outlast the materials it was used to unite.

The house-painters of Greece appear to have shared in the artistic tendencies which characterized the nation. They were frequently employed in producing upon the polished surface of one stone the colors and veining of another, while frescoing appears to have been considerably practiced in the ornamentation of the interior of private houses as well as of public buildings. The walls of apartments were sometimes covered with historical subjects, landscapes or the figures of animals, and in the later ages ceilings were painted or inlaid with colored stones, so as to imitate the feathers and hues of a peacock's tail.

In house-building timber appears to have been used to a considerable extent, thus bringing into prominence the trade of the carpenter, whose tools comprised most of those used by the carpenters of the present day, such as saws of various sizes, the plane, the ax, the chisel, the square, the auger, the gimlet, the compass, and various other articles. The timber employed in the construction of houses appears to have been regulated by law, and comprised a number of varieties, such as the silver fir, the elm, cypress, cedar and juniper, the Arcadian and Idæan yew, the Euboean walnut, and the beech.

The descriptions of the household furniture in use among wealthy Greeks prove that the trade of the cabinet-maker must have been carried to a high state of perfection, while the craft of the turner yielded them many articles of great elegance. The manufacture of musical instruments was another industry in which the Greeks excelled.

The potters of Greece, especially those of Athens, Rhodes, and Samos, were famous for the beauty and excellence of their productions. The earthenware made at Kolias in Attica from the clay found at that place, and richly painted with figures in minium, appears to have been the most beautiful known to the ancient world. Great skill and taste were displayed in the production of vases, whose light and graceful contour, as well as the exquisite beauty of their decorations, showed that the Grecian potters had cultivated to a high degree the art of design, in which the natural artistic aptitude of the race found fitting opportunities for its development. Among the figures usually painted on such articles were representations of the gods or genii, wreaths of oak leaves and garlands and festoons of flowers. The manufacture of lamps was an important branch of the business of the potter, who also produced artificial representations of fruits, and images of gods, men or animals, which were sold about the streets as plaster of Paris images sometimes are at the present day. An idea of the prices of these images is obtained from the fact that a figure of Eros sold for a drachma, or about 19 cents.

The manufacture of glass was carried to a high degree of perfection by the ancients, who were familiar with the processes of blowing, cutting, engraving, and staining it. In the latter process they could imitate the colors and the brilliancy of the most precious gems, from the ruby and the amethyst, to the turquoise and the beryl.

Of this material, it is said, they also fashioned "jars, bowls, and vases, exhibiting all the various hues of the peacock's train, which like shot silks and the breast of the dove, displayed fresh tints in every different light—fading, quivering, and melting into each other as the eye changed its point of view."

In the quality of their textile fabrics the Greeks, as well as various other nations of antiquity, appear to have been fully equal to the manufacturers of modern times; but owing to the absence of labor-saving

machinery these fabrics, especially the finer ones, could only be produced in comparatively insignificant quantities, and the clothing worn by the masses of the people was not to be compared with that which they are able to wear at the present day.

To the Greeks is attributed the invention of the upright and horizontal loom, though these appliances were probably improvements upon somewhat ruder machines used elsewhere for the same purpose. The Achæan city of Patræ was celebrated for the fineness of its fabrics, the spinning and weaving of which appear to have been chiefly carried on by the women, who in that city were twice as numerous as the men. The supply of flax used in the finer linens manufactured there was obtained from the plains of Elis, where the plant attained a perfection which made it, in respect to fineness, the rival of the best grown in India, and for whiteness its superior. The finest linens made from it were considered worth their weight in gold. The island of Amorgos was also celebrated for a species of fine flax, cultivated there, as well as for the exquisite texture and beautiful purple dye of the linens which the inhabitants of the island manufactured therefrom. Very superior cloths were also manufactured from hemp, and a variety of garments, including a sort of mantle for ladies, were made of hair, either woven or plaited. The rearing of silk-worms and the weaving of silk were practiced at an early age in the island of Cos, the fabrics of which were universally admired. Their fineness and transparency were such as to allow the entire form and color of the body to be distinguished through them. The silk-worms of Cos were fed on the leaves of the pine, ash, and oak, and the silk obtained from them was quite different from that produced by worms fed on the leaves of the mulberry. Another kind of silk was procured from the floss-like beard of the pinna marina, or silk-worm of the sea, which was found on the coasts of Asia Minor, Sicily, and the Balearic Isles.

In the manufacture of carpets the Greeks displayed their usual taste and skill, both in respect to their quality and the elegance of their patterns, in which were represented trees, flowers, the figures of animals, and other objects.

The trade of the shoe-maker appears to have been a thriving one at every period of Grecian history, and the work-shops of this class of artisans were neatly furnished, their lasts, paste-pots, pincers, awls, and other implements being kept in a sort of cabinet, sometimes furnished with double folding-doors and four or five deep shelves, and extremely elegant in form.

In the art of dyeing the Greeks not merely equaled, but probably excelled, the people of the present age. Their purple, a color also produced with great success by the Phœnicians and other ancient peoples, was often spoken of by Greek and Roman authors with an admiration bordering on rapture. This dye was obtained from several kinds of shell-fish found in the Mediterranean, the best being those taken near the island on which was built New Tyre. According to Aristotle there were several varieties of the purple fish, varying in size as well as in the color of the liquid they produced. This liquid was contained in a white vein about the neck, the only part of the fish that was of any value. The coloring matter having been carefully collected and macerated in salt for three days, was then mixed with a certain quantity of water, and boiled for ten days in leaden boilers over a slow fire, when the wool, previously well washed, was dipped in the dye and left to soak for five hours. It was then taken out to be dried and carded, after which it was thrown back in the dye and left there until it absorbed the

whole of the liquid. Several varieties of the fish were usually mixed together, differences of shade being obtained by altering the proportions, as well as by the introduction of other ingredients, among which was a kind of moss, found in abundance on the rocky shores of Crete. Three distinct colors seem to have been included under the general name of purple, viz, a deep violet, with a black or dusky tinge, which was the amethystine shade which Pliny describes as so magnificent; the purple of Tyre and Tarentum, which was of a deep scarlet or crimson; and a tint resembling the dark blue of the Mediterranean Sea, when it begins to be ruffled by the winds.

A brilliant scarlet dye, which was greatly admired, was made of kernes, or cochineal. This was found in various parts of Greece, and appears to have been in use there from the remotest antiquity. Many other colors were produced in great perfection by the Greek dyers, such as bright flame and saffron color; pink, green, and russet gray; deep and sky blue, produced by woad, and red produced by madder.

In respect to the number of persons employed, and the value of their products, the fisheries of Greece ranked among the most important of her industries, while their effect in training a skilled and hardy race of seamen contributed greatly to the superiority of the Greeks in naval warfare.

The importance of agriculture, and the high esteem in which it was held among the Greeks, will give interest to a few particulars in regard to it. In Attica many of the owners of estates resided in the city, but rode out to their farms every day to superintend the labors of their workmen, who were usually slaves. Agricultural labor commenced with daylight. The meals were generally cooked and eaten in the open air, and the labor was often carried on amid rustic songs, especially during the harvest and the vintage, which were seasons of universal rejoicing, and were followed by joyous festivities in honor of the rural gods.

In order to procure the necessary implements and utensils of the farm at a cheap rate, smiths, carpenters, and potters were kept upon the land, or in its immediate neighborhood, by which means the master avoided the necessity of sending the farm-servants too frequently to the neighboring town, where they were supposed to be liable to contract bad habits. Wagons, carts, plows, and harrows were, therefore, constructed on the farm. Among other implements used by the Greek farmers may be mentioned winnowing-fans, scythes, sickles, pruning-hooks, fern or bracken scythes, hand-saws, (used in pruning or grafting,) spades, shovels, rakes, pick-axes, hoes, mattocks, and grubbing-axes. When engaged in cutting down thickets, or clearing away underbrush, the rustics wore hooded skin cloaks, leather gaiters, and long leather gloves or mittens. In choosing a plowman it was customary to take care that he should be tall and muscular, in order that he might be able to thrust the share deeper into the ground, and wield it with greater facility. It was also preferred that he should not be under forty years of age, since it was desired that he should be very steady and attentive to his work. When in particular haste to complete his task, the plowman often carried a long loaf under his arm, which, like the French peasants, he ate as he went along. In breaking sod oxen were commonly employed, but in other plowing the preference was given to mules.

In Athens it was the custom for such persons as desired employment in harvesting to range themselves in bands in the Agora, or market-place, whither the farmers resorted to secure such help as they needed for the busy harvest season. Arrived in the field with sickle in hand, it

was common for the reapers to commence at opposite ends of the piece of grain to be cut, the members of each party striving to reach the middle of the field before their rivals. On other occasions they took advantage of the wind, moving in the same direction with it, and thus having the straw conveniently bent to their hand. In many parts of Greece the women joined in this labor, though the custom was not general. In cutting wheat the sickle appears to have been always used, but barley and other inferior grains were usually cut with the scythe. There were a variety of ways of separating the grain from the straw, of which the most common appears to have been to arrange the sheaves in a circular form to be trampled by oxen, horses, or mules, whose movements were directed by a driver standing in the center. A species of harrow, or toothed sledge, was sometimes used for the same purpose, and the flail was occasionally employed, especially in the case of grain which was laid up in the barn to be thrashed during the winter.

After these brief notices of a few of the leading industries pursued among the Greeks, it may not be amiss to reproduce an alphabetical enumeration of occupations which is given by Fosbroke in his "Treatise on the Arts, Manufactures, Manners, and Institutions of the Greeks and Romans." Omitting a few unimportant details, the list is as follows: Bottle-makers, (or makers of leathern bottles;) bankers, (money changers or usurers;) barbers, some of them females, and barber-surgeons; basket-makers, blacksmiths and brasiers, butchers, of whom there appear to have been none at the time of the Trojan war, since the heroes of Homer are represented as cutting up their own meat; capon cutters, carpenters, and cooks—the latter being men, who were sometimes hired by the day at a high price; coppersmiths, cotton manufacturers and dealers in cotton goods, couriers, dyers, enamelers, factors, farmers, felt-makers, fishermen, fish-mongers, flax-dressers, founders, fresco-painters, fullers, gilders, glass-manufacturers and globe-makers, the globes being made of glass; glue-makers, goldsmiths, and gardeners, the latter understanding the art of grafting; grooms, hair-cloth manufacturers, horse-breakers, joiners, market-clerks, (who attended to the weights, measures, and qualities of the goods,) midwives, mountebanks, oilmen, painters, paper and parchment makers, pastry-cooks, perfumers, pilots, (a profession held in high esteem,) porters, potters, poulterers, prison-keepers, quack doctors, readers, (whose office was to read to their masters during dinner, at night when they could not sleep, and at other times,) shepherds, tanners, tutors, watchmen upon towers, wax-chandlers, and weavers.

In respect to the condition and mode of life of the people by whose labor the various industries were carried on, the information afforded by the ancient writers is comparatively scanty. There were doubtless many freemen of the poorer class who worked with their own hands in carrying on mechanical and other industries in a small way on their own account, as did the spinners and weavers of Lancashire, England, and the shoe-makers of Massachusetts, before the application of machinery to their respective industries. In the agricultural districts there were also peasants, such as the Thetes of Attica, who cultivated small tracts of land, for the use of which they paid the proprietors a share—according to Bœck, one-sixth—of the produce. These peasants, as well as many of those who carried on small mechanical industries on their own account, probably often worked for wages. Indeed, the Thetes are sometimes referred to as a class of hired laborers. In many cities, and especially in Athens, there were a considerable number of resident aliens who worked for hire, chiefly perhaps in the mechanical trades;

and after the Peloponnesian war Athenian citizens who had previously enjoyed comparative affluence were obliged to support themselves by working at any sort of manual labor for daily wages.

It appears to have been a special object of the polity of Solon, whose archonship commenced in 594 B. C., to increase the number of artisans and the amount of the manufactures of Athens. For this purpose he prohibited the exportation of any of the products of the soil, with the single exception of olive oil, which was extremely plentiful. He also forbade the granting of citizenship to immigrants unless they had forever abandoned their former abodes, and came to Athens for the purpose of carrying on some industrial occupation. The senate of Areopagus was directed to keep watch over the lives of citizens generally, and punish all who had no regular occupation to support them; and if a son had not been taught some art or profession by his father the laws of Solon relieved him from the obligation of supporting that father in his old age. It was the wish of this lawgiver that the exports of Athens should consist of the products of artisan labor rather than the produce of the land. This policy probably had much influence in promoting the success of Athens in manufactures and increasing the number of her free artisans.

Respecting the rates of wages it is necessary to depend mainly upon occasional indications, such as the incidental mention of wages paid in particular occupations. Lucian states that in the age of Timon (about 420 B. C.) the daily wages for garden or field labor was 4 oboli, or about 13 cents; but Bœck appears to think it probable that this author refers to earlier what really belongs to later times. The same sum is mentioned by Aristophanes as the wages of a porter, and also as that of a day-laborer, who carried manure. The philosophers Menedemus and Asclepiades are said to have earned 2 drachmas (about 39 cents) a night by grinding corn in a mill; but this appears to be quite an exceptional rate of pay. The crew of the Paralos, one of the two sacred triremes belonging to the Athenian state, always received 4 oboli (13 cents) a day, although this vessel was usually kept in port. It may be remarked that the members of the crew were all freemen. The pay of the soldiers varied between 2 oboli and 2 drachmas a day, but the larger amount included the allowance for subsistence to a hoplite (a heavy armed soldier) and his attendant. The pay of a hoplite was never less than 2 oboli per diem, with an equal amount for subsistence. This was the customary rate in the time of Demosthenes, who calculates the cost of the subsistence of a hoplite at 10 drachmas, (60 oboli,) and that of a cavalryman at 30 drachmas (about $5.85) a month. At the beginning of the Peloponnesian war each of the hoplites engaged in the siege of Potidœa received 2 drachmas a day for himself and his attendant; and the same pay is mentioned by Aristophanes as having been asked by certain Thracian mercenaries, subsistence in each case being included in the sum named. The troops of the Athenian army operating in Sicily received 1 drachma a day, of which one-half was for subsistence, and the archers who formed the civic guard of Athens were paid at the same rate. After the destruction of Mantinea, the cities in alliance with Sparta furnished money in lieu of troops at the rate of 3 Eginetan oboli* per diem for each foot-soldier, and 12 for each cavalryman. From the instances given it will be seen that the pay of the cavalry was twice, thrice, or even four times as much as that of the infantry. Among the Athenians it was usually three times as high, and the same rule held good among the Romans.

It is said that a soldier could maintain himself sufficiently well for 2 or 3 oboli (6½ to 9¾ cents) a day, especially as living in many places

* Three Egineton oboli were worth 5 Attic oboli.

where he had to serve was much cheaper than in Athens. The allowance for subsistence was usually equal to the pay. Out of the latter the soldier had to provide clothing and arms, and after doing this he commonly had a surplus left, which, when opportunity favored him, he frequently augmented by plunder. In this way a soldier would often amass quite a little fortune. Theopompus says that with a daily pay of 2 oboli a soldier could maintain a wife, and that with 4 oboli his fortune was complete, by which he evidently means so much pay independent of the allowance for subsistence.

The earnings of professional men, including musicians and actors, in Athens were, at least in some instances, very large. The celebrated physician, Democedes of Croton, being invited to Athens, received from the state a salary of 100 minas, or a little less than $2,000 in gold, which for that age (540 B. C.) was a large amount. Flute-players sometime obtained almost incredible prices for their services, and distinguished actors equally large amounts. Thus Palus, or Aristodemus, is said to have earned a talent (nearly $1,200 in gold) in one or two days. The teachers of philosophy and rhetoric, or sophists, were also a well-paid class. Protagoras, of Abdera, the first who taught for money, charged a pupil 100 minas for his complete course of instruction, and Georgias exacted the same amount; but in later times, when the number of these teachers had multiplied, the rates of tuition were considerably reduced.

The cost of the necessaries of life in ancient Greece was comparatively low, especially in the early period of Grecian history. In the time of Solon, (that is in the early part of the sixth century before the commencement of the Christian era,) the medimnus of grain (about a bushel and a half) was sold at Athens for a drachma, or about 19 cents. From that time to the time of Demosthenes there was a gradual rise in breadstuffs, as well as in most other commodities. In the days of Socrates barley-meal was worth an obolus for 4 chœnices, or 2 drachmas the medimnus. Diogenes, the cynic, mentions about the same rate as having prevailed in his day, though, in the opinion of Bœck, this could only have been true in regard to the years when the price was lowest. The author just named infers from a passage in Aristophanes that about the ninety-sixth and ninety-seventh Olympiads (396–392 B. C.) wheat was worth about 3 drachmas a medimnus, which corresponds very well with the price of barley as just quoted; but in the time of Demosthenes, at least during periods of scarcity, 5 drachmas the medimnus, or about 65 cents a bushel for wheat, was considered a moderate price. Even barley must have sold as high as 6 drachmas the medimnus for a considerable period, as 18 drachmas, an extravagantly high rate, are referred to in the speech against Phœnippus, as being three times the former price. In other Grecian states the prices do not appear to have differed very much from those which prevailed at Athens. For example, it is stated in the second book of the *Œconomics*, attributed to Aristotle, that barley-meal at Lampsacus sold at 4 drachmas the medimnus, or about 52 cents a bushel; but that the state on one occasion fixed the price at 6 drachmas, in order to make a profit on the difference. During the siege of Athens by Sulla wheat was sold as high as 1,000 drachmas the medimnus, the inhabitants being reduced to the necessity of subsisting on shoes and leathern bottles. The price of bread among the Greeks appears to be unknown. Indeed, it is probable that this commodity was usually, if not always, made at home by the women of the family or the female slaves; for though Greece, or at least Athens,

was noted for the excellence of her bread, it is not clear that there were any professional bakers who manufactured that commodity for sale.

In early times the price of meat in Greece must have been very low, as in the days of Solon an ox, probably one selected for a sacrifice, was sold at Athens for 5 drachmas, or about 97½ cents. A sheep at the same period was worth only a drachma, or about 19½ cents. During the Peloponnesian war, a sucking-pig sold at Athens for 3 drachmas, or about 58½ cents. A small sheep selected for a sacrifice is estimated in Menander at 10 drachmas, or about $1.95; and in one instance a lot of fifty-five sheep seem to have been estimated at a value of 1,000 drachmas, or about $3.90 per capita. If these two rates be assumed to indicate that the price of sheep in the flourishing period of Athens ranged from 10 to 20 drachmas, the price of oxen may be supposed to have ranged from 50 to 100 drachmas, or from $9.75 to $19.50.

The price of wine in Greece was extremely low. At Athens common wine sold at 4 drachmas the metretes, which is at the rate of about 7½ cents a gallon; and an agreement is mentioned in Demosthenes in which 3,000 casks of Mendæan wine supposed to have contained a metretes each were valued at 6,000 drachmas, or at the rate of only 2 drachmas the metretes, which is less than 4 cents a gallon; yet Mendæan wine (of which, however, there may have been various qualities) was used by the Macedonians in their most sumptuous entertainments. But even in those days some wines were quite expensive. Thus the Chian wine, in the days of Socrates, sold for a mina the metretes, or nearly $2 a gallon.

At Athens, and probably in most of the Greek cities, fish, especially the smaller kinds, were abundant and very cheap, and were a favorite article of food. Of aphuas, which were very small, a great quantity could be bought for an obolus, or 3¼ cents. The larger varieties brought a better price, and such as were scarce and were sought for by the rich as delicacies were quite high. Thus a copaic eel in the time of Aristophanes cost 3 drachmas, or about 58½ cents. At Athens salted provisions, more particularly fish, were imported in large quantities, and could be bought cheap, but they were chiefly consumed by the poorer people of the country. Vegetables, such as cabbage, are said to have been cheap. A chœnix of olives, about a quart, sold for a quarter obolus, or ¾ of a cent. The best honey cost as much as 5 drachmas the cotyla, or nearly a dollar a pint, probably an exceptional price. The warm beverage which the ancients used instead of tea cost a chalcus, or ⅛ of an obolus a cup, and a piece of dressed meat, prepared for eating, could be bought, according to Aristophanes, for half an obolus.

Judging by the price of houses, rents among the Greeks must have been quite moderate. The orator Isæus mentions a small house, the value of which he estimates at 3 minas, or about $59; another at Eleusis worth 5 minas, (about $97,) and a dwelling-house at Athens worth 13 minas, or somewhat over $250. Demosthenes mentions a house belonging to poor people, which was pledged for 10 minas, ($194,) and a lodging-house in the country valued at 16 minas, or about $311. A house behind the Acropolis at Athens was valued at 20 minas, and others respectively worth 30, 44, 50, 100, and 120 minas are mentioned by various writers. The mina being equal to about $19.44, gold, the reader can easily reduce these amounts to their equivalents in United States money. The highest price mentioned is only $2,332.80; but as the Greek writers only mention the value of houses in an incidental way, it would not by any means be safe to infer that this sum was really the price of a house of the most expensive class. It is well

known that the Athenian houses generally were of a very inferior kind, as might naturally be inferred from their values as given above. The only precise statement on the subject of house-rent occurs in Isæus, according to whom a house at Melite worth 30 minas, and one at Eleusis worth 5 minas, together produced 3 minas a year, or $8\frac{4}{7}$ per cent.; but, in the opinion of Bœck, this must have been below the general average, as it is considerably below the ordinary rate of interest.

In this connection it may not be amiss to refer to the value of land, which in Attica is estimated by Bœck at 50 drachmas the plethron, or about $43 an acre. But of course prices must have varied greatly according to locality, and must also have undergone frequent changes in the course of history, increasing with prosperity and a rapid increase of population, and diminishing when war depopulated the country, or rendered the operations of agriculture insecure.

Fuel in Athens appears to have commanded a comparatively high price, 2 drachmas, or 39 cents, being in one case mentioned as the ordinary price of such a load of wood as could be brought into the city on the back of an ass. Charcoal was extensively used, and being lighter than wood, would cost proportionately less for transportation.

Of the price of clothing only an imperfect idea can be obtained. Socrates, according to Plutarch, considered an exomis cheap at 10 drachmas, or $1.95. This was an upper garment worn by the common people, and had only one sleeve, the arm on the other side being left bare. The same philosopher mentions purple as selling at Athens for 3 minas, or a little less than $60, and by this he is supposed to have meant an expensive upper garment of that color. Garments made of the byssus, which grew in Achaia, were sold for their weight in gold. A pair of Sicyonic women's shoes could be bought for 2 drachmas, or 39 cents. Eight drachmas, or $1.56, is once mentioned as the price of a pair of men's shoes; but this is supposed to refer to some ornamental kind much dearer than those commonly in use.

In regard to the aggregate cost of living, Bœck estimates that at Athens the poorest family, comprising as many as four free adults, if they did not live on bread and water, must have spent, upon an average, from 390 to 400 drachmas, or from $77 to $79 a year; and he thinks that "if, in the time of Socrates, four persons could live upon 440 drachmas a year, they must have passed a very wretched existence." Elsewhere he says that "in the flourishing times of the state one person could live but moderately upon 2 or even 3 oboli a day;" so that a workingman, who had to support a family on 4 oboli a day, must have earned but a scanty subsistence. Allowing two hundred and fifty working-days to the year, 4 oboli a day would amount to only $166\frac{2}{3}$ drachmas a year, which is less than half the sum which Boeck thinks necessary even to "a very wretched existence."*

But the number of wage-laborers in Greece was comparatively small, a great majority of the working people being in the condition of slaves or serfs. In war the life of the prisoner was considered as forfeited, and if the captor spared him it was usually to devote him to a life of servitude, a fate which often befell persons who, in their own country,

* In this connection it may not be amiss to notice the conclusion of the able French author, Dureau de la Malle, who, after a review of the prices of commodities, the rates of wages, and the pay of troops in Greece and in Asia, remarks that the value of the precious metals in ancient times, as compared with military service, labor, and subsistence, was much smaller than has generally been supposed. "For example," says he, "the 3 oboli allowed for the subsistence of a hoplite are within 4 centimes (four-fifths of a cent) of the amount now allowed for the subsistence of a terrace-maker, a mason, or a carpenter in two-thirds of the departments of France."

had occupied stations of honor and influence. Many persons were also sold into slavery by kidnappers, who practiced their nefarious trade along the shores of the Mediterranean, as similar miscreants in modern times have done on certain portions of the African coast. As luxury increased among the Greeks the demand for slaves was such that a regular commerce in these unfortunate beings was kept up, the enterprise of the slave-traders leading them to distant parts, particularly to the southern shores of the Black Sea, where slaves could be had in great numbers. The first Greeks who engaged in this trade are said to have been the Chians, who also pursued the infamous business of making eunuchs for the eastern market. A just retribution ultimately fell upon them, when Mithridates, of Cappadocia, having conquered the island, delivered them up to their own slaves to be carried away captive into Colchis.

In Sparta the Helots outnumbered the citizens by about five to one, and Bœck estimates the ratio of slaves to citizens in Attica at very nearly four to one.*

According to an enumeration made during the archonship of Demetrius Phalerus, about 309 B. C., there were 21,000 citizens, 10,000 resident aliens, and 400,000 slaves. Bœck, however, supposes, apparently with very good reason, that this number of slaves includes women and children, whereas the number of citizens and of resident aliens includes only adult males. "This number of slaves," says the author just cited, "cannot appear too large, if the political circumstances of Attica are taken into consideration. Even among the poorer citizens it was common to have a slave for the care of household affairs. In every moderate establishment many were employed, such as grinders, bakers, cooks, tailors, errand-boys, or to accompany the master and mistress, who seldom went out without an attendant. Any one who was expensive and wished to attract attention took perhaps three attendants with him. We even hear of philosophers who kept ten slaves. Slaves were also let out as hired servants. They performed all the labor connected with the care of cattle and agriculture; they were employed in the working of the mines and furnaces; all manual labor and the lower branches of trade were in a great measure carried on by them; large gangs were employed in the numerous workshops for which Athens was celebrated; and a considerable number labored in merchant-vessels and in the fleet. Not to enumerate many instances of persons who had a smaller number of slaves, Timarchus kept in his workshop 11 or 12; Demosthenes' father 52 or 53, besides the female slaves in his house, and Lysias and Polemarchus, 120 each. Plato expressly remarks that the free inhabitants had frequently 50 slaves, and the rich even more. Philemonides had 300, Hipponicus 600, and Nicias 1,000 slaves in the mines alone. These facts prove the existence of an immense number of slaves."

It is stated by Timæus that Corinth once had 460,000 slaves, and Aristotle is authority for the assertion that the small island of Ægina had contained as many as 475,000. That the Corinthians really possessed a very large number of slaves is indicated by the fact that they were sarcastically called "chœnix-measurers"—an appellation based on the common practice of measuring out grain to the slaves by the chœnix, which contained a fraction less than one quart.

Among the Locrians and Phocians it is said slavery did not exist in early times, but at a later day Mnason, a Phocian, and a friend of Aristotle, is reported as having purchased a thousand slaves for his own

* Public Economy of Athens, book i, chap. vii., p. 36.

service. His course, however, did not meet the approbation of his countrymen, who accused him of lavishing upon his slaves what would have supported an equal number of free persons.

In Sparta the citizens were forbidden to practice any trade, and, indeed, the discipline imposed by the laws of Lycurgus would have left them little time for any other occupation had they been permitted to follow it. There were, however, several classes of free inhabitants who could carry on commerce or industry, but the agricultural labor in the country throughout Laconia, as well as the menial service in the households of the city of Sparta, was left to the Helots, whose ancestors were probably Achaian Greeks who occupied the Laconian territory previous to its conquest by the Spartans, by whom they were reduced to servitude.

The following sketch of this class is taken from Grote's History of Greece:

The Helots of Laconia were coloni, or serfs, bound to the soil, who tilled it for the benefit of the Spartan proprietors certainly—probably of Periœki* proprietors also. They were the rustic population of the country, who dwelt not in towns, but either in small villages or in detached farms, both in the district immediately surrounding Sparta, and around the Periœkic Laconian towns also. Of course, there were also Helots who lived in Sparta and other towns, and did the work of domestic slaves, but such was not the general character of the class. We cannot doubt that the Dorian conquest of Sparta found this class in the condition of villagers and detached rustics; but whether they were dependent upon pre-existing achæan proprietors, or independent, like much of the Arcadian village population, is a question which we cannot answer. * * *

The distinction between a town and a village population seems the main ground of the different treatment of Helots and Periœki in Laconia. A considerable proportion of the Helots were of genuine Dorian race, being the Dorian-Messenians, west of Mount Taygetus, subsequently conquered and aggregated to this class of dependent cultivators, who, as a class, must have begun to exist from the very first establishment of the invading Dorians in the district around Sparta. * * * * * *

The Helots lived in the rural villages as *adscripti glebæ*, cultivating their lands, and paying over their rent to the master at Sparta, but enjoying their homes, wives, families, and mutual neighborly feelings apart from the master's view. They were never sold out of the country, and probably never sold at all; belonging not so much to the master as to the state, which constantly called upon them for military service, and recompensed their bravery or activity with a grant of freedom. Meno, the Thessalian of Pharsalus, took out three hundred Penestæ of his own to aid the Athenians against Amphipolis. These Thessalian Penestæ were in many points analogous to the Helots, but no individual Spartan possessed the like power over the latter. The Helots were thus a part of the state, having their domestic and social sympathies developed, a certain power of acquiring property,† and the consciousness of Grecian lineage and dialect—points of marked superiority over the foreigners who formed the slave population of Athens or Chios. They seem to have been no way inferior to any village population of Greece; while the Grecian observer sympathized with them more strongly than with the bought slaves of other states; not to mention that their homogeneous aspect, their numbers, and their employment in military service, rendered them more conspicuous to the eye.

The service in the Spartan house was all performed by members of the Helot class; for there seem to have been few, if any, other slaves in the country. The various anecdotes which are told respecting their treatment at Sparta, betoken less of cruelty than of ostentatious scorn,‡ a sentiment which we are no way surprised to discover among the citizens at the mess-table. * * * * * * * * *

The well-known hatred and fear entertained by the Spartans towards their Helots, has probably colored Plutarch's description of the Krypteia, so as to exaggerate those unpunished murders which occasionally happened into a constant phenomenon with

* "Periœki" literally means "dwellers around," and appears to have been used to designate the free proprietors residing in the Laconian towns outside of the city of Sparta.

† Kleomenes the Third offered manumission to every Helot who could pay down five Attic minæ; he was in great immediate want of money, and he raised by this means five hundred talents. Six thousand Helots must have been in a condition to find five minæ each, which was a very considerable sum.

‡ Such is the statement, that Helots were compelled to appear in a state of drunkenness in order to excite in the youths a sentiment of repugnance against intoxication.

express design. A similiar deduction is to be made from the statement of Myrôn of Priêne, who alleged that they were beaten every year without any special fault, in order to put them in mind of their slavery; and that those Helots whose superior beauty or stature placed them above the visible stamp of their condition, were put to death; while such masters as neglected to keep down the spirit of their vigorous Helots were punished. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The manumitted Helots did not pass into the class of Periœki—for this purpose a special grant of the freedom of some Periœkic township would probably be required—but constituted a class apart, known at the time of the Peloponnesian war by the name of Neodamôdes. Being persons who had earned their liberty by signal bravery, they were, of course, regarded by the ephors with peculiar apprehension, and, if possible, employed on foreign service, or planted on some foreign soil as settlers. In what manner these freedmen employed themselves we find no distinct information; but we can hardly doubt that they quitted the Helot village and field, together with the rural costume (the leather cap and sheepskin) which the Helot commonly wore, and the change of which exposed him to suspicion if not punishment, from his jealous masters. Probably they, as well as the disfranchised Spartan citizens, (called Hypomeiones, or inferiors,) became congregated at Sparta, and found employment either in various trades or in the service of the government.

In making the statement that Helots were the property of the state, and were never sold out of the country, Grote is at variance with some other authors, who, on this point at least, appear to have been equally well informed. St. John, in his Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece, vol. iii, p. 39, says:

They [meaning the Helots] were the property of individuals, but the state reserved to itself the right of enfranchising them and preventing their emancipation, lest persons should be found who, like Marcus Porcius, Cato, and the Dutch at the Cape, would sell or give them their liberty when too old to labor. But to sell them out of the country, says Mr. Müller, "was not in the power even of the state." It is true there was an ancient law prohibiting the exportation of the Helots, but the same authority which enacted that law could have abrogated it. Had Sparta then chosen to convert her Helots into an article of traffic, who or what was to prevent her? Since she arrogated to herself the right of beating, maiming, and putting them to death, though completely innocent, is it to be supposed that, had it suited her policy, she would have hesitated to sell them? And after all, are we quite certain that these unhappy people were not frequently sold into foreign lands? On the contrary, we find that a regular trade was carried on in female Helots, who were exported into all the neighboring countries for nurses. Thus it appears that the state both had and exercised the power to convert its serfs into merchandise.

That the males also were not exported like cattle, than which they were far worse treated, was owing simply to the calculation that it would be more profitable to retain them; for as the Spartans possessed estates which personally they never cultivated, the Helots, who equally belonged to them, were stationed throughout the country upon those estates, which it was their business to till for the owners. To live it was of course necessary that they should eat, and therefore a portion of the produce was abandoned to them—according to Tyrtæos, the half, a division which must have borne very hard upon them, since their numbers were five times greater than those of the Spartans.

The following is a portion of Plutarch's passage in relation to the Crypteia, to which Mr. Grote alludes with an appearance of incredulity: According to this ordinance the rulers, selecting from among the youths those most distinguished for ability, sent them forth armed with daggers, and furnished with the necessary provisions to scour the country, separating and concealing themselves in unfrequented places by day, but issuing out at night and slaughtering all such of the Helots as they found abroad. Sometimes, indeed, they fell upon them while engaged in their rural labors in the fields, and there cut off the best and bravest of the race. In "The Laws" of Plato a Spartan is reported as saying, "There is also among us what is called the Crypteia, the pain of undergoing which is scarcely credible. It consists of going barefoot in storms, in enduring the privations of the camp, performing menial offices without a servant, and wandering night and day through the whole country." The omission to mention here the slaughter of Helots as the object

of these wanderings and their attendant privations, affords no reason to doubt the accuracy of Plutarch's statement, since a Spartan, speaking on this subject, would naturally look at it from a Spartan stand-point, and would be very likely to keep the more odious features of the Crypteia in the background. The extreme jealousy, and even barbarity, of the Spartans toward the Helots is attested by a number of the Greek writers, including Plato, Isocrates, and Aristotle, as well as Plutarch. Myron of Priene, in a work preserved by Athenæus, says: "The Helots perform for the Spartans every ignominious service. They are compelled to wear a cap of dog-skin, to bear a covering of sheepskin, and are severely beaten every year without having committed any fault, in order that they may never forget they are slaves. In addition to this, those among them who either by their stature or their beauty raise themselves above the condition of a slave are condemned to death, and the masters who do not destroy the most manly of them are liable to punishment." Grote himself, while throwing doubt upon Plutarch's account of the Crypteia, gives, without questioning its accuracy, the account of the infamous massacre which occurred in the eighth year of the Peloponnesian war, when upward of two thousand of these bondmen fell victims to the same jealous policy to which the Crypteia is attributed. In order to select from the ranks of the Helots those whose bravery might render them most dangerous to the state, a proclamation was issued offering emancipation to such as had most distinguished themselves in battle, and calling upon those who thought themselves entitled to it to come forward and claim the promised boon. Upward of two thousand presented themselves, were crowned with garlands, and escorted to the temples as if to complete the ceremony which was to make them free; but they never emerged, nor has the fate which overtook them ever been revealed.

Among the Athenians the treatment of slaves appears to have been comparatively humane. There was a law under which a slave could indict his master for assault and battery. Demosthenes has preserved a law which empowered any Athenian not laboring under legal disability to denounce to the Thesmothetæ the person who offered violence to man, woman, or child, whether slave or free; and there are numerous examples of men who suffered death for crimes against bondmen. Athenian slaves, moreover, enjoyed the privilege of purchasing their own freedom, whenever they could save enough out of the *peculium*, allowed them by law, to offer their owners an equivalent for their services. Yet even in Attica the slaves were at best subjected to many petty tyrannies and humiliations. Thus they were not allowed to wear long hair, or a garment with two sleeves; to drink wine except at the festival of Pithœgia; to anoint themselves, as in the gymnasia, or to be present at certain religious ceremonies in which freemen could participate. The Athenian slaves were also liable to corporal punishment, sometimes in the form of whipping at the cart-tail by order of a magistrate, but often also at the discretion of their owners. The slaves in the mines are said to have worked in fetters, but this may have been a temporary punishment consequent upon a revolt. The right of asylum in the temples of Theseus and the Eumenides was one of the defenses which the Athenian slave enjoyed as against the tyranny of a cruel master. This right, however, is supposed to have extended only from the time of the slave's flight until the next new moon, when the slave auction was held and the refugee had the chance of being purchased by a more humane master.

In regard to the price of slaves, there is a passage in the Memorabilia

of Xenephon, from which it appears that some were hardly worth half a mina, ($9.87;) others would bring as much as 2 minas, while others sold for 5 or 10 minas; and Nicias, the son of Niceratus, is said to have paid a talent ($1,184.62½ in gold) for an overseer of the mines. The slaves employed as laborers in the mines and those who worked in the mills had the lowest value, ranging from a mina to a mina and a half, or approximately in our money from $20 to $30. The price of ordinary house slaves was but little higher. Demosthenes mentions a valuation of two such slaves at 2½ minas each as being too high, and in one place alludes to the sale of a slave of this kind for 2 minas. The father of this orator had thirty-two or thirty-three iron-workers, or sword-cutlers, the poorest of whom were worth over 3 minas, and the best from 5 to 6 minas. He had also twenty chair-makers, whose aggregate value was 40 minas, or an average of 2 minas each.

The difference of value between slaves who could perform only common labor and those who were skilled in some trade, probably corresponded in the main with the difference between the amounts which these classes respectively could earn for their owners. A slave in the mines yielded a profit of only one obolus (about 3 cents) a day; a workman in leather yielded 2 oboli, and a foreman of a workshop, 3 oboli per diem. The thirty-two or thirty-three iron-workers or sword-cutters of Demosthenes' father were worth an aggregate sum of 190 minas, and annually yielded a net profit of 30 minas, or $15\frac{15}{19}$ per cent. on their value; while the twenty chair-makers, worth 40 minas, are said to have yielded a net profit of twelve minas, or 30 per cent. per annum. It is probable, however, that this disparity was exceptionally large, and was due to temporary causes affecting the relative activity of the two trades in question. Speaking generally, the profit on the labor of a slave must have reached a high percentage on his value, because the owner would expect to be compensated for his capital at the customary high rates of interest, and moreover would require indemnity for the danger of loss by the death, decrepitude, or superannuation of the slave, or of his escape from servitude. Of this last there was especial risk in time of war, particularly in the case of slaves that were with the armies; and this led to the institution of an insurance system first established by a Macedonian grandee named Antigenes, who, for a yearly contribution of 8 drachmas, undertook to guarantee to the owner the price of any slave who was in the army, in case he should escape.

There were at Athens two classes of slaves, those belonging to the state and those of private individuals. The former were employed as vergers, messengers, apparitors, scribes, clerks of public works, inferior servants of the gods, and in other services considered unworthy of freemen. Most of the temples of Greece, like the ecclesiastical establishments of Europe in the early part of the Middle Ages, possessed a great number of slaves or serfs, who cultivated the sacred domains, performed various humbler offices of religion, and generally executed the bidding of the priests. Among the Athenians, the slaves of the republic, who were generally captives taken in war, received a careful education, and were sometimes intrusted with important duties. Out of their number were selected the secretaries who in time of war accompanied the generals and treasurers of the army, and made exact minutes of their expenditure, in order that when on their return these officers should come to render an account of their proceedings, their books might be compared with those of the secretaries.

The vocabulary of servile relations among the Greeks was very copious. There was a special name for a slave bought with money, one for a male

slave born in the house, and another for a female; one for a slave born of a slave, and another for a slave born free. Besides these there were many names denoting the particular employment to which a slave was assigned.

When a newly-purchased slave was first brought into the house he was placed before the hearth, where his future master, mistress, and fellow-servants poured baskets of ripe fruit, dates, figs, filberts, walnuts, &c., upon his head to intimate that he was come into the abode of plenty. He then joined with his fellow-slaves in feasting on the bounties thus showered upon him, and the occasion was converted into a general merry-making.

The food of slaves, as might be expected, was usually of an inferior quality. Thus the dates grown in Greece, which ripened but imperfectly, were appropriated to their use, and if wine was given them, it was a kind made of the husks of grapes, which after they had been pressed were laid to soak in water and then pressed again. The indignities to which slaves were sometimes subjected is indicated by the practice of some parsimonious masters, who compelled them, while employed at the kneading-trough, to wear a broad collar like a wheel, which prevented them from eating the dough by rendering it impossible for them to bring their hands to their mouths.

Among the employments of female slaves were included the turning of the mills, carrying water, and sometimes the still more laborious work of cutting wood, besides the ordinary domestic occupations. A male slave usually attended his master upon a journey to carry his baggage, both traveling on foot. Some masters went accompanied by two such slaves, but this was considered a mark of luxurious habits.

There are some instances of communities, by express stipulation, entering formally into a state of slavery, but with the reservation of certain rights. Thus the Maryandinians submitted to the citizens of Heraclea, to be their perpetual serfs, stipulating only that they should always be furnished with the necessaries of life, and never be sold out of the country. The penestæ of the Thessalians also appear to have assumed their servile status by a formal compact which reserved to them important privileges, among which was that of owning property. Many of them attained considerable wealth, and, according to Euripides, they were sometimes of very ancient families.

In Crete the serfs or slaves were divided into several classes. Those of the cities were called Chrysonetæ, or "bought with gold;" those of the country were called Aphamiotæ, from their being bound to the Aphamiæ, or estates of the landed proprietors. The latter are supposed to have been the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of the island, whom the Dorian invaders had reduced to servitude, and were sometimes called Clarotæ, either from the fact that they had been divided among the conquerors by lot, or else from being located on the lots of the citizens, which were called Claroi. The Mnoi or Mnoa were bondsmen belonging to the state, and cultivated the public lands. They were compelled to furnish the body of the citizens a certain sum of money, as well as a portion of their flocks and herds and agricultural produce. They were prohibited from carrying arms, and excluded from the gymnasia.

In the Cretan city of Cydonia, during certain festivals of Hermes, the slaves were left masters of the place, and had the right to chastise with whips any free citizen who intruded himself among them. In other parts of Crete customs prevailed similar to those of the Roman saturnalia, the masters waiting upon the slaves as domestics, while the

latter caroused and took their ease in the enjoyment of the Hermæan festival. On the whole, it seems probable that the treatment of slaves in Crete was milder than in any other Doric state.

The serfs of the Syracusans were called Killicyrii, and were so numerous that the expression "more in number than the Killicyrii" passed into a proverb. They appear to have lived in the country, cultivating the land like the Cretan Mnoa, until at last their numbers inspired them with courage, when they assaulted and drove out their masters, retaining possession of Syracuse.

The Katanocophori were kept in bondage by the people of Sicyon, who compelled them to assume a mean and squalid appearance, and to wear skeepskin cloaks, in order that they might be deterred from entering the city by the ridicule of the rabble, to which this uncouth covering would expose them.

The serfs of the Arcadians were called Prospelatæ, and are said to have numbered about three hundred thousand. Their treatment appears to have been more lenient than that of persons of the same class in many other parts of Greece, since they are found at public festivals sitting at table with their masters, eating of the same food and drinking from the same cup.

Speaking in general terms, the life of a slave in Greece would appear to have formed no exception to the general experience of mankind as to the condition of a servile class. Sir William Gell's account of the residence of a wealthy Greek, "surrounded by the stable and ranges of low buildings, occupied by the servants and cattle," recalls to mind the rows or clusters of negro shanties near the spacious mansions of the wealthy southern planter; and the practice of measuring out to the slaves a daily or weekly allowance of food, which was followed upon many southern plantations, had its counterpart among the Greeks, whose white slaves were probably less liberally fed than the colored slaves of the South. According to Bœck, their diet consisted almost wholly of grain, (chiefly barley,) of which the usual allowance was a chœnix, or a little less than one quart per diem. Aristophanes says that the male domestics of a Greek household had one common sleeping apartment, called the koiton, and the beds of servants generally consisted of mats made of rushes, broom, and the down of reeds. As in our own Southern States, so in Greece, slaves occasionally lived apart from their masters, working on their own account, and paying to their master a portion of their earnings, and sometimes they were able to save enough to purchase their freedom. The aggregate number of freedmen in Greece was probably much greater in proportion to the population than in the South, where the barrier of race distinction was added to the ordinary obstacles to the elevation of the subject class.

One of the most remarkable events in the history of the working classes of Greece is the memorable measure of Solon, known as the Seisachtheia. When the great Athenian lawgiver came to the archonship in the year 594 B. C., he found the majority of the rural population of Attica weighed down with debt and despondency. The rich were proprietors of the greater part of the soil, which the Thetes cultivated as dependent tenants, paying the proprietors a stipulated part of the produce. In these payments they had fallen greatly in arrears, and thus, as well as through loans of money, had sunk so deep in debt that it was not possible for them to extricate themselves. The law gave the creditor power over the body of the debtor, as well as those of his minor sons and daughters, and thus large numbers of the Thetes were falling from freedom into slavery. At the same time a great number of the smaller

properties of Attica were heavily mortgaged, and marked by stone pillars, inscribed with the name of the lender and the amount of the loan. These mortgages were in many instances foreclosed, and not only were the mortgaged lands taken from their proprietors, but the latter themselves, together with their families, were frequently reduced to slavery. On some this unhappy lot had fallen through the unjust decisions of corrupt judges, and the conduct of the rich in all their dealings with this class of people is described as having been thoroughly unprincipled and rapacious. To such a pitch had this evil arisen just before Solon became archon, that the law could no longer be enforced. It was under such circumstances that the celebrated lawgiver resorted to the measure above named. "The relief which it afforded," says Grote, "was complete and immediate. It canceled at once all those contracts in which the debtor had borrowed on the security of either his person or of his land; it forbade all future loans or contracts in which the person of the debtor was pledged as security; it deprived the creditor in future of all power to imprison or enslave or extort work from his debtor, and confined him to an effective judgment at law authorizing the seizure of the property of the latter; it swept off all the numerous marked pillars from the landed properties in Attica, and left the land free from all past claims; it liberated and restored to their full rights all those debtors who were actually in slavery under previous legal adjudication, and it even provided the means—we do not know how—of repurchasing in foreign lands, and bringing back to a renewed life of liberty in Attica, many insolvents who had been sold for exportation. And while Solon forbade every Athenian to pledge or sell his own person into slavery, he took a step further in the same direction, by forbidding him to pledge or sell his son, his daughter, or an unmarried sister under his tutelage—excepting only the case in which either of the latter might be detected in unchastity."

One of the most beneficent provisions of the above law was that which forbade all future loans or contracts in which the person of the debtor was pledged as security; but although this remained in force in Attica, the lending of money upon the body of the debtor continued to be practiced in other Grecian states; while even the pledging of agricultural implements was forbidden.

An interesting subject to treat in this connection would be the provision made for the poor in the Grecian states. It will be sufficient, however, to say that in Athens, at least, the habit of depending on the state for assistance appears to have been one of the first decided symptoms of the decay of the commonwealth; while there, as well as elsewhere, and particularly in Sparta, the concentration of wealth in few hands, and a great increase in the number of the dependent poor, were quickly followed by a decline in the old manly qualities of the people, and diminished at once their ability and their disposition to defend their civil liberty and their national independence.

LABOR IN ROME.

What has been said as to the condition of the industrial arts in Greece will apply in the main to their condition in Italy during the history of ancient Rome. From the rude state in which they are found in the early days of the city, they progressed in the course of centuries to a high development; and if the Romans themselves possessed in a very inferior degree the artistic faculty for which the Greeks were so distin-

guished, they enjoyed in industry and art, no less than in philosophy and letters, the assistance of Hellenic genius.

It is impossible to treat of labor and the condition of the working classes among the Romans, without referring to the political status of the plebeians, the history of whose struggles for a humane law of debtor and creditor, for a fair division of the public lands, and for the prerogatives of citizenship, is virtually the history of the early struggles of the working-people of Rome for the rights of men.

The members of this class probably comprised the descendants of conquered tribes originally inhabiting the district in which Rome was founded, as well as those in the surrounding region, who at a somewhat later date voluntarily placed themselves under the powerful protection of that city; and in early times, particularly under the kings, they were doubtless subjected to severe oppression. They were admitted to no share in the government, or in the social and religious rights which belonged to the privileged order; but, from the earliest times of which we have any account, they were distinguished from the slaves of a Roman household by the possession of personal freedom, the right to hold property, and the liberty (which was denied to the aristocratic order) to exercise handicraft trades for their own benefit. Their immunities, however, were at first secured to them, not by law, but by the protection of the patricians, toward whom they occupied, individually, the position of clients. Thus every plebeian was originally the client or dependent of some patrician; but gradually they acquired recognized civic rights and the status of "client" was transferred to subjects of more recent acquisition, to whom no rights of citizenship had as yet been accorded.

The sixth of the kings, Servius Tullius, is said to have divided the lands which he had won from the Veians and Etruscans among the plebeians, whom he also sought to elevate politically by the creation of a new general assembly—that of the *centuries*, in which both classes should be comprehended. The plebeians, however, do not appear to have acquired any material increase of political power from this measure. In the early years of the republic the patricians generally figure as men of family and civic honors, residing in the city, but holding domains in the territory belonging to the state, which at this period appears to have been monopolized by the patrician order. The plebeians at the same time appear to have been small farmers and tradesmen, mechanics, &c., while they also, as in earlier times, contributed their full quota to the armies of the state. Their poverty often reduced them to the necessity of borrowing from their patrician superiors, whose incomes were in many cases largely derived from usury. The creditor had the power to enslave, imprison, scourge, starve, or even take the life of the debtor who failed to meet his obligations; and if there were several creditors of one person, they could, if they chose, divide his body among them. Instances of extreme cruelty, such as beating, imprisonment in loathsome dungeons, and slow starvation, were not infrequent, while many unfortunate debtors were sold into slavery or reduced to servitude under their creditors. The harshness of the law, and of the manner in which it was enforced, seemed all the more outrageous in view of the fact that the inability of the debtor to meet his engagements often arose from his having to neglect his own affairs while performing military service for the state in wars which the patricians had provoked. It was a case of this kind which formed the immediate occasion for the secession of the plebeians to the Mons Sacer, sixteen years after the expulsion of the kings; that is, A. U. C. 260. A veteran who had served his country with honor and lost his property in the wars, having been scourged by

his creditor, exhibited his gory back to the populace, whose indignation first found vent in the summary release of those who were enslaved for debt, and then in the manner above indicated. At the point mentioned, which was distant two miles from Rome, at the confluence of the Tiber and the Anio, the plebeians, who had chosen themselves generals, and marched out under arms, threatened to settle and found a new city. The patricians were at first disposed to set them at defiance, but in the end listened to wiser counsels, and decided to make terms with them rather than allow the commonwealth to be split asunder. It is believed that on this occasion was founded the Tribunate of the Plebs, the people acquiring the right of nominating two tribunes annually, who were to have a veto upon the decrees of the senate and to protect the personal liberty of the commons, for which purpose they were to keep their houses open day and night to receive every application for assistance.

According to Livy and Cicero, this secession did not result in a remission of debts or in a change of the law of insolvency; yet it is noticeable that the relation of debtor and creditor no longer forms the chief subject of contention between the two orders, from which it seems probable that some amelioration in the condition of the former class was secured. Nearly half a century later a law of the Twelve Tables provided that the debtor should be allowed thirty days within which he might, through the help of his friends, or the pity of the populace, acquire the means of meeting his obligations. At the end of this period, if he had not succeeded in obtaining the required amount, he was delivered to the creditor, who put him in chains and brought him before the prætor on three consecutive market days, the amount of his debt being published, in the hope that some rich spectator would take pity on him and discharge his debt. In the absence of such relief he was sold into slavery, or his head might be exacted as the forfeit of his poverty. Gradually, however, the extreme severity of the law was relaxed, and in the year of the city 424 it was decreed that in future the person of no Roman citizen should be liable to slavery, but that his property alone should be subject to seizure. The debtor might, however, be committed to prison, and to avert this fate many voluntarily became the slaves of their creditors, though, probably, with certain reserved rights obtained by special stipulation.

The distribution of land, which in all places and times has had the most intimate relation to the well-being of the working classes, was long the subject of fierce contention between the patricians and plebeians at Rome; and the members of the former class did not scruple to resort to the most extreme measures in defense of their monopoly. As the republic extended her dominions a portion of the territory of each conquered tribe was colonized by Roman citizens, who were thus bound by their interests, as well as inclined by sentiment, to defend the new acquisition. Considering how circumscribed was the original territory of Rome, this mode of disposing of her surplus population must have contributed much to the industrial prosperity of her people, at the same time that it formed a most important element in the polity by which she consolidated her growing power. The following account of the manner in which the Romans disposed of the lands acquired from the conquered is taken from Fosbroke's "Treatise on the Arts, Manufactures, Manners, and Institutions of the Greeks and Romans:"

These lands were not gratuitous; if the colonist had not sufficient money to purchase the portion which fell to him he farmed it for the benefit of the commonwealth, or of some superior tenant. But this regulation regarded the cultivated lands; those which were waste, or which lay on an exposed frontier, were generally gratuitously

conferred; yet like the rest they were subject to the burdens of the state; thus they annually yielded one-fifth of the produce of the trees, one-tenth of the grain, and a certain tax for cattle. The quantity of this public land in each colony varied according to the conditions on which the colony was originally secured. If the natives had voluntarily submitted, two-thirds of the territory were generally left to them, one-third only being divided among the victors. In no case, however, do the people appear to have possessed more than seven jugera each;* where the territory was much circumscribed, only two; the surplus remained at the disposal of the state, and was either farmed for its benefit, or, if more defenders were necessary, it was assigned to new settlers. In general, however, there was always a considerable portion unassigned. For what follows, the reader will be prepared. This surplus was soon engrossed by the patricians, who farmed the revenues arising from it, viz, who offered so much for the produce of the soil for *five* years, the period for which the public lands were invariably let; at the end of the five, they had only to renew the contract. If to this we add that by judicial forfeiture, in default of issue, and through other causes, the portions of many among the resident coloni would devolve to the state, we shall not be surprised that the territory which the patricians took such care to engross was greatly augmented. In the same degree we shall be prepared to expect the diminution of the allotments originally made to the *coloni*. As the members of each family multiplied, as the children were admitted to co-inheritance, the portion originally held by each (it was two *jugera* in the immediate vicinity of Rome, and seven in the more distant colonies) would be split until the multiplied portions would be inadequate to the support, not merely of a family, but of an individual. We cannot, therefore, wonder at the complaints which, from the third century after the foundation of Rome, were so loudly uttered, that the patricians held most of the public land, while the plebeians were generally reduced to utter destitution. Nor was this the worst. The patricians, as the heads of government, showed a shameful partiality to their own order by exempting their lands from the burden of the one-tenth to which they were liable, while those of the plebeians remained subject to it. * * Among the *agri* (public lands) there were many distinctions corresponding to their nature and uses. The *ager campascuus* was the common or pasture land to which we have alluded; the *ager decumanus* was the titheable land, that is, the public land subject to the annual tenth of produce required by the state. All Sicily was in this predicament. "*Omnis ager Siciliæ decumanus est*," says Cicero. The *ager effatus* was the place where the Augurs unfolded the fates. The *ager occupatorius*, which was vacant, whether in virtue of default by inheritance or by revocation, or by judicial forfeiture, might be occupied by any one who farmed it from the state, or to whom the state conceded it. In fact the highest bidder was generally preferred at the end of a *lustrum*, and would indeed always have been preferred had not the more powerful nobles combined to intimidate other bidders, and, consequently, to obtain it on their own terms. The *ager vestigalis* was the land which paid money-rent, on the condition of receiving the produce in kind; the tenth of the corn, the fifth of the orchards, trees, cattle, wool, &c. Any one who offered at a public auction the highest price during five consecutive years for the produce of a district comprised in the limits of the agrarian law, was, under ordinary circumstances, the successful bidder. He paid in money for the produce yielded by the land, and for the privilege of disposing of it at pleasure; and he always gave sureties for the punctual fulfillment of his engagement.

In the year of the city 269, the first agrarian law was proposed and carried by Spurius Cassius, but its execution was thwarted by the patricians, who ultimately wreaked their vengeance on its author by an accusation that during his consulship he had made too favorable terms with the national enemies, and had sought to make himself tyrant of his native city, upon which charges he was declared guilty, scourged, and beheaded. The tribune Genucius (A. U. C. 286) made an effort to secure the same end—a more equitable distribution of the public lands—and presented an impeachment against the consuls for having frustrated the provisions of the law; but he, too, appears to have fallen a victim to patrician malice, being suddenly found dead in his bed. In the account which Livy gives of the agrarian agitation of this period, he represents the tribunes as proposing a series of laws, all of which were successfully resisted by the patricians, whereas Dionysius of Halicarnassus states that during the consulship of Spurius Cassius the senate passed a general law for the division of the public lands, but that the

* The jugerum was 28,000 square feet, or about $\frac{64}{100}$ of an acre.

successive consuls would never carry it into effect. He represents that a solemn compact between the senate and the plebeians was broken, and that the efforts of the tribunes were exclusively directed toward procuring the execution of the existing law. It is evident, however, that the plebeians continued to gain strength, and in the year of the city 377, (B. C. 377,) the tribunes, Licinius and Sextius, were able to carry an agrarian law by which it was provided that no citizen should hold (or farm the revenues of) more than 500 *jugera* (about 320 acres) of the public lands. From those who held more than this quantity the ædiles were to take the surplus and divide it among the plebeians at the rate of seven *jugera* to each family. The same law limited the number of slaves who might be employed on the lands so divided, and enjoined on the holders of land the employment of Italians and freemen. It also enacted that no citizen should turn into the common pasture more than one hundred head of cattle, or five hundred of sheep, &c., each to be subject to a certain tax payable to the public treasury.

It was during the same year that the plebeians achieved the great charter of their liberties in the decree that one of the consuls should always be a member of their order; but it was not until the year 388 that a plebeian consul was formally appointed, Sextius himself being the first to hold the office. The triumph of the plebeians became still more complete in the year 415, when the plebeian dictator, Publilius Philo, carried enactments making the decrees of the popular assemblies (comitia of the tribes) obligatory on the whole people,* permitting both of the consuls as well as the prætors to be plebeians, and requiring that the censors should be chosen, one from each class.

From this time the two orders were substantially merged into one; but as the dominion of the republic was extended over adjacent states, the newly-conquered Italians fell into a position somewhat analogous to that which the plebeians had formerly occupied, though distinguished from the latter by very marked differences. Indeed the military necessities of the state dictated a policy calculated to consolidate the inhabitants of the peninsula into one nation, and inclined the Romans to advance them gradually to a participation in civic rights.

The three centuries intervening between the secession of the Plebs to the Mons Sacer, (A. U. 260,) and the entrance of the legions into Asia eleven years after the close of the second Punic war, embrace the finest portions of Roman history, when considered with reference to the virtues of the people. During this period there were, indeed, instances of luxury and extravagance, but labor was held in honor, and poverty was often dignified with the highest stations. "If, on the one hand," says Duruy, (Histoire des Romains,) "a Rufinius must be degraded from the senate, (B. C. 275,) notwithstanding his two consulships, a dictatorship, and a triumph, for possessing ten pounds of silver plate when he was allowed no more than eight ounces; if the consul Posthumius compelled 2,000 legionaries to reap his corn, or to clean his woods; Attilius Serranus, on the other, received the consular purple behind his plow; Regulus, though twice consul, possessed no more than one little field in the barren district of Pupinia; and Curius, like Fabricius and Æmilius Papus, prepared his simple meal with his own hands, in wooden vessels. The same Curius refused the gold of the Samnites; Fabricius that of Pyrrhus; and Cineas, (the ambassador of the latter,) introduced in the

* It is held by some authorities that these decrees or *plebiscita* did not acquire the full force of laws until the adoption of the *Lex Hortensia*, in the year 466, or B. C. 288; and it is at least evident that this measure either gave to the *plebiscita* increased weight, or enlarged the number of objects with reference to which they might be adopted.

senate, imagined that he saw before him an assembly of kings. * * * There was union because there was equality; because an aristocracy of blood was no longer recognized, nor was more honor paid to that of fortune." Cincinnatus, once consul and twice called to the dictatorship, after delivering his country from her enemies, retired to his little tract of land, (only four *jugera* in extent,) upon which he maintained himself by the labor of his own hands. Fabricius, consul and victorious general, cultivated his one little field without the assistance of slaves; and Manius Curius, the conqueror of Pyrrhus, refused the share of booty and the fifty *jugera* of land offered by the people in gratitude for his great services, deeming such liberality excessive. He thought it a reproach to a senator, an ex-consul, or even a victorious general to whom a public triumph had been accorded, to possess more than fifty *jugera* of land, and regarded as dangerous to the state that citizen for whom even seven *jugera* would not suffice. Accordingly the latter quantity was all he would himself accept, this being the amount of land then assigned to each plebeian family. In the year of the city 496, Regulus, then commanding the army in Africa, wrote to the senate, asking for his recall, on the ground that the manager of his seven *jugera* at Pūpinia was dead; that the hired man had run away, carrying the farming-implements with him, and that unless his farm was cultivated he would be unable to support his wife and children. The senate ordered his land to be tilled, and his farming implements to be replaced at the expense of the state, which also assumed the responsibility of providing for his family, leaving him in Africa to conquer a peace with Carthage. "In those happy times," says Pliny, "the earth, exulting to see herself cultivated by the hands of triumphant victors, seemed to make new efforts, and to produce her fruits in greater abundance."

From such instances as have just been given, coupled with the minute division of the soil which is known to have prevailed during the period under consideration, it may be inferred that although there were slaves and hired laborers among the Romans at that time, the labor of the country (especially in agriculture) was mainly performed by free citizens working on their own account. Their labor may have been severe and their mode of living far from luxurious, but in their enjoyment of personal independence the men among whom the conquering legions of Rome were recruited must have occupied a position vastly superior to that of the proletariat of modern times. As late as the year of the city 575, the cultivation of the soil was almost exclusively performed by proprietors and free laborers. This is positively stated by Cato the elder, who in the same connection, says: "Our fathers, when they wished to designate a good citizen, were accustomed to refer to him as a good colonist (one settled on the public lands) and a good farmer; for these are the laborers who furnish the bravest and most robust soldiers. The profit which is derived from the cultivation of the earth is the most honorable, the most durable, and the least calculated to give cause for censure or excite envy." Cato himself is represented as having worked in the fields with his men, with whom he also sat at table, eating of the same food and drinking of the same wine.

But in the later years of his life (which terminated A. U. 605) the simple habits of Cato were a protest against the incoming tide of luxury and corruption rather than an indication of the manners of the period. The severe and protracted struggle with Carthage, (the second Punic war,) which closed A. U. 553, was quickly followed by the wars with Philip, Antiochus, and Perseus. Greece, Asia Minor, and Syria were

speedily brought under the sway of Rome, and poured their wealth into her lap. The small homesteads whose proprietors had fallen on distant fields were rapidly merged into larger properties and monopolized by the moneyed aristocracy of Rome, who replaced the free cultivators of former times with slaves purchased in foreign markets, or brought in by victorious commanders as a part of the spoils of war. Throughout extensive districts, particularly in Southern Italy, this substitution was all but complete; while in other sections of the country the competition of the great landholders and their hordes of servile laborers drove thousands of small proprietors from an occupation which they no longer found profitable to seek a subsistence by "petty merchandise and handicrafts, by the sportula,* or by the distributions, wholly or in part gratuitous, of bread, wine, and oil, made regularly by the state, and enhanced occasionally by magistrates, or candidates for the magistracy."

It was under such circumstances that Tiberius Gracchus, traversing the plains of Etruria, and observing with dismay the decline of agriculture, the substitution of pasture for arable land, and the frequent abandonment of fields and farms, conceived the idea of obtaining the passage of a new agrarian law. Elected tribune in the year of the city 621, he succeeded in this design, but was killed, together with three hundred of his adherents, in the tumults precipitated by the effort to carry the law into execution. His younger brother, Caius, was for a time the successful leader of the popular party, and succeeded in obtaining important reformatory legislation; but he, too, fell a victim to the vengeance of the Roman plutocracy, and in the course of fifteen years the measures of the Gracchi were formally repealed.

That the lapse of the half century ending about this time witnessed a very great change in the industrial organization and social condition of the Roman people admits of no doubt. The splendid military organization of the republic still remained, but it was destined soon to become the master rather than the servant of the people. Within a century and a half from the entrance of the legions into Asia, Rome received her first emperor, and thenceforward the ascendancy of the military over the civil power became only the more firmly established as time wore on. More than once in the course of succeeding centuries the senate, which in the eyes of the embassador of Pyrrhus had seemed an assembly of kings, meekly accepted the ruler selected by the prætorian cohorts,† while at a later day armies recruited from distant provinces, and serving perhaps on the remotest frontiers of the empire, competed for the honor of dictating to the "mistress of the world" the wearer of her imperial purple. Under Augustus and Tiberius the empire was indeed great, prosperous, and in the main well governed. After a long eclipse its glory was restored under Vespasian and Titus, to be again obscured

*This was a gift of victuals made daily, usually in the morning, by the rich to a certain number of dependents. In one of the satires of Juvenal may be found a lively description of a great man's vestibule crowded with dependents, each attended by a slave bearing a portable kitchen to receive the viands and keep them hot while they were carried home. If the sketches of the satirist are not too highly colored, we must conclude that in his time great numbers of the lower classes derived their whole subsistence from this source, while even the high-born did not scruple to increase their income by taking advantage of the ostentatious profusion of the rich and vain.—(*Anthon's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.*)

†The prætorians were a body of troops instituted by Augustus to protect his person, and called by that name in imitation of the *prætoria cohors*, or select troop, which attended the person of the *prætor* or general of the Roman army. Their original number was nine or ten thousand, which was subsequently increased to sixteen thousand. Their favor was courted even by the most powerful of the emperors, many of whom were their own creatures, and liable to be deposed or put to death at their pleasure.

under Domitian, shine out anew under Nerva, and remain undim throughout the long and illustrious reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, An nus, and Aurelius. But the ancient freedom of the people existe longer, and the character of the government depended mainly on personal qualities of the sovereign.

SLAVERY IN ROME.

That this great change in the political condition of the Roman p was largely promoted by the increase of slavery and the concentr of wealth there is no room for doubt. It is probable, however, tha number of slaves was never so large as the language of a major writers on Roman history would lead one to infer. In the earlie turies of the republic the number was comparatively small, as has al been indicated. It is estimated by Dureau de la Malle, in his "Pol Economy of the Romans," that in the year of the city 529 the free lation of that portion of Italy corresponding to the duchies of M and Lucca, the grand duchy of Tuscany, the States of the Churc the late kingdom of Naples, (exclusive of Sicily,) was to the slaves men, and *peregrini** combined as 26 is to 23. Varro, writing f century later, and after the number of slaves had been largely incre states that "all the lands are cultivated by freemen, or slaves mixture of these two classes. The freemen cultivate their lands with their own labor or that of their children, (as is the case with of the small proprietors,) or by the employment of hired men an laborers during the busy seasons, such as haying, harvest, and th tage, or by using the labor of *operarii*, (persons who sold their se for a stipulated time in payment of debt.) * * I say of all the la general," continues Varro, "that it is more profitable to cultiva unhealthy districts with paid workmen than with slaves, and that in healthy localities the heavier labors of the country, such as th vest, the gathering of fruits, and the vintage should be commit wage-laborers." A law of Julius Cæsar required stock-raisers to e free inhabitants of the country to the number of one-third of their herds and herdsmen, the object being to arrest the decline of th population, which was probably more rapid and more noticeable grazing districts than in other portions of the country. It has al been said that the substitution of slaves for free laborers and sma prietors was at first most extensive in the southern part of the sula; and it appears from the testimony of the younger Pliny t cisalpine Gaul, at least in that portion adjacent to Lake Como, labor was not commonly employed, even in the time of Trajan. I the statement of Pliny is that the use of slaves in agriculture was lutely unknown in that part of the country. In the towns and they were largely employed by capitalists in carrying on trade manufactures, one citizen of Rome having had as many as five hu employed in the various trades connected with the erection of buil The domestic service in Roman households, as well as in those other cities of the peninsula, was performed almost exclusively by p of this class, from the *ancillæ* or personal attendants of a wealthy mi to those engaged in the coarsest drudgery. In thrifty families the d tic work included a large amount of spinning and weaving, as w the making of garments—labors which were superintended, and to extent shared, by the mistress herself.

* The peregrini embraced those classes of free residents who were not citizens.

Among a people who, at one period of their history, gave to the creditor the power to imprison, starve, scourge, or even take the life of his debtor, it was not to be expected that the laws would afford any systematic protection to the slaves. Cases there were in abundance where slaves were treated with kindness, and even pampered in luxury, but the class, as a rule, were subject to severe oppression and hardship. We read of their working in the field in chains, guarded by armed retainers of the great proprietors, their owners, while at night they were huddled in crowds into buildings which were at once dormitories and prisons. This close guard was, perhaps, most common in the cases of large gangs of slaves who had been recently imported. Speaking of the general treatment of this class, Dureau de la Malle says: "The masters imposed on their slaves a rigorous celibacy, and they were never permitted to enter into matrimonial relations with the free classes. The moderate price of adult slaves made it more profitable to buy them than to bring them up. Considered as beasts of burden or of draught, they were either used or abused at the pleasure of their masters. The inhuman calculation of avarice found profit in destroying, by excessive labor, an animated machine, which it was sure of being able to replace at a small cost. Very often (horrible thing to contemplate!) they were profitable to their masters in proportion to the pitiless severity of their servitude." In the same connection he describes them as being "ill clad, ill lodged, ill fed, and condemned to work in the mines, to grind wheat and other grains, (by hand,) and to perform the severest and most unhealthy labors, in the marine, in manufactures, and in the various processes of industry." In the time of Varro the custom of forbidding marriage among the slaves appears to have been somewhat modified. "As to those who tend the flocks in the mountains and in the woods," says this author, "many proprietors have thought it advantageous to assign them wives, who follow the flocks, prepare the meals of the shepherds, and render them more attentive to their duties. But it is necessary that these women should be robust, of good constitutions, and equal to men in their power of enduring labor."

Among the Romans, as well as in more recent times, the prices of slaves of course varied according to the relation of demand and supply, and according to the age, sex, health, strength, beauty, intelligence, and disposition of the slave; but the medium price of a slave adapted to agricultural labor, or the practice of one of the common mechanical trades, is all that need be here considered. In the following sentence Pliny indicates the usual price of slaves in his time, and also that of a slave valet of a soldier of the Legion of Honor. "So, then," says he, "they sell a bird at the price of a slave, and even for more than the price of a valet, for a white nightingale is sold at 6,000 sesterces," (about $227.) Plutarch states the average price of a slave employed in agricultural labor in the sixth century of Rome at 1,500 drachmas, or about $296. Pretroneus and Fortunatianus mention 1,000 denarii, or say $150, as the reward offered at Rome for the return of a fugitive slave; but this only shows that the value of the slave, for whom the reward was offered, was considerably in excess of $150, and is all the more indefinite from the fact that the occupation of the slave is not mentioned. The price of a slave in the time of Antoninus and Commodus is indicated by the following expression of Scævola: "Si debeas decem millia (H. S.) aut hominem;" which implies that 10,000 sesterces, or, say, $380, was about equal to the price of a man. Juvenal appraises a fisherman at 6,000 sesterces, and Horace estimates the value of a burnisher at Tibur at 8,000 sesterces. A law of Honorius and Theodosius, dated in

the year 409, provided that Romans sold as slaves who desired to re cover their liberty, should either pay to the purchaser the price he ha given for them, or else should give five years' labor. From this Durea de la Malle infers that the price of a slave was then equal to five year labor; but as the purchase of a slave ordinarily implied the purchas of *all* his labor to the end of his life, the law in question must have bee intended to prevent the perpetual enslavement of the class of person referred to. Such a law would necessarily *limit* the price of slaves et titled to its benefits to the equivalent of five years' labor; but the infer ence that this was the ordinary market price at the time the law wa enacted, is contrary to probability.

Allusion has already been made to the enfranchisement of slaves which frequently took place in the ancient world. In Rome, during th first three centuries of the republic, the number of enfranchisement appears, however, to have been somewhat limited. Dureau de la Mall estimates the number of freed people in the year 529, in a total popula tion of nearly 5,000,000, at 50,000; but with the increase in the numbe of slaves there came an increase in the number of enfranchisements and in the latter days of the empire, especially after the adoption c Christianity, the number of freed-people was very large.

FREE LABOR.

It has already been shown that in the best days of the republic th labor of agriculture was in great part performed by small proprietor working on their own account, many of whom were among the mo eminent citizens of the state. In the mechanical trades the case wa different, such occupations being forbidden to those who enjoyed fu citizenship, and left to the slaves, freedmen, and *peregrini*.

The data from which to determine the wages of free labor in th earlier period of Roman history are very meager; but some idea of th prevailing rates may be gathered from what is known as to wage among the Greeks, and in the Greek colonies of Southern Italy at th time. M. Dureau de la Malle reaches the conclusion that from the clo of the Peloponnesian war, (B. C. 404 and A. U. C. 350,) the price of day's work for a hod-carrier, farm-hand, gardener, miller, carpenter, c mason, was scarcely one-third less than the average price of the sam kind of work in France at the time he wrote, or, say, between 1830 an 1840. The wages of miners in the year of Rome 710 have been est mated at about 9¼ cents a day; this estimate being based upon passage of Polybius, in which that author states the product of th labor of 40,000 men employed in the silver-mines of Carthagena, i Spain, at 25,000 drachmas a day. An inscription found at Eskihissar in Asiatic Turkey, (supposed to be the ancient Stratoniceia,) preserve an edict* issued by the Emperor Diocletian in A. D. 301, or, accordin to some authorities, in A. D. 303, which established a schedule of price for a large number of articles, as well as for various kinds of labor, an forbade any person to charge more than the fixed rates on pain of death The denomination of the money in which the various prices are state is expressed by the sign ✱, which has been decided to represent th denarius. It is evident, however, that this cannot be the denarius c silver, which between A. U. C. 485 and 707 varied from 31½ to 15 cents and Dureau de la Malle, agreeing with the learned Italian antiquarian Count Borghesi, is undoubtedly correct in believing it to be the denariu

* A portion of the same edict was found by Mr. L. Vescovali, of Rome, on a ston in the possession of a gentleman residing at Aix, in Savoy.

of copper, of which the first mention occurs in the works of Flavius Vopiscus, who lived at Rome at the time of Diocletian and Constantine Chlorus. The value of this coin was about half a cent in our money, and it is at this rate that the prices of labor fixed in the edict referred to are converted in the following table:

To the agricultural laborer, per diem	$0 12½
To the stone-mason	25
To the laborer on inside work in houses	25
To the maker of mortar	25
To the worker in marble	30
To the worker in mosaic	30
To the wall-painter	35
To the figure-painter, per diem	75
To the coach-maker	25
To the ironsmith	25
To the baker	25
To the shipwright on sea-vessels	30
To the shipwright on river-vessels	25
To the driver of a camel, an ass, or a mule of burden, with food	10
To the shepherd, with food	10
To the sheep-shearer, with food, per head	01
To the brazier for work on hard brass, by the pound	04
To the brazier for work in copper, by the pound	03
To the maker of plastic images, with food, per diem	35
To the water-carrier, with food, per diem	12½
To the scavenger, with food, per diem	12½
To the armorer for restoring the edge to a sword	12½
To the armorer for polishing a helmet	12½
To the armorer for repairing an ax	03
To the tailor for lining a fine vest	03
To the tailor for an edging on a coarser vest	02
To the master appointed to teach letters, for each boy, per month	25
To the arithmetician, for each boy, per month	37½
To the librarian or antiquary, for each scholar, per month	25
To the Greek or Latin grammarian, and to the geometrician, for each scholar, per month	1 00
To the orator or sophist, for each scholar, per month	1 00
To the advocate or lawyer for an application to the court	1 25
To the same at the hearing of the cause	10 00
To the servant attending at the public baths and taking care of the clothing of the bathers, for each bather	01

A passage of Plautus indicates that previous to A. U. C. 536, the pay of an infantry-man in the Roman army was three *ases* per diem; but it is believed that the real amount was 3⅓ *ases*, or 100 *ases* per month. The *as* originally contained a Roman pound of copper, (about .72 of a pound avoirdupois;) but for thirty or forty years prior to A. U. C. 536, its weight had been two ounces, and hence it is probably the *as* of this weight to which the author above-named refers. This coin was subsequently reduced to an ounce, and still later to half an ounce, but the pay of the soldier was maintained at one-third of a *denarius*, or about 5 cents per diem. Polybius, who wrote his history in the early part of the seventh century of Rome, (thirty or forty years before the Papirian law reduced the weight of the *as* to half an ounce,) states that the daily pay of the Roman soldier was then 5 *ases*. This would be five-sixteenths of a *denarius*, but the actual pay was probably one-third of a *denarius*, or 5⅓ *ases*, the writer having fallen into the common practice of neglecting to give the fraction. Suetonius makes the statement that Julius Cæsar doubled the pay of the troops, and the rate fixed by this ruler appears to have been maintained at least until the death of Augustus, when, according to Tacitus, the pay of infantry-men was 10 *ases* or five-eighths of a *denarius* per diem. Their pay was further raised

under Domitian to 13⅓ *ases* or five-sixths of a *denarius* a day, which was equal to 25 *denarii*, or about $3.75 per month.

These successive augmentations of pay were due to various causes, among which may be mentioned the depreciation of money in consequence of its increased abundance, the decay of agriculture, and the falling-off in the free population. In the latter days of the empire the increasing disinclination of the citizens to engage in the military service made it necessary to pay still higher rates, but as these rates had little relation to the wages of labor it is not necessary to inquire into them.

In regard to the cost of the chief necessaries of life, the information afforded by Roman authors is scarcely more abundant or satisfactory than that which relates to wages. The price of wheat, however, is given for various epochs. Thus Pliny states that in A. U. C. 298, 327, 345, and 504 wheat was furnished to the people by the authorities at 1 *as* per modius; but up to the year of the city 485, if not later, the *as* was one Roman pound of copper, or about .72 pound avoirdupois, whereas between that date and A. U. C. 665 it was gradually reduced to half an ounce, or one twenty-fourth of its original weight. From this it results that the prices sometimes mentioned as having prevailed in early times seem much lower than they really were. The modius being a measure of very nearly one peck, the cost of a bushel of wheat would be about 2.88 pounds of copper, which is equivalent in weight to about 120 of the copper cents of the United States, such as were coined under the act of January 18, 1837; its value in silver or gold could only be determined by ascertaining the relative values of the three metals at the dates mentioned.

In the *Oratio Frumentaria* Cicero states that the price of wheat in Sicily, in the times of Verres, fluctuated between 15 and 18 sesterces the medimnus, or from 37½ to 45 cents a bushel; the sesterce then being equivalent to about 3¾ cents, and the medimnus to 1½ bushels. In the next century (A. U. C. 818) the rate of three sesterces the modius, or, say 45 cents a bushel, is referred to as a very poor price. Adopting an average price of 4 sesterces the modius, or about 60 cents a bushel, as the basis of calculation, M. Dureau de la Malle estimates that in the later days of the Roman republic the ratio of a given weight of wheat to the quantity of silver, which was its equivalent in value, was 1704 to 1.

Under the emperors the price of grain was greatly augmented, and famines were not infrequent. Of these public calamities several occurred during the reign of Augustus, and that of the year 759 was especially severe; while under Tiberius the dearth of breadstuffs was almost continuous, and their prices very high. Tacitus states that in the year of Rome, 772, this emperor fixed a maximum price upon wheat sold to the poorer classes, and re-imbursed the merchants for their loss by adding 2 sesterces the modius, or about 30 cents a bushel, to be paid out of the imperial exchequer. After the burning of Rome under Nero, at a time when public charity appeared to be the only means of averting insurrection, the price of wheat was put down to 3 sesterces the modius, or 45 cents a bushel. Tacitus refers to this as an act of extraordinary munificence, showing that the rate in question was probably very far below that of the market. From figures furnished by Pliny the elder, who died in A. D. 79, it appears that in his day common unbolted wheat flour or meal was worth at the rate of about 4⅙ cents, coarse bolted flour about 5 cents, and flour of the finest quality about 10 cents per pound. These figures appear to warrant the conclusion of Mr. Jacob that "the price of bread in Rome when Pliny lived seems to have been nearly the same or a little lower than it usually is in our day in London."

Reference has already been made to the prices fixed by the edict of Diocletian, as preserved in the inscription of Eskihissar, (or Stratoniceia.) The edict sets forth that the prices of commodities have exceeded all bounds; that the frenzied desire for gain is not moderated by plentiful harvests, or an abundance of provisions; that in towns and cities, and even upon the highways, the spirit of pillage everywhere pursues the armies of the empire, and that the soldier is sometimes deprived of his entire pay, as well as of the imperial largesses, by the engrossing of a single article. "Moved by these considerations," continues the edict, "we have deemed it our duty to fix for our entire empire a scale of prices, which in years of scarcity may restrain avarice within proper limits."

The inscription contains a long list of articles, of which the most important are embraced in the following table, the Roman measures being converted into their nearest American equivalents, and *denarii* reduced to our currency at the rate of half a cent to the *denarius:*

Vinegar, per gallon	$0 21
Salt, per bushel*	1 36
Pork, per pound †	08½
Beef, per pound	05⅚
Goat's flesh, or mutton, per pound	05⅚
Lard, best quality, per pound	11⅓
The best bacon-ham of Westphalia, or the Cerdagne	13⅔
Fresh sausages of beef, per pound	06⅓
Seasoned and smoked sausages of pork, per pound	11⅓
Seasoned and smoked sausages of beef, per pound	06⅓
A fatted cock pheasant	1 25
A fatted hen pheasant	1 00
A wild cock pheasant	62½
A fat goose	1 00
Chickens	30
Ducks	20
Hare	75
Rabbit	20
Flesh of the wild boar, per pound	11⅓
Flesh of the stag, roe or doe, per pound	08½
Sucking pig, per pound	11⅓
Lamb or kid, per pound	08½
Butter, per pound	11⅓
Sea-fish of the best quality, per pound	16⅔
Second-rate sea-fish, per pound	11⅓
Best river-fish, per pound	08½
Second-rate river-fish, per pound	05⅚
Salt fish, per pound	04⅓
Oysters, per 100	50
Dry cheese, per pound	08½
Lettuces, the best, 5 for	02
Lettuces, second rate, 10 for	02
Cauliflowers, the best, 5 for	02
Cauliflowers, second rate, 10 for	02
Beet-roots, the largest, 5 for	02
Beet-roots, second rate, 10 for	02
Green onions, the best, 25 for	02
Green onions, second rate, 50 for	02
Cucumbers, the best, 10 for	02
Cucumbers, second rate, 20 for	02
Melons, large, 2 for	02
Melons, second rate, 4 for	02
Watermelons, 4 for	02
Kidney-beans, (in the shell,) 25 pods for	02
Garden asparagus, per bundle of 25	03

* The quantity in this case is denoted by the sign F. M., which is believed to represent a modius and a half, F being substituted for P through an error of the engraver.

† The quantity used in the inscription is the Italian pound, which has been proved by Père Secchi to be the same as the Roman pound and is, therefore, equal to about .72 pound avoirdupois.

Eggs, 4 for	$0 02
Parsnips (largest size) per bundle of 25	03
*Apples, the best Mattian, or * * * *	02
Apples, second rate, 20 for	02
Smaller apples, 40 for	02
Yellow plums, the largest, 30 for	02
Yellow plums, second rate, 40 for	02
Pomegranates, the largest, 10 for	04
Pomegranates, second-rate, 20 for	04
Figs, the best, 25 for	02
Figs, second-rate, 40 for	02
Dates, the best, 8 for	02
Dates, second-rate, 16 for	02
Palmulæ, (smaller dates,) 25 for	02
Dried figs, 25 for	02
A quilt made of eight goat-skins	3 [illegible]
A pillow of the softest and largest kind	3 [illegible]
Caligæ (boots) for muleteers or field-laborers, of the best fashion, without nails	6[illegible]
Shoes for patricians, called *calcei*	7[illegible]
A senator's *caligæ*	50[illegible]
A pair of women's *caligæ*	30[illegible]
A pair of rustic double-soled *gallicæ*, (Gallic shoes) for men	40
A pair of single-soled ditto	25
Gallicæ, for women, with double ox-hide sole	25
Gallicæ, for women, with single ox-hide sole	15
A military saddle	2 50
A bridle for a horse	50
A bridle for a mule	60
A pack-saddle for a mule	1 75
A pack-saddle for an ass	1 25
A pack-saddle for a camel	1 75
Wheat, (inscription partly defaced.)	
Rye, (inscription partly defaced.)	
Bruised millet, per bushel†	1 02
Whole millet, per bushel	51
Panic, per bushel	51
Fine spelt, per bushel	1 02
Inferior spelt, called scandula, per bushel	30
Bruised beans, per bushel	1 02
Whole beans, per bushel	61
Lentils, per bushel	1 02
Bruised peas, per bushel	1 02
Whole peas, per bushel	61
Oats, per bushel	30
Kidney beans, dry, per bushel	1 02
Linseed, per bushel	1 53
Sesamum, per bushel	2 04
Hemp-seed, per bushel	51
Falernian wine, per gallon	1 05
Old wine of the best quality, per gallon	84
Old wine of secondary quality, per gallon	56
Rustic wine	28
Barley wine of Attica	84
Beer called camus	14
Zythus, (Egyptian beer)	07

While these figures afford some indication of the actual market pri of the commodities named, it is well known that the rates fixed b Diocletian were as a rule much too low. The result, as might have bee anticipated, was to check production and produce scarcity; and alt many persons had suffered capital punishment for violations of the edic it was ultimately found necessary to abandon the effort to enforce it.

It is unfortunate that the inscription in relation to wheat, barley, a rye is partly effaced, but their probable price may be approximately i

* The inscription here, as in many parts, is imperfect.

† The modius castrensis, which was double the ordinary modius, was equal to about .49 of a bushel

ferred from that of spelt, a bearded grain sometimes ranked as a variety of wheat, but of a rather inferior quality.

The average price of wheat under the reigns of Constantine, Constantius, Julian, and Valentinian, A. D. 306 to 375, was fixed at one *solidus* of gold per ten *modii*, or from $1.23 to $1.20 per bushel, according to the value of the *solidus*. This price was an average derived from data covering a considerable number of years.

THE ROMAN TRADES UNIONS.

Among the most interesting of the facts which tend to throw light upon the condition of the working classes of Rome must be included those which relate to the trade-unions. The "History of the working and burgher classes," by M. Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac, contains an interesting sketch of these organizations, of which the following is a condensation:

It is related by Plutarch, in his life of Numa, that this king established at Rome the corps of craftsmen. From that epoch the corporations in question passed through three successive periods, of which the first ended about the time of Vespasian, the second about the time of Constantine, and the third with the overthrow of the empire. The first of these periods comprises the formation of the trade-unions, which originally was spontaneous, and not the result of authority. Workmen of the same craft came together, agreed upon certain fixed points to regulate their relations, and elected officers to judge and decide in regard to cases arising under their rules. It was one of the enactments of the Twelve Tables that these rules should conform to the general laws of the state, with which they had sometimes been found to conflict. This enactment, however, to a certain extent created a monopoly in their favor, by prohibiting an unrestrained competition, and enriching the existing unions at the expense of all those who could not organize such associations.

As the number of slaves and the concentration of property increased, the work of private citizens came to be chiefly performed by mechanics of that class, and the trade-unions depended more and more on the employment furnished them by the government in the execution of its enormous public works, such as temples and other public buildings, aqueducts, and those admirable roads, bridges, and other works which, not only in Italy and the East, but throughout Spain, Gaul, Germany, England, and the north of Africa, remained as indestructible monuments of Roman civilization. The trade-unions were thus drawn into closer relations with the state, were subjected more and more to its regulation, and finally became its regular functionaries—not merely executing its works, but also collecting its revenues, or at least that part of them which was paid in kind.

It was by the aid of the trade-unions that the government organized its administrative service. There were trade-unions charged with the collection of the revenues, others supplied Rome with provisions, others took care of the edifices, others clothed the soldiers, others armed them, others supplied the interior and domestic wants of a city full of riches and devoted to all kinds of pleasures. The trade-unions then were the framework of bone that supported the great Roman body.

The Roman trade-unions were of two sorts, the commercial and industrial unions, and bore the name of corporations. The principal commercial corporations of the empire were the sailors' union, the bakers', butchers', limeburners', weavers' and tailors' unions, the shell-fish gath

ers', silk-dyers', carriers', wine-merchants', and lumbermen's unions, an many others, including the respectable corps of sworn measurers o grain at the warehouses of the port of Ostia, (*Mensores portuenses*. The port of Ostia was the great *entrepôt* of Rome. Hither the co porations of watermen were required to bring the revenues of the land of the public domain, which were immense. Moreover, there is reaso to believe that each commercial union collected the tax in kind whic appertained to its specialty; that is to say, the bakers received from th lands of the domain the rent in grain; the wine-merchants the rent i wine; and so of the rest. The butchers, by agents, collected the rent in hogs and cattle from the farmers of certain provinces. The sailor union, for a fixed charge for freight, transported the revenues in kind t the warehouses of the port of Ostia. The bakers' union located a Rome became, in a measure, responsible for the grain as soon as it wa in the warehouses. They had it measured before admitting it into th warehouses by the experts of the measurers' union, and they had transported to Rome by another union, that of the coasters' of th Tiber.

The interior organization of the Roman trade-unions appears to hav been very simple. Those of the same trade, for example, the baker who were scattered throughout the empire, were divided into groups i the different provinces and cities. A law of Honorius and Theodosiu fixes the maximum of each of these local unions at 563 members. Eac of these unions elected annually officers who bore the name of *patron* These patrons were also called *syndics* in most of the unions, an there were at least four for each local union. One of these patrons o syndics was named for five years, by the entire corporation, administra tor-general of the interests of the society. This officer bore the title o *prior*, and had charge of all the property of the association, movabl and immovable.

The industrial unions, in relation to which the documents are no always so clear or so abundant, were formed upon the same gener model. A law of Constantine, of the year 337, mentions the followin some of which it is not easy to recognize, either because the text ha been altered, or because the specialties of these organizations hav perished in the wreck of ancient civilization: Architects; carvers i plaster; a kind of roofers called *albarii;* carpenters; doctors; lapidaries chasers in silver; masons; veterinary surgeons; stone-cutters; furbishers *scasores*, (believed to be pavers;) painters; sculptors; pearl-dressers joiners; statuaries; decorative painters; gravers on copper; black smiths; marble-cutters; gilders; founders; dyers in purple; paver in mosaic; goldsmiths; looking-glass makers; wheelwrights; water carriers; glaziers; workers in ivory; fullers; potters; plumbers; fu riers. Besides these thirty-five unions there were a number of other including one of fortune-tellers, mentioned in a law of Honorius an Arcadius of the year 412 as *corpus nemesiacorum*.

It has been said that the Roman trade-unions passed through thre periods. During the first of these periods, which terminated about th time of Vespasian, they possessed the right to organize at their ow pleasure, though subject to being suppressed if they violated the ge eral laws of the state. This freedom of initiative they appear to hav possessed for more than seven centuries. The precise time when it wa taken from them is not known, but they possessed it as late as the reig of Nero, whereas, thirty years after the death of that tyrant it ha been taken away from them, and it was then necessary to obtain th permission of the government before a union could be organized.

case in point is found in the request made to the Emperor Trajan by Pliny the younger, for permission to establish a union of blacksmiths in Nicomedia, a request which this emperor refused. It seems probable, therefore, that the first period terminated, as has already been stated, about the time of Vespasian. During the reign of Severus edicts were issued authorizing slaves to form associations with the consent of their masters, but on condition of having a curator who should act for them, and of not meeting oftener than once a month. Nothing of especial importance, however, in relation to the unions, occurred until the middle of the fourth century or a little later.

Up to this time the different corps of craftsmen had indeed been absolutely dependent on, and under the direction of, the government. In Africa they were subject to the jurisdiction of the vicar of the province; in Italy, of the prefect of subsistence, or of the prefect of Rome; in the East, of the proconsul or other dignitary of the palace. As to their duties, they were subject entirely to the will of the emperors. The bakers' union was required to furnish bread to the cities; the sailors and wagoners to furnish transportation; the masons to furnish a sufficient number of hands for the public works; in a word, the corps of craftsmen were strictly instruments of the administration, and, in many respects, even a part of the administration itself. But thus far the different members of these corps were perfectly at liberty to enter or leave them, to pass from one to the other at will, and in all cases to keep their patrimony entirely free, separate, and personal, carrying it with them into any union with which they might affiliate, and retaining the power to sell, give, or bequeath it. This is expressly stated in a law of Constantine of A. D. 319, relative to the bakers' union. This power, however, was taken away by a law of Valentinian II, and of Valens, (A. D. 364,) which only permitted gifts to sons and grandsons; and five years later another law of Valentinian II absolutely forbade the alienation of any of the property of the members of the unions.

Thus was inaugurated the third period in the history of these organizations. The relations of the unions to the government remained as before, but the individuals composing them contracted new and unheard-of obligations. In fact, from this epoch no member of a union could leave it and enter another upon any pretext whatever. More than this, the son was obliged to enter into the union to which his father belonged, and so also was the legatee obliged to enter the union of the legator. The same rule was subsequently extended to sons in-law, who, if not already members of other unions, were obliged to enter the union to which the father-in-law belonged. In short, the trade-unions imperatively claimed all who, either by gift, purchase, or inheritance, were found in possession of property that had belonged to one of their members; and they also claimed a *pro-rata* share of the property itself. To the stringency of this rule there was an exception in the case of priests, who could sever their connection with a union by surrendering to it their patrimony, as provided in a law of Honorius and Arcadius, A. D. 412. There was also another exception in favor of those who could find acceptable substitutes; but this, of course, left the member dependent on the assent of the union for the sundering of the ties by which he was bound to it.

These regulations, oppressive as they apparently were, were not entirely without their compensations, chief among which was the guarantee of obtaining subsistence in case of need out of the social funds of the union. These social funds, derived from immense domains which were

inalienable and constantly augmented, served for the support of the members, as the property of the monasteries in the Middle Ages served for the support of the monks. The wealth of the unions was derived from several sources, the chief of which were endowments received from the government, the profits obtained from the state and from individuals in the prosecution of their specialties, and, lastly, the property of their members who died intestate.

So long as the prosperity of the trade-unions lasted there was no lack of candidates for admission to them; but there came a time when it was necessary to bring back their fugitive members by force, and to seek recruits among those, who, at an earlier period, would have been excluded from their ranks.

The misfortunes of the unions were mainly traceable to the causes by which the empire itself was undermined. The commercial unions were responsible for the public revenues, and when the rents which they collected from the public domain were inadequate, the government seized upon their own property to make good the deficiency. Again, in the latter days of the empire there were frequent dearths of provisions, owing, in a great measure, to the insecurity of industry. Indeed, it is impossible to recount the passages in Saint Ambrose, Symmachus, Libanius, and even in the laws of the emperors, in which it is related that the magistrates repeatedly drove off without pity the fugitive slaves and beggars who flocked to Rome from all parts of the empire, when famine invaded Italy and surprised the capital of the world in the midst of the ruinous luxury, feasts, and fancies of her emperors. It may readily be conceived that before resorting to these terrible extremes the treasuries of the unions were exhausted, and that when senators had one plate less at their tables the members of the trade-unions did not dine at all. It was, however, the unbounded luxury of the emperors which probably contributed most to the ruin of the trade-unions. The extravagance of these masters of the world was simply incredible. On a banter made to him, Caligula constructed a bridge 3,600 paces in length, and having the width of the Appian way, from the port of Baia to the mole of Puteoli. On this costly structure he made two triumphal marches, after which it was permitted to fall into decay, since it was absolutely without use. Claudius, curious to see the bottom of Lake Fucinus, had its waters drawn off by means of a canal cut through a mountain, the excavation of which is said to have cost the labor of 30,000 men for eleven years. Nero assigned to a pet monkey a palace in Rome, and a castle and lands in the country. The two thousand mules which drew him and his cortege when he went to contend for the prize in the Olympic games were shod with silver, while his three or four thousand lackeys and coachmen were clad in the finest stuffs of Italy. Heliogabulus, who died at eighteen, probably spent in one day more than all the others in paving the court of his palace with all the diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones that could be found in Italy.

By such excesses was brought about that state of exhaustion which so crippled the empire in its latter days, and in great part these excesses were paid for by the trade-unions. On these, in great measure, fell the expense of the mistresses, the eunuchs, minions, and lackeys, the lions, panthers, parrots, and monkeys of the emperors, for it was they who were called upon to replenish the imperial treasury. Their task grew more and more difficult of performance, and from the middle of the fifth century they were completely disorganized, their members seeking to escape by flight or voluntary exile the burdens which weighed them down. In short, step by step, with the empire, they fell to pieces.

CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY.

In regard to the condition of the agricultural laborers in the latter days of the empire, an idea may be formed from the state of the Gallic peasantry of that era, as described by M. J. Benoit in his "Histoire des Paysans et de leur condition à travers les siecles." This author states that they were confined to the fields in company with the animals, and their implements of toil, and prohibited from leaving the estates on which they were employed, approaching the cities, or bearing arms. At this period the proprietors of the soil, and of its cultivators, did not reside in the country, but in Rome, or in the great cities of Gaul, and had no personal relations with their peasants, who were superintended by overseers, such as were formerly employed on large plantations in the South to superintend the labors of negro slaves. Previous to the grave events which took place about the fifth century, by which the Roman laws and institutions were overthrown, the masters of the soil were—

1st. The great Roman and Gallic families.

2d. Chiefs of native tribes to whom the Roman government had made concessions of land.

3d. The fiscal officers of the state.

4th. The clergy.

5th. The small proprietors.

The entire body of peasants, excepting those of the class last mentioned, who were not numerous, were in a state of slavery.

All the historians agree in describing the country, at this period, as presenting a picture of the greatest desolation, the immense domains of the clergy and of the wealthy proprietors being almost wholly uncultivated, and yielding the most meager returns in spite of the oppression to which the slaves were subjected.

The peasants were divided into two classes: Those belonging absolutely to the proprietor, who could sell or exchange them, like his oxen or horses, and those appertaining to the land, who could only be sold or exchanged with it.

Those of the first class were on the same level as the domestic animals, whose companions they were, being considered inferior to all other men, not excepting the slaves in the cities, who were legally subject to the same conditions as themselves; for the latter, living with their masters, of whose families they formed a part, could not fail to acquire a certain amount of intelligence and culture through their daily intercourse with persons of superior condition. The other class, on the contrary, were unknown to the master, who required nothing from them but physical strength, good health, and abundance of work.

The peasant who was attached to the soil might own the tatters in which he was clad, and the animals which formed a part of his family. The other could possess nothing whatever. The great agricultural estates to which persons of this class were confined, were provided with all that was deemed necessary to life, in order to take away from them every pretext for absenting themselves therefrom.

The overseer, who filled the place of the master, provided for all their necessities, as well as for the cultivation of the domain. The food was of the coarsest and most simple kind, consisting chiefly of barley reduced to a pulp by boiling. Each estate was also provided with a prison, and all the facilities for the infliction of punishment upon the slaves. The overseer was the supreme authority in everything which concerned their discipline and punishment. When at work they were commonly

divided into groups more or less numerous, each of which had a sup intendent who made use of the whip at his pleasure. When the wo was finished on an estate the laborers were often hired out to oth proprietors, who provided them with food and paid to the master su compensation as might be agreed upon. Their clothing was simply a character to protect them from cold or rain, consisting chiefly of ski and a sort of hooded cloak. To this they had no recognized right, a if furnished it was only because the master considered it his interest keep his human property in good condition.

The peasants who were attached to the soil could never be lega removed from the land to which they belonged even for an instant, a in no case could they obtain their liberty. The children of this cl belonged to the estates on which they were born, and formed a part the inventory of the effects connected therewith, except when it h pened that the father and mother belonged to different estates, in wh case the children were divided between the proprietors, who could, their own pleasure, separate wives from their husbands, and childr from their father or mother.

It will readily be seen that under such a state of things the fam could have no existence. The proprietors did not consider marriage have been intended for this kind of people, regarding their peasants they did their cattle, and looking upon the reproduction of their k simply as a means of increasing their own wealth. In the eyes of master the peasant was a species of enemy, and was treated with the rigor of a state of hostility.

The oppression of the master was aggravated by the exactions of government; for, beside the price which the peasant had to pay to former for the land which he occupied, he had also to pay the land-t a tax for pastures, a capitation tax, and various exceptional ass ments. Moreover, he was obliged to work on the roads, to furn horses to postal agents, to pay octroi duties in the cities, and to b his quota of the expense connected with replenishing the ranks of army.

In collecting these taxes and enforcing these various dues, the fis agents of the government proceeded with such unheard-of rigor t even the small proprietors, as well as the slaves and the peasants w were attached to the soil, were reduced to the necessity of abandon the lands they cultivated and flying to the forests, in order to escape the same time from the masters and the tax-collectors, who were r bing them of all their resources.

A priest of this epoch, named Salvien, has left us a terrible picture the miseries and sufferings which the peasants endured, and by wh they were driven to rise in insurrection against the ruling class.

"What else," says this historian, "but to give themselves up to l gandage, could be done by these unhappy people, ruined, as they we by incessant public exactions; menaced continually by crushing a unremitting proscriptions; compelled to abandon their homes to esc torture, and to exile themselves in order to avoid punishment? The e mies of the country were less terrible to them than the tax-collectors, a they sought refuge among the barbarians to escape the violence inflic or threatened by these officials. Their condition, hard and inhuman a was, would have been less cruel if all had suffered equally in comm But what rendered it more intolerable was that the burden was equally distributed; that the tribute of the rich was shifted to shoulders of the poor, and that the feeble bore the burdens of strong. Thus oppressed and impoverished, nothing was left to th

people but to choose between brigandage and refuge among the enemies of their country. Thus," says Salvien, "they emigrated, pell-mell, to the Goths, the Bagaudi, or other barbarians, preferring to live free, under the appearance of captivity, to leading the life of slaves with the appearance of liberty. For this reason the name of Roman citizen, which was formerly held in so high estimation, is to-day voluntarily repudiated."

Such injustice and cruelty naturally and inevitably led to acts of insubordination and insurrection. The malcontents organized themselves into a league, and their number being rapidly augmented by new recruits, they gave themselves up to brigandage and to insurrection against the Romans.

"Despoiled by bad and cruel judges," says Salvien, "tortured or put to death, after having lost the liberty guaranteed by their Roman citizenship, they renounced the honor of this name; and yet, after this, we are so unreasonable as to impute their misfortune to them as a crime, and stigmatize them with the name of Bagaudi, which we have compelled them to assume. We call them rebels and brigands, when it is ourselves who have driven them to revolution. Is it not our injustice, the sentences of iniquitous judges, their proscription, their robberies; those who divert to their own profit the product of the taxes; those who, like voracious beasts, have devoured the people whose interests have been given them to protect; those, less humane than brigands, who are not contented with despoiling their victims, but tear the flesh and regale themselves with their blood? Who can wonder that men thus treated should become barbarians, when they were no longer permitted to remain Romans? Having completely lost their liberty, nothing was left them but to defend their lives."

Thus, according to Salvien, who lived at this period, it was only indolence and a lack of courage which could induce the peasants to continue their agricultural labors, and prevent them from joining their companions in revolt under the name of Bagaudi. Their headquarters and center of operations was the confluence of the Seine and the Marne, near Paris, in a place which they had strongly fortified, and whence they could defy the Roman power. From this point they spread themselves over all the other portions of Gaul, appealing to all the peasants of the country to enroll themselves under the flag of independence, and strike for their liberty. Their first revolt occurred about A. D. 270, under the lead of one Victoria, who was called by the soldiers the mother of legions. They besieged and captured Autun. They were temporarily quelled by Claudius and Aurelian, who, by remission of the taxes in arrears, and, by granting them a general amnesty, made peace with them.

Under Diocletian they again rose in insurrection about A. D. 280, massacred their masters, and ravaged with fire and sword multitudes of cities and villages. The emperor sent a force against them under Maximian, who prosecuted his warlike operations with so much vigor that, although the Bagaudi were superior in numbers, they were soon compelled to capitulate. Two of their leaders, Ælianus and Amandus, who had assumed the title of emperor, were killed in battle.

From this period they existed chiefly as small bands of brigands, infesting the forests and fastnesses of Gaul until the end of the western empire.

LABOR IN EUROPE UNDER THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

The overthrow of the Roman power in Italy and Western Europe by the northern barbarians was followed by the institution of a new order

of society, an order which grew out of the relations of the conquered t the conquerors, out of the character and habits of the latter, and out (the turbulent state of society which marked the times. In Gaul an Italy the barbarian conquerors found the soil, for the most part, in th hands of large proprietors and cultivated by slaves. In some district they seized the entire territory, and divided it among them according t their humor and their interests. In other cases they divided the lan in proportions arbitrarily fixed according to their own will, betwee themselves and the former proprietors. But in all cases the peasant were excluded from a share in the possession of the soil, and compelle to labor for the new masters just as they had done for their predecessor The system of slavery had existed among the barbarians as well as unde the Romans, but in a somewhat milder form, owing to the family an tribal organization under which the former lived. Among them th slaves belonging to the domain of a chief formed a part of his family and as they were always under the master's eye there grew up betwee them and him a certain sympathy which was conducive to their wel being. Among the Romans, on the contrary, as well as in the Roma provinces of Western Europe, the landed proprietors were addicted t living in the cities and towns, and were rarely, if ever, seen by the slave who tilled their fields. The new masters, bringing with them into th Roman provinces the manners of their own country, took up their abod on their domains in the midst of their peasants. The Roman *villa* gav way to the less elegant but more formidable castle of the rural chie which was a fortress as well as a dwelling. The rude tastes of the con querors, coupled with the waste and destruction incident to a lon struggle for mastery and a constant necessity for defense against aggres sive neighbors, almost destroyed the demand for the products of th more advanced industrial arts, led to a steady decline in the populatio of the cities and towns, and made the castellated dwellings of the noble the centers of industrial life and the nuclei of social organization. It wa a state of society established at the point of the sword, and the sam weapon was for several centuries the principal source of law. Violenc and depredation were the order of the day, and there could be no secu ity for any one save as a member of some considerable community capa ble of united action in mutual defense. In such a state of things it wa impossible for small landed proprietors to maintain their independence and they generally gave in their allegiance to some powerful noble o placed themselves under the protection of the church, in either case sur rendering their land and paying certain rent or service-dues in consid eration of its usufruct. Everything else was sacrificed to military organ ization and efficient leadership, and isolated independence became impos sible. Hence, outside of the walled towns, which in those days were fe and feeble, all the detached elements of society necessarily gravitated t the seignorial castle, and there grew up, rather than was instituted, tha form of society known as the feudal system, with its gradations of vas salage, its villeins, and its serfs.

It has been remarked that in this new form of society, and in th transition state by which it was preceded, it was found impossible fo the small proprietors to maintain their independence. It should be said however, that efforts were made by the kings to protect them from th aggressions of the nobles and the dignitaries of the church.

On this subject a statute of Charlemagne, the master of an empir which embraced the whole of France, a portion of Spain, more than one half of Italy, and nearly all of Germany, contains the following:

The poor allege that they have been despoiled of their property, and they complai equally of the bishops, the abbes, and their patrons, and of the nobles and their subordi

ate military commanders. They also say that when a poor freeman shows himself unwilling to give up his heritage to the bishop, the abbe, the count, the judge, or the military official, these persons avail themselves of every occasion to treat him with harshness, and never fail to send him to the army, so that when completely ruined he may sell them his property on their own terms.

This statute bears date A. D. 811.

At a later day one of the sons of Charlemagne was constrained to come to the defense of the same class. "As to the precautions," says he, "which should be taken in favor of the poor, the care of whom is devolved upon us, it has pleased us to forbid the bishops, abbes, counts, magistrates, judges, and all other persons to purchase or take by force the possessions of the poor and the feeble. For this reason, any one wishing to purchase anything from them is required to do so publicly on court days before two credible witnesses and upon equitable terms. Any such contract made under other circumstances shall be null and void."

Nothwithstanding the good sentiments expressed by various kings in regard to the small proprietors, the cupidity of the bishops, abbes, and other members of the ruling classes, was stronger than the edicts, and they did not pause in their career of spoliation until they had completely stripped the poor of their heritage, and reduced them to the condition of serfs.

Of the serfs there were three principal classes. They were all alike bound to the soil, but there were certain differences in the degree of their servitude. And this was also the case with respect to subdivisions of the three classes.

Thus among the ecclesiastical serfs there were two distinct degrees, involving different services. Those of the first degree, who were everywhere superior to the serfs of the laity, had to pay certain dues in labor, which consisted in the cultivation of a definite extent of ground, and in other stated work. Each serf was required to sow and fence in and reap for the bishop, or for the convent, a piece of ground 400 feet long and 40 feet wide, to assist in getting in the harvest, and to mow and gather the hay from an acre of meadow-land.

There were also other dues for the fields and pastures, and certain contributions in poultry and eggs.

The ecclesiastical serfs of the second class were required to work three days in the week for the bishop or the abbe, and three days for themselves, and to furnish the teams and implements necessary for various kinds of farm-work.

If, on the contrary, the master furnished the oxen and implements, he could exact so much the greater amount of personal labor. Their services also comprised the furnishing of work-horses, hauling produce, &c., a distance of fifty leagues,* carting in the hay, grain, and wine of the master, and various other duties, a failure in which exposed them to punishment.

These two classes of ecclesiastical serfs belonged more especially to the great dignitaries of the church, who enjoyed sufficient power and consideration to enable them to contend successfully with the kings and the great military chiefs of that warlike epoch. As to those who belonged to the less powerful ecclesiastics, whose authority was always contested by the secular lords, and whose expenses were comparatively heavy, their condition resembled that of the serfs belonging to the nobility.

In other respects there was, in those rude times, nothing definitely

* The French postal league is a little less than 2½ miles.

settled, the arbitrary will of the master alone deciding the degree of servitude to be exacted from the serf.

There were, however, certain general rules established in assemblies of the nobles which were held at intervals, and these rules were accepted as laws by those who took part in the framing of them. But it must be remembered that only one of the parties interested was present in these assemblies.

In distributing lands among the peasants the more extended and fruitful domains lying nearest to the seignorial dwelling were usually assigned to the most robust and active of the serfs, and to those having large families, to assist them in their labors; while to such as from physical feebleness, or any other cause, lacked the requisite conditions for the advantageous working of their allotments, it was the custom to assign lands of inferior quality and of smaller extent.

From the former class were exacted prestations in money and grain, war taxes, or tribute, a large amount of teaming, and many feudal tasks. The burdens imposed on the latter class were lighter in appearance, but in reality more oppressive; for, if instead of wheat and timber, they were only required to contribute small grains and faggots; if instead of the work of the plow, they were only required to give that of their hands, it must be added that in lieu of the more valuable services which they were unable to render, they were required to perform the humblest and most menial drudgery, such as to grind the corn, perform guard duty around the castle, load and unload manure, &c. In short one may gain an adequate idea of the services that they were obliged to render to the lord from the fact that they were required to give him five days' work per week.

The imposts levied by the church, and known as tithes, unknown under the Romans, had been introduced by the priests, and in the ninth century were regularly enforced by the laws and sanctioned by the habits of the country. A formal decree of Louis the Pious contains the following provision: "As to him who has neglected to cultivate the dominical lands, in order to avoid the payment of the ninth and the tenth part of its fruits, and who, with this object in view, has taken the lands of others to cultivate, it is our will that he pay, according to law the ninth part for three years." To invest this impost with still greater sacredness, the clergy excommunicated and anathematized such as failed to pay it. The tithes were levied not only upon all the products of the field, but upon farm animals. For a drove of mares every tenth colt was exacted; or if there were only a few, a penny was charged for each colt. It was the same in respect to cows and calves. Every tenth cheese was also exacted, or else the milk of the cows for every tenth day. It was the same with butter, eggs, and all other products. To enforce these various dues it was often necessary for the ecclesiastical authorities to resort to vigorous punishments.

The exactions to which the peasantry were subjected, however, did not stop here; for, besides the dues already mentioned, they were required to render military services, and to pay a poll-tax, a tax for mast in the forests, and tolls on the highways, the rivers, and in the cities. Each feudal chieftain was required to contribute to the army in war one tenth part of his peasants under pain of heavy penalties, and sometimes even of confiscation.

The tolls on the highways, &c., were not only heavy but inconvenient and irritating in their character, being levied according to the number of the wheels of the vehicle, the load which it carried, and other conditions imposed by cities and by powerful nobles. The peasants were no

permitted to testify in courts of justice; and if a man murdered one of them, he was not prosecuted for the crime itself, but simply for the damage occasioned to the proprietor. For this reason the life of a free peasant was considered of no value, while that of a serf attached to the soil was estimated at 45 sous. The Ripuarian law inflicted the same penalty upon him who had murdered a free man as upon him who had stolen a dozen mares, or one she-ass, six sows, or one boar.

The punishments inflicted on the serfs varied according to locality, and the disposition of the proprietor; thus, the code of the Visigoths prohibited the killing or the mutilating of a serf, and established the terms upon which a settlement might be made for a wound inflicted upon one of them by another than the proprietor. In the case of the latter it was considered that the injury he inflicted fell upon himself, and therefore he was not held to account. The bishops and their agents could cause peasants guilty of any misdemeanor to be punished without trial, and the number of blows which they inflicted was determined by their own estimate of the gravity of the offense.

It is not necessary here to speak of the mutilations and other cruelties to which fugitive peasants were subjected; suffice it to say that they were at the mercy of their masters, who very often abused their power. And the choice which the masters had of selling or exchanging their serfs, shows that the ties which bound the latter to the glebe had been relaxed for the benefit of their masters rather than their own advantage. All the serfs, even those who cultivated land on shares, were considered as belonging to the soil, from which they could not be detached except by the will of the proprietor. The latter had always the right to oppose the marrage of the serf, when it was to be contracted with one not living on the estate. And the children of such unions, being the property of two masters, were liable to be divided between them without reference to their own wishes or those of their parents.

The oppressions which have been narrated did not fail to produce resistance. Associations were formed, known in history by the name of the Ghildes, which quickly extended their ramifications over a large territory, though it was in Normandy and the Isle of France that they chiefly flourished.

These associations had a triple object: 1st, conviviality; 2d, mutual assistance; 3d, political and civil reform.

An idea of the rules which governed them may be obtained from the penalties that were pronounced against them, as well as from their own statutes, published at a later day in the districts where they were permitted to exist. As early as A. D. 779 they were prohibited by a statute of Charlemagne, and another statute of the same monarch ordained certain penalties proportioned to the gravity of the case. "First," says this statute, "any one who shall commit an offense in consequence of his membership in a guild shall be put to death. In the second place his accomplices shall be compelled to flog each other, and cut each other's nostrils; and, thirdly, members who are not guilty of any specific crime shall scourge each other, and cut each other's hair."

These associations, whose efforts were principally directed against the tyranny of the nobles, were never able to organize themselves into an army as the Bagaudi had done. But toward the end of the tenth century the peasants attempted to assemble and unite their efforts for common action. Upon this important fact in the history of labor, Guillaume de Jumieges makes the following statement:

The peasants forming themselves into secret societies in the different counties of Normandy, adopted resolutions to the effect that they would live according to their

own pleasure, and submit to no established laws in regard to the use of the forests and of the waters, except such as they chose to make for themselves. From each local assembly two men were chosen to carry these resolutions to an assembly convoked at a central point in the interior, in order to have them confirmed. When the duke (of Normandy) became aware of this movement, he sent a body of troops under the conduct of Count Rodolphe to chastise the boldness of the peasants and disperse the central assembly above mentioned. The count at once seized all the deputies and some others who were found in their company, and having cut off their hands and feet, sent them back thus mu ilated to the local assemblies whence they came. The peasants, overrawed by this summary treatment, quickly abandoned their assemblies, and thus for the time being ended their efforts at organization and their projected struggle for independence.

During the period extending from the tenth to the fourteenth century the class of serfs who belonged personally to the lord almost entirely disappeared, and the serfs attached to the soil made slow but steady progress toward personal liberty, although they were still the victims of most onerous exactions on the part of both the lords and the church. In conceding lands to the peasants, the feudal proprietors weighed the advantages and disadvantages of serfdom, and they gradually found that free labor yielded them the larger revenue from their estates. Under this system the implements of husbandry, the cattle, and the teams were at the account and risk of the peasant, who was thus stimulated to use them with proper care. The lord ceded his land in consideration of certain dues and services, and gave himself no further trouble except to see that the dues were paid and the services performed.

The dues attached to the occupation of land were paid by the tenants in several forms: First, in money; secondly, in grain and wine, thirdly, in cattle and poultry; fourthly, in articles of consumption; fifthly, in timber and fire-wood; sixthly, in various prestations and tasks. The dues in money were of two kinds, the one fixed and the other contingent, and known respectively as the "censes" and the "ventes." The "cense" was the tax which was paid in money at a specified time, usually at the festival of some saint. It was most frequently the price paid for the use of the meadows. There was also another "cense," which was paid either at the death of the lord or at that of the tenant. The "ventes" consisted of a tax paid to the seigneur for the alienation of lands dependent upon the "seigniorie," or estate, and varied considerably in its form. The heaviest of the dues paid by the peasants was undoubtedly that which was levied upon grain, for this was the one in respect to which the lords could most readily enforce their exactions. The sheaves could be counted in the fields, or the grain measured on the thrashing-floor or in the barn, preparatory to hauling away the share which belonged to the lord.

The exactions of dues for oxen, cows, and horses having been recognized as injurious to the working of the land, was abandoned; but instead of these, there were assessments upon hogs, sheep, lambs, goats, and calves, which served for the consumption of the lord's family and that of his numerous retainers. Certain payments in poultry were exacted from each family as a mark of dependence, and, in addition to these, it was customary to require large contributions of cocks, capons, pullets, geese, &c.—a custom which was not entirely discontinued in France until after the revolution of 1789. There were also dues paid in cheese, butter, oil, wax, soap, &c., Easter and Christmas presents to the lord, the obligation to furnish faggots, vine-poles, staves, hoops, &c. There were still other exactions equally burdensome and vexatious, such as the requirement to furnish lodging for the seigneur and his suite, to feed him and his dogs, and to furnish hay and grass for his horses. It is true that the right of lodging was purchased, but in many localities

the seigneurs imposed a special tax for their dogs. They also imposed a tax on marriages, another on deaths, and a capitation-tax, which was collected in particular cases, most frequently when the seigneur knighted his son, gave his daughter in marriage, departed for the Holy Land, or was taken prisoner. The same usage was followed by the church, only her demands were for the Pope, for religious services, and for the entertainment of the king and his retinue when traveling through the country. In this time of continual strife between rival nobles, the peasants owed their masters military services, and accompanied them to war in the capacity of infantry. It was they also who constructed and kept in repair the fortifications of the castle and performed the teaming necessitated by this work. Lastly, they were required on certain days and in times of danger to perform guard duty around the castle for the security of the seigneur and his suite. Although at this period the distinction between the free man and the serf was beginning to be observed, this distinction really amounted to little in the presence of the overshadowing power of the seigneurs. "Each estate," says Mably, "was a veritable prison for its inhabitants, and these pretended free men could not dispose of their property, either by will or by their own act, while the seigneur was regarded as their heir in default of children domiciled in his fief. Within this limit he did not permit them to dispose of their property, whether movable or immovable, except to a small amount; and even at this time they could not marry without having purchased his permission. Burdened everywhere with fatiguing tasks, humiliating duties, and ruinous contributions, they were constantly in fear of some penalty, some arbitrary tax, or the total confiscation of their goods. The seigneurs tenaciously clung to the idea that everything belonged to them, and that the laborer did not possess even his own habitation save in a precarious manner, dependent on their liberality." Sovereignty was so united to property that the peasants were practically given up to all the haughty and fantastic caprices of the proprietors under whose jurisdiction they lived; and it might truly be said that justice was nothing more than the will of the baron.

A troubadour of the twelfth century has left us, in the "Roman de Rou," a statement of the wants and aspirations of the laborers of the times. "Peasants and the inhabitants of the cities," says he, "the people of the forest as well as the people of the plain, have held assemblies to the number of twenty, thirty, or one hundred persons, meeting in obscure places, many of them having sworn to each other that they would never willingly tolerate either a seigneur or a patron of the church. 'The seigneurs,' say they, 'do us nothing but injury, and we cannot obtain from them either right or justice. They possess everything, take everything, eat everything, and compel us to live in poverty and suffering. So many are the services, the taxes, the provosts, and the bailiffs that we have not a single day of peace. Why do we submit to such oppression? Are we less men than they? We have the same members, the same stature, the same power of endurance; all we lack is courage. Let us bind ourselves together by oath, and present a united front in defence of our possessions. It is not so very difficult to fight; there are thirty or forty able-bodied peasants to each noble. Let us learn to conquer, and no one will then exercise dominion over us. We shall then be able to cut trees, catch game in the forests, and fish in the rivers, and to use, at our own pleasure, the meadows and the waters.'"

Such were the thoughts which agitated the peasants of that day.

From the eleventh to the fourteenth century terrible insurrections broke out in France and in other parts of Europe, the peasants organ-

izing themselves into army corps, and declaring war against the nobles, and other possessors of the soil. In the thirteenth century hundreds of thousands of them took up arms; and from Flanders, where the organization had its birth, they threw themselves into other provinces of France, gaining new recruits each day in their progress through the country. They were ultimately vanquished by the discipline and union of the nobles, but for more than two hundred years the *débris* of these organizations infested the country, and unhappily their depredations were not confined to the castles of their oppressors, but often extended to the villages and defenseless cities.

In 1358 occurred the revolt known as the Jacquerie riots. After the disastrous defeat of the French at Poictiers there was, for a short time, such anarchy that all the ties which bound the vassal to his feudal chief were broken, each man obtaining almost complete independence. The nobility, whose merciless oppression had already driven the peasantry to desperation, now gave themselves up to the most fearful acts of cruelty. Assembling their troops, they fell suddenly upon the cities and villages, which they pillaged and burned, after slaughtering all who offered them resistance. When they captured any of the peasants they burned off their feet, and subjected them to the most horrible tortures, in order to compel them to disclose such treasures as they were supposed to have concealed. "The peasants," says Michelet, "could no longer sleep. Those who lived on the banks of the Loire passed their nights on the islands in the stream or in boats anchored in the middle of the river. In Picardy the population dug themselves holes in the ground, in which women and children rotted for weeks and months, while the men timidly crept to the tops of the steeples to survey the country and see if the neighborhood was clear of armed bands. Despair armed the population; there was no longer anything to eat, save in the castles, and to the castles the peasants made their way. Thus began that terrible war known as the Jacquerie riots. Each peasant, inspired by vengeance and by want, as much as by hatred, attacked the castles as the famished wolf attacks a sheep-fold. This insurrection, like that of the Bagaudi, took its rise in the Isle of France, and spread over the northeastern provinces. For six weeks, say the historians, the peasants pillaged and ravaged the chateaux, committed the greatest cruelties, and gave themselves up to the most fearful excesses. In this, however, they only imitated the example of the seigneurs, and even their worst excesses could not exceed the limits of a just retribution. Their very frenzy, however, was one of the chief causes of their defeat; for, being without discipline or unity of action, they could not withstand the military organization with which they were opposed by the nobles. Their chief, Guillaume Caillet, was taken prisoner by Charles the Bad, of Navarre, who had him crowned with a red-hot tripod of iron and then beheaded. A few weeks later the Captal de Buch and the Count of Foix slaughtered seven thousand of these peasants in the vicinity of Meaux, and thus brought the insurrection to an end.

What has been thus far said in regard to labor under the feudal system refers chiefly to France, and is confined to the labors of the peasantry; but, as has already been pointed out, the finer industrial arts were almost unknown at the period under consideration, the town and city populations were very limited, and the work performed on the rural estates really comprised the great bulk of all the work for which, in that rude age, there was any occasion or demand. The condition of the serfs and peasants on the rural estates was therefore at that time the condition of the vast majority of the laboring population.

THE FEUDAL PERIOD IN ENGLAND.

It is now time to glance briefly at the history of our English ancestors during the period of Saxon supremacy, and in the centuries immediately succeeding the Norman conquest. In the former period two-thirds of the people are said to have been either slaves, or in a state of bondage approaching slavery, to the remaining one-third. They might be put in bonds and whipped; they might be branded, and on one occasion are spoken of as if actually yoked. Cattle and slaves, in fact, formed a common measure of value under the denomination of live money, and were a medium of exchange in which the prices of commodities were computed.

The operatives and handicraftsmen of this period, as well as the agricultural laborers, were mostly slaves. The clergy and nobility employed as domestic servants persons of this class who were qualified to supply them with such things as were then considered the necessaries of life.

Hence in monasteries we find smiths, carpenters, millers, illuminators, architects, agriculturists, and fishermen. Smiths and carpenters were the most numerous and important as ministering to the chief secular pursuits of the time, both in war and husbandry.

Great as were the political effects of the Norman invasion, it did not materially alter the condition of the masses of the people. Their services were as necessary to the new masters as to the old, and the terms on which these were rendered could hardly have been made more onerous than they had been. In order to maintain more firmly the ascendency of the invaders the feudal relations were enforced with somewhat greater strictness than before, but no changes were made in the chain of subordination which had already been established.

Hence for a long time after the conquest the Saxon subdivisions of society were maintained, and the inhabitants of the country continued to be divided into the two great classes of freemen and serfs or slaves. Except the baronial proprietors of land and their vassals, the free tenants and socmen, the country people were depressed in servitude which was uniform in this respect, that no one who had either been born in, or had fallen into bondage, could acquire any absolute right to property. Aside from this, however, there were distinctions in the degrees of servitude. One class of villeins, or villagers, though bound to the most servile offices of rural industry, were permitted to occupy small portions of land to sustain themselves and families.

Other ranks of men, equally servile, are noticed in the ancient records, particularly the bordars and cottars. The former, in consideration of being allowed a small cottage, were required to provide poultry, eggs, and other articles of diet for the lord's table; and the latter were employed in the trades of smith, carpenter, and other handicraft arts, in which they had been instructed at the charge of their masters. Inferior to these were the thralls, or *servi*, principally employed in menial services about the mansion.

Their lives were professedly protected by law, and with the consent of their owners they were allowed in some cases to purchase their freedom; but, in other respects, they were in the lowest degradation, so much so as to be considered mere chattels and regular articles of commerce.

Giraldus relates that the number of them exported to Ireland for sale in the reign of Henry II was so great that the market was absolutely overstocked; and from William I to the reign of John there was scarcely a cottage in Scotland but possessed an English slave.

In the details of the border wars mention is frequently made of the

number of slaves taken prisoners as forming a principal part of the boo It is not easy to ascertain from writers of this period the precise immu ties of the several classes of bondmen mentioned; the chief differen in their condition arose probably from the relative utility of their oc pations; the *servi*, or serfs, as least valuable, being a more ordin article of traffic and transfer than the bordars and cottars, who had b trained to useful arts or obtained a fixed habitation. All, however, al appear to have been denuded of the substantial attributes of freem the law recognized in none the uncontrolled right to property or char of place without the consent of a superior; the lord had the absol disposal of his bondmen; they might be attached to the soil or tra ferred by deed, sale, or conveyance from one owner to another; in sho they were slaves in the strictest sense of the word—men under an obli tion of perpetual servitude, which the consent of the master could alo dissolve, and in all probability they enjoyed less legal protection fr the ill-usage of their oppressors than the humanity of modern legislati has extended to the brute creation.

Attempts have been made to determine the relative numbers of t several classes of the population at the close of the Anglo-Saxon perio but with no great pretensions to accuracy. In thirty-four counties t burgesses and citizens are set down at 17,105, the villeins at 102,70 the bordars at 74,823, the cottars at 5,947, and the serfs or thralls 26,552. The remaining population consisted of freemen, ecclesiastic knights, thanes, and landowners.

The final extinction of slavery in England was a slow and gradu process. The first blow which the system received was in the disuse the ancient practice of reducing prisoners of war to the condition bondmen, a step which was probably due to the humane teachings Christianity, and which certainly marks a decided advance toward t sentiments appropriate to a higher and kindlier civilization. In t eleventh century the Pope formally issued a bull for the emancipatio of slaves, and in 1102, in the great council of the nation held at We minster, it was declared unlawful for any man to sell slaves openly the market, which had previously been the common custom of the cou try. It was not until several centuries later, however, that slave was finally and entirely abolished in England. An attempt to exti guish it, made in 1526, proved unsuccessful, and even Cromwell did n scruple to send the Scottish prisoners, taken at Dunbar in 1650, to t West India colonies as slaves. The system was finally abolished statute in the reign of Charles II, but even so late as 1775 certain Sc tish colliers were so far from being free that their services were boug and sold with the estates to which they were attached, and to whi they could be brought back by summary procedure before a magistra if they ventured to leave and seek employment elsewhere.

But though slavery in the British isles, as well as on the contine maintained a feeble spark of life until a comparatively recent period, t process of enfranchisement, both personal and political, had been goi on for many centuries, and had gradually changed the face of socie One of the chief agencies in effecting this great change was the growth the incorporated towns and cities. During the turbulent and lawl period which resulted in the development of feudalism the warlike a predatory habits of the age left little security either for industry or co merce; and from this fact, coupled with the absence of any demand for t finer products of industry, to which reference has already been made, resulted, both in England and in continental countries, that from the fi to the eleventh centuries there was no tendency among the populati

toward urban life. Under these circumstances there was scarcely any growth of new towns or cities, and even those which Roman civilization had left were steadily declining in population, wealth, and influence. So great, in fact, became the preponderance of rural population and power, that the cities were included in the domains of adjacent feudal lords, who often appointed their magistrates, exercised arbitrary authority in various ways, and frequently exacted tribute which amounted to little less than pillage and spoliation. Thus we find the second Earl of Leicester exacting from one of the burgesses of the town of the same name the sum of 500 marks, and from other burgesses sums which were probably as large in proportion to their wealth, in order to make a journey to Rome and purchase a dispensation for his wife, whom he had married in violation of the canons of the church.

But with the complete establishment of feudalism and that rude equilibration of the discordant elements of society which the event involved, there came into existence wants and tendencies which at once formed the germ of a new order of things, a new form of society. Thus there gradually arose a demand for the products of various industries which before had scarcely had an existence. These industries tended to concentrate in the towns and thus to attract population to these centers. Another circumstance which, in the opinion of Guizot, contributed materially to the early growth of the towns, was the right of asylum which the churches gave to fugitives, even at a time when the towns themselves had neither charters nor fortifications, and could not have afforded such protection. It was not merely serfs and villeins who thus sought and found refuge within the precincts of the churches situated in the towns. "The chronicles of the times," says Guizot, "are full of examples of men lately powerful, who, upon being attacked by some powerful neighbor, or even by the king himself, abandoned their dwellings, carrying away all the property they could rake together, and entering some city, placed themselves under the protection of a church. These men became citizens, and while the capital they brought with them gave a desirable impulse to industrial and commercial enterprise, the spirit of resistance to baronial or kingly authority which they also imported was not less useful in promoting the progress of the cities toward civil independence. As the opportunities for industry and trade increased the burgesses felt more keenly the exactions of their feudal lords, by which they too frequently saw the reward of their energy and enterprise swept away. The consciousness of what they could accomplish, if secure in their rights, stimulated them to organization, and each new injustice kindled their resentment, while the feudal lords themselves, by their conduct toward each other and toward their king, furnished the burgesses a perpetual example of the value of resolute will and energetic resistance. How many were the fruitless, and, because fruitless, unrecorded, struggles of the cities for liberty, we shall never know; but during the eleventh and twelfth centuries we find them with arms in their hands, resisting baronial or kingly power, and as a consequence we find large numbers of them obtaining charters by which a liberal share of municipal independence was guaranteed to them." In the opinion of Hallam, such corporations existed earlier in Spain than in any other country. The charter of Leon, granted in 1020, makes mention of the common council of that city as an established and long existing institution. The earliest charters in France, those of St. Quentin and Amiens, were granted by Louis VI, during whose reign, and the reigns of the two succeeding kings, (1108 to 1223,) the principal towns of France acquired the privileges of incorporation. The charter of Lon-

don was granted by Henry I, in the year 1100, but it is not clear that any other corporate towns in England possessed the right of internal jurisdiction before the reign of Henry II, who ascended the throne A. D. 1153.

There are not wanting evidences of the services rendered by the cities when once they attained municipal independence in undermining serfdom and villeinage, and, indeed, the feudal system itself. Thus a chronicler of the twelfth century relates that Louis VII of France founded under his protection a multitude of new cities, which he complains laid great wrong to the monasteries and seignors in their vicinity, *whose slaves came thither for refuge.* In like manner the English proprietors in the fourteenth century are found complaining to Parliament of the wholesale absconding of villeins, and above all of the support afforded to these fugitives by the tribunals and the towns. It was almost impossible, they alleged, to reclaim a villein who had escaped to another county or to London.

By thus affording a refuge and employment for fugitive serfs and villeins, the cities did much to bring about a general substitution of free for servile labor. Not only did they afford occupation for a large and growing class of paid laborers and handicraftsmen—a class that was steadily re-enforced by accessions from the serfs, villeins, bordars, and cottars of the country—but they also had a strong influence upon the relations of these classes of rural laborers to their manorial lords. The latter, finding that their subjects had opportunities of escaping from their service, were fain to treat them with greater leniency, and to secure their adhesion by allowing them increased privileges and immunities. In the first two centuries succeeding the Norman conquest, a villein could be subjected to unlimited service by his lord. They differed from the thralls, or personal serfs, in the fact that they were employed in agricultural work, while the latter were assigned to the menial or domestic service of the manor; but so similar was the condition of these two classes that the term "villani," or villeins, came to be indifferently applied to either.

In short, according to Bracton, one of the most minute and thorough of the juridical writers who have treated on early English law, the agricultural serfs, or villeins proper, were entirely at the disposition of their lords' pleasure. It is true that they occupied and cultivated for their own subsistence a portion of the lord's estate, but this, at least in the beginning, appears to have been a matter of custom and convenience, rather than the consequence of any recognized right which they possessed. The first step toward their emancipation was the substitution of fixed and specified services for services subject directly to the lord's command. Such a division of their time must indeed have been demanded by the lord's convenience, no less than that of the villeins themselves; but at first he had a right to interfere with this arrangement at his own pleasure, and could command extra services whenever he chose. Moreover, the fixed services themselves were then exceedingly onerous.

As a rule, a man of each *virgata** worked for the lord three or four days a week from the first of August to Michaelmas, and two or three days a week for the rest of the year. "Beside this," as we are informed by Nasse in his able and learned work on The Agricultural Community

* The virgata, or virgate, of land has been said to be only twenty-five acres, but in some calculations it has been rated as high as forty acres, and Mr. Rogers, in his History of English agriculture, expresses the opinion that both of these figures are below the mark.

of the Middle Ages, "the peasants plowed sometimes one day weekly, (except during frost and harvest time,) sometimes a definite extent of one acre for the sowing of winter or summer grain, and also as a rule for the fallow; they harrowed and sowed the plowed land, sometimes furnishing the seed themselves. They rendered further extraordinary service in the hay and corn harvests, being obliged to turn out on the farm two or three times a year with their whole households, the housewife usually being alone excepted" To this must be added the occasional hauling of wood from the forest and corn to the market-town, as well as messenger duty, &c., and a variety of other services. Beside these services they were liable to numerous dues in kind and money-taxes.

It has been already stated that the charter of London was granted in the year 1100, and that other English cities were incorporated during the progress of the twelfth century. In the records of the thirteenth century we find evidences of the substitution of money-rents for personal services. This is the case with the landed estates of the monastery of Worcester and those of St. Paul's church. In many land registers of this period there is a statement of dues and how they shall be paid in work or in kind, and side by side with this statement the amount of money-rent which would be accepted as an equivalent for these services. In the Hundred Rolls (English land records) are found clear traces of the gradual change of service into rent, the words *ad voluntatem domini* (at the will of the lord) often found in connection with the specification of the money value of certain labor, indicating that the lords at first reserved to themselves the right of returning to the system of payment in personal services.

Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, in his history of agriculture and prices in England, refers to the marked contrast between the social condition of England in the reign of Henry II, (1153 to 1189,) and the condition which prevailed during the latter years of the reign of Henry III. It is Mr. Rogers' opinion that during the long reign of the latter monarch, (1216 to 1272,) the mass of the English people passed from the condition of serfs, perhaps even slaves, to that of freemen, a small money-rent or a fixed and invariable amount of service for the occupation of land having been substituted for the right which the lord had previously enjoyed of commanding the services of his dependents at his own pleasure. The robber barons, who, like social beasts of prey, had kept the country in a state of terror, had disappeared; the influence of established laws, with something like a regular administration of justice had begun to be felt, and habits of order were becoming diffused among the people. Mr. Rogers presents a mass of interesting facts bearing upon the condition of the English villeins during the century and a half ending with the year 1400. Although they were subject to restraints and liabilities which in our eyes must appear as outrageous violations of personal freedom, he holds that during the period under consideration the services and incidents to which they were liable were determinate, and in no case precarious, as they had been at an earlier period. And degraded as their lot may have been, Mr. Rogers believes that "it was not so grievous as the expressions used about their condition suggest, or inquirers into the state of our forefathers have concluded." In some cases persons of this class held positions of considerable responsibility. Thus Robert Oldman, a villein of Cuxham manor, one of the estates belonging to Merton College, was bailiff of that estate, in which capacity he must not only have superintended the operations of the farm, but also have marketed the produce and kept the accounts of the place. A serf on the estate just

mentioned, holding half a virgate of land, paid one-quarter of seed-wheat at Michaelmas, a peck at Martinmas, four bushels of oats, three fowls, and two pennyworth of bread. The average value of these payments is estimated by Rogers at 7*s.* 6*d.* a year. In addition to this, he had to cultivate a rood of land and work six days in harvest on the manor farm, the value of which labor is estimated at 2*s.* 6*d.* The total annual rent was, therefore, equivalent to about 10*s.*, which, supposing a half virgate to have contained twenty acres, was only 6*d.* an acre—"a rate," says Rogers, "which, considering the general goodness of the land in Cuxham, as is evident from the comparative rate of production in that parish, cannot be considered excessive." The services exacted from the tenants in villenage at Farley, another manor belonging to Merton College, were all commutable for specified sums of money. "Thus, Hugh, the son of Chrispian at Haghe, held a messuage and a quarterium of land, (which may probably contain the same quantity as a virgate,) under the following conditions: he pays one shilling a year rent. He is bound to carry dung at a payment of a half-penny a day, or to give three halfpence in lieu of the service; to plow and be fed, or pay sixpence for the year's work; to gather nuts for three days, or forfeit three halfpence; to supply one man in harvest or pay two shillings, in case the lord assents to such a commutation; to plow half an acre for winter and half an acre for lent-corn, or pay sevenpence; to wash and shear sheep and lambs, or pay a half penny a day during the time; to hoe and be fed, or forfeit three farthings a day; to collect stubble for three days before dinner, and receive a half-penny, or forfeit three halfpence; to give a hen of the value of two pence or a cock of the value of three halfpence, and find a help for the thatcher or forfeit three farthings." Ten other tenants on the same manor held their land upon similar terms. Other villein tenants, holding from eleven to fourteen acres, pay a much smaller rent, their duties being mainly confined to harvest labor.

The rent-roll of the manor of Thorncroft, (Leatherhead in Surrey,) supplies the following facts for the year 1334: Twelve freeholders occupied each a virgate or more, the rent of a virgate varying from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* Four held half a virgate, each lot being described as a messuage and thirteen and a half acres of land. Others held quantities varying from seven acres down to half an acre of meadow. One place containing thirteen and a half acres was held on condition of paying a wreath of red roses on midsummer day.

The same manor had one tenant in villenage holding a messuage and a virgate of land and paying five shillings a year, besides which and the liability to pay heriots, the following labor-rents were exacted:

I. To carry dung with cart and two horses and a man for two days; to receive on the first day a farthing's worth of bread, and on the second day a repast, worth three halfpence.

II. To gather stubble four and a half days, at no pay.

III. To plow one acre in winter and another in Lent, with a repast worth three pence each time.

IV. To harrow winter-seed with one horse for half a day, but receive no pay, and oats, with one horse, when they are sown, the lord supplying two other horses.

V. To find one person to assist the thatcher, when the service is needed at no pay.

VI. To find one person to hoe the lord's corn, at a farthing every other day.

VII. To find one person to turn and cock the hay, the lord being bound to scatter it.

VIII. To find one person to carry the hay in one particular field.

IX. To find one person to dig in the garden half a day, and to thrash half a day gratuitously.

X. To find one man to drag straw from the grange to the hay-rick.

XI. To find one woman to wash and shear sheep and lambs, and to do this for nothing.

XII. To find a man and woman to reap and bind corn all the autumn, to receive two repasts a day, but no drink besides water.

XIII. To find four persons at the lord's bidding in the time of harvest called "Alebedripe," (he himself coming the first hour,) to bind the sheaves and make stacks (hulae) of them, and to have two repasts and sufficient beer.

XIV. The day after he shall find four persons to reap and bind the corn, and have two repasts without beer.

XV. He shall find a cart for one day, and shall be fed on that day.

XVI. He shall reap, bind, and stack (hullare) an acre of wheat at his own cost.

XVII. He shall present a cock and two hens at Christmas.

Five other tenants held half a virgate, and were charged with analogous obligations and services. "These services," says Rogers, "are rather onerous, and represent more considerable liabilities than I have found elsewhere. But I do not think that, including the rent, the burdens laid on the tenant amounted to as much as fifteen shillings annually." On the same estate there were nine coterells, or cottars, each holding a cottage, and most of them an acre of land, and paying from one to two shillings a year, besides performing slight services of the same character as those rendered by the tenants in villenage.

Beside the services to which he was liable, the villein was subject to numerous restrictions. He was under the necessity of petitioning the lord for a license to marry, for which he was required to pay a sum of money varying in amount, and a breach of this regulation incurred a pecuniary mulct. He had also to pay for the privilege of sending his children to school, while the fine exacted for permanently quitting the manor was an obstacle to the selection of any other pursuit than husbandry, to which a legal impediment was added by a statute passed in the twelfth year of Richard II. It may be doubted, however, whether the statute was very effective, while the fact of its enactment is indicative of the increasing tendency of the villeins to bring their children up to mechanical trades and other non-agricultural occupations. The chief ambition which they entertained appears to have been that of sending one son to school, or rather to the university, with a view to his taking orders in the church, a desire which was looked upon with great suspicion. As early as A. D. 1164, the practice had aroused opposition, since one of the constitutions of Clarendon was directed against it, and more than two centuries afterward the Parliament of Richard II petitioned the king that villeins should be prohibited from sending their children to school to advance them in the church.

The villein was also restrained from purchase or manufacture, except at the lord's discretion. Thus the tenant on the estate of Merton College, at Cambridge, was required to buy his scythe at Chesterton, and at Pentrek a millstone could not be made in the bailiwick without a license from the lord of the manor. It is believed, too, that the use of the village mill, owned by the lord of the manor, was compulsory upon all such inhabitants as owed him suit and service. Thus the records of

the manor court of Kibworth, in Leicestershire, for the year 1331, show that on one occasion the entire village were fined for not having groun their malt at the lord's mill, as they were bound to do. Other case mentioned in the records of the same manor illustrate the social depend ence of the villeins at that time. Thus Robert Goodyer prays the lor of the manor for a license for his daughter Emma to marry, for whic he pays eighteen pence; and Matilda Godwene having married withou the lord's permission, Alice Godwene (probably her mother) subsequentl pays a fine of twelve pence. Nicholas Harcourt pays two shillings fo a license to make his son a monk, while Hugh Harcourt, in the follow ing year, (1331,) obtains the same privilege for twelve pence. For tw shillings John Scolasse obtains a license to betroth Alice, daughter William Brown, and "to go and return according to his will whithers ever he wishes, with his chattels and all his goods, movable and i movable."

It is not difficult to understand the influence which the towns and citi would have in relaxing the restrictions and lightening the burdens which the villeins were subject. A man ceases to be a slave the m ment it becomes impracticable forcibly to hold him in a state of slave And so when the lords found their serfs had refuges to which they cou fly, and from which it was difficult, if not impossible, to bring th back, and that oppressive treatment drove many of them to seek th refuges, they were induced, by self-interest itself, to relax the bonds in which they had held them. At first they were led to refrain fr demanding any labor beyond certain regular fixed services, such those already specified, attached to their "tenements" or holdings land. Then these fixed services themselves were gradually diminish in amount, and finally, as already stated, they were made commutat into money-rent. The commutation, like the service which it replac was fixed in amount, but at first the lord could exact the service instead its pecuniary equivalent, while the tenant, according to Rogers, could a insist upon giving the service, instead of the money, if he chose to do In course of time, however, the payment of money-rents became an est lished custom, and it is believed that in the latter half of the fourteen century the number of tenants in villenage who paid rent by serv was very small. It may be remarked here that this change occur much earlier in England than in continental countries, and, coupl with the rulings of English law-courts, was perhaps one of the cau which led to the wide divergence between the subsequent career of t English agricultural class and that of the same class in the seve countries of continental Europe. But whatever may have been ultimate influence in promoting that complete divorce of the Engli agricultural laborer from the soil which in modern times has been source of such serious evils, its first introduction was an important st in the direction of personal freedom. It left to the villein the control his own time, and if by superior energy he could produce for himself surplus over what was required to pay his dues to the lord, he was fr to do so. Moreover, as the lord could now demand nothing from hi but a fixed money payment, if he desired to secure his services as laborer, he must pay him stipulated wages. Thus there gradually gre up a large body of free paid laborers in the country as well as in t cities, a result which, as may be readily seen, was largely due to t fact that the cities afforded a market for rural produce, created co merce, and familiarized the people generally with the use of money as measure of value and a medium of exchange.

The great plague known as the black death, which broke out in 13

exercised an immense influence upon the social condition of the country. Its immediate effects were disastrous in the extreme, sweeping away, according to some estimates, one-half of the population, but its ulterior consequences were seen in a great improvement in the condition of the masses of the people.

The great rise in wages, which was one of its first results, rendered the system of farming by bailiff unprofitable; for even the high price of wheat which prevailed for more than a quarter of a century after the plague, failed to compensate for the enhanced cost of labor. Under this condition of affairs, the practice of letting land on lease became quite general, and it is the opinion of Mr. Rogers that much of the land of the feudal lords was disposed of in small parcels, or, at least, granted at new quit-rents—a form of alienation which did not infringe the statute *quia emptores*. The rent of land at this time was very low, for the produce was worth very little more than the cost of production—a state of things which, however unfavorable it may have been to the owners of large estates, was highly conducive to the prosperity of the small occupier and the laborer—two characters which were often united in the same person.

The great rise in the price of labor at the period under consideration made the services due from the tenants in villenage much more valuable than the money-rents which had been fixed upon as their equivalent; and it is probable that there was a determined effort on the part of the land-owners to revive the exercise of a right which they still possessed in theory, but which in practice they had long before abandoned. Mr. Rogers expresses the opinion that they also undertook to convey the same right to those who took land from them on lease; and it is not unlikely that the latter, animated by a mercenary spirit, endeavored to enforce their claims with greater rigor than the lords themselves. At all events, the well-informed writer just cited regards it as "clear that an attempt to enforce the alternative of labor (instead of money-rents) was one of the most powerful stimulants to the great uprising of the serfs," known in history as Wat Tyler's insurrection.

The story of Tyler's swift vengeance on the Kentish tax-gatherer who had offered an indignity to his daughter is familiar to all readers of English history: but the rising of the peasants was apparently the result of a deliberate plan, a widely-extended organization, and a general sense of oppression. The insurrection broke out on Monday, the 10th of June, 1381, under the lead of Tyler, in Kent, a thorough understanding having been entered into with the villeins of Bedford, Sussex, Essex, Norwich, and other counties. On the following Friday the rebels, who had already entered London, threatened that, unless the King (Richard II) gave them a conference, they would destroy the Tower, with all the persons in it, including of course the King himself and the royal family, who had taken refuge there. Richard, who was then a mere youth, met them at Mile-end, where, according to Froissart, he rode into the crowd and asked them to state their wants. They answered, "We will that ye make us free forever, ourselves, our heirs, and our lands, and that we be called no more bond, or so reputed." The King assented, bidding them to go home at once, but to leave three from each village, who should receive and carry back the charters of manumission—a suggestion upon which many of them immediately acted. Tyler, however, remained, together with two other leaders, Ball and Straw, and a force of about 30,000 men. On the following day, at an interview with the King, Tyler was assassinated by Walworth, mayor of London. By dissimulation Richard appeased the people; but before evening he issued

a proclamation commanding all the country-folk to depart from London under pain of death. The insurrection was broken, and the King soon proceeded to take vengeance on its originators. He made a progress through the disturbed districts, demanding from the chief persons in all the towns and villages the surrender of the movers in the sedition. According to Froissart, no less than fifteen hundred persons were put to death—hanged or gibbeted in chains—while such charters of manumission as had been granted in accordance with the King's promise were revoked and canceled. The terms of one of these charters addressed to the authorities of the county of Herts are given by Walsingham, and are as follows:

Know that, of our special grace, we have manumitted all our liege and singular subjects and others of the county of Hertford, freed each and all of them of all bondage, and made them quit by these presents: Pardon them all felonies, treasons, transgressions, and extortions committed by any or all of them, and assure them of our *summa pax*. Dated June the fifteenth, anno regni quarto.

To certain delegates sent from Essex to request the confirmation of the charters of manumission and certain other benefits, the King, after some hesitation as to how he should answer these audacious petitioners, broke out in the following language:

O vile and odious by land and sea, you are not worthy to live when compared with the lords whom you have attacked; you should be forthwith punished with the vilest deaths, were it not for the office you bear. Go back to your comrades and bear the king's answer. You were and are rustics, and shall remain in bondage; not that of old, but in one infinitely worse. For as long as we live, and by God's help rule over this realm, we will attempt by all our faculties, powers, and means, to make you such an example of offense to the heirs of your servitude, as that they may have you before their eyes, and you may supply them with perpetual ground for cursing and fearing you.

The spirit of Parliament in regard to the same movement is indicated by the answer of that body to a communication informing the Commons of the King's action in granting the charters of manumission, and desiring them to provide for the confirmation or revocation thereof. The communication set forth, among other things that if they (the Lords and Commons) should desire to manumit their villeins by common consent, the King would assent to it. The unanimous answer was, "that all grants of liberties and manumission to the said villeins and bond-tenants obtained by force are in disinherison of them (the Lords and Commons) and to the destruction of the realm, and therefore null and void." To the suggestion in regard to manumitting their villeins by common consent they replied, "that this consent they would never give to save themselves from perishing altogether in one day."

In view of the austere reply of Richard to the delegates from Essex, his suggestion to Parliament seems a little surprising; but, as Mr. Rogers suggests, "that answer may have been partly the expression of indignation, partly of fear, and therefore have had no more than a temporary significance." "We know, too," says the same author, "that the policy of the court was not unfriendly to the emancipation of the serfs; that every construction which lawyers could put upon usage or statute was favorable to the freedom of the serf; and we also know that in after years the King put his veto on those resolutions of the Commons by which they intended to subject the condition of villenage to social disabilities. This is particularly the case in the answer given to the petitions of Parliament in 1391, when the King declines to accede to the request that the sons of villeins should not be allowed to frequent the universities, and to the complaint that villeins fly to cities and boroughs and are there harbored, and that the lord, on attempting to recover his villein, is hindered by the people; with a suggestion that the remedy might

be allowed of seizing the villein without regard to the franchises of the place in which he had taken refuge. When the alarm felt at the actual insurrection was passed away, we may well conceive that the court was disinclined to strengthen the lords by tightening the bonds of servitude." It seems certain that, although the insurrection of 1381 was quelled and its leaders summarily punished, its result was to obtain for the villeins, within a few years, a very considerable extension of their rights and privileges. They had been masters of the situation for a week, and although disbanded, their spirit was not broken, their disaffection allayed, or their secret organization destroyed. Another rebellion was clearly a possible event, and experience had shown that the power of the peasantry was not a thing to be contemned. If the claim to service instead of money-rent had been one of the causes of the insurrection, the effort to enforce it must have been abandoned; for neither then, nor at any subsequent period, was such an effort attended with any permanent or general success. Moreover it is believed that during the latter years of the fourteenth century the villeins attained a recognized place as freemen before the law, since it seems probable that they, as well as the small freeholders, were included in the election statute of Henry IV (who usurped the throne in 1399) as suitors in the county court. The strength and importance which the yeomanry were acquiring at the close of the fourteenth century was promoted during the fifteenth by the prosperity of agriculture, and even by the desolating civil strife known as the wars of the roses. By the expenses, forfeitures, and proscriptions incident to this series of desperate struggles, the feudal aristocracy was almost destroyed, and the Crown, whose power had in the mean time been largely augmented, subsequently built up a new nobility on the ruins of the Church.

But long before the destruction of feudalism, that system had been but the mere shadow of its former self. Villenage, as we have seen, was virtually extinct at the end of the fourteenth century; and long before the villein was formally recognized as a freeman before the law, he had been in the practical enjoyment of many of a freeman's rights. In the mean time, free wage labor had been steadily extending the sphere of its operations—a result, as already shown, which was largely due to the growth of the towns, and to the development of mechanical and manufacturing industry.

During the earlier years of the reign of Edward III (1327 to 1377) the necessities growing out of the war with France brought about intimate commercial relations with the Flemish manufactories, and ultimately led to much industrial prosperity in Norfolk and some other of the eastern counties. A number of Flemish weavers had come over with William the Conqueror, and during the two succeeding reigns the manufacture of woolen cloth had made considerable progress. But under Edward III, this industry received a new impetus. An expert Flemish manufacturer who came to England in 1331, bringing his workmen with him, was very kindly received by this monarch, who issued a proclamation promising similar protection to all foreign weavers and fullers who should settle in England. In 1337 several additional statutes were enacted, one of which made it a felony to export wool, while another limited the use of foreign cloth to the royal family, a third forbade its importation, and a fourth invited cloth-workers into England, and promised them further protection and encouragement. These strong protective measures must have occasioned for a time inconveniences which might have been avoided by the more delicate arrangements known to modern legislation; but they appear to have been instrumental in build-

ing up a flourishing industry, which exerted no small influence upon the economic, and, indirectly, upon the political and social development of the country.

The multiplication of free occupations about the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century is indicated by two taxing accounts for the borough of Colchester, taken respectively in the years 1296 and 1301. The roll made up at the latter date contains the names of 391 tax-payers. Of these there are 229 whose occupations are not specially designated, and among the remainder there are "twelve clergymen, ten persons apparently of considerable substance, sixteen shoemakers, thirteen tanners, ten smiths, eight weavers, eight butchers, seven bakers, six fullers, six girdlers, five *nautæ*,* four millers, four *cissores*, and three dyers, besides a number of fishermen, carpenters, and "spicers." † The following trades are also enumerated in the same roll: cooper, seller of white-leather, potter, parchment-maker, pellipa-rius, cook, tiler, bowyer, barber, mustarder, wool-comber, lorimer, wood-turner, linen-draper, wheelwright, glover, fuel-dealer, old-clothes dealer, sea-coal dealer, glazier, brewer, iron-monger, and wine-seller. Two of the girdlers united the trade of mercer with their other occupation, and one of the mercers included verdigris and quicksilver in his stock in trade. From the number of tanners it is inferred that Colchester had a special trade in leather, which, in the form of tawed skins,‡ is believed to have formed an important article of dress in mediæval times. This borough, which was situated in the richer section of England, and is supposed to have had about 2,000 inhabitants at the time under consideration, may probably be taken as a fair representative of the county towns of that day.

From the large body of information presented by Mr. Rogers, a number of interesting facts may be culled in regard to the occupations pursued in England during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It appears that all villages of any magnitude maintained persons who were engaged in mechanical avocations. No parish or manor, for instance, was without a thatcher, though it is thought that this labor was done by those who, at other times of the year, were engaged in ordinary farm business.

Most of the villages had a smith who found steady employment. The bailiffs of manors, and probably also persons who cultivated small parcels of land on their own account, were accustomed to purchase their iron, and furnish the craftsman with it, paying him for his work, a custom which still prevails in India in the dealings between native artificers and their customers. During the latter part of the fourteenth century, however, it became customary to enter into yearly contracts for supplying horses with shoes—a change which indicates that at this time the artisan was, in a small way, becoming a capitalist.

It is probable that most of the villages maintained a carpenter for common work, such as for repairs of farm-implements and buildings and for the manufacture of common carts and wagons, but the higher branches of this occupation were supplied by migratory workmen, some of whom were paid very considerable wages for the time.

Masons, tilers, and slaters must have been migratory, except perhaps such as lived in the larger towns, as few buildings were of stone except the manor-house and sometimes the grange. Even in towns, unless stone

* Mariners, but probably captains, or pilots, in contradistinction to sailors.

† This word may be considered as the equivalent of "grocers," having the same origin as the French "épiciers."

‡ Skins dressed with lime and fat.

was abundant and near, it is probable wood was more frequently used as the framework of the building. The chimney, however, must have been built of stone, except in the very rudest huts, some of which are said to have been without that convenience.

The first mention of bricklayers occurs in the statute of 1496, so that it is probable the occupation was unknown during the preceding centuries, although tilers are mentioned in the statute of 1350, and tiles are known to have been in use in Suffolk at least as early as 1358.

Sawyers are frequently mentioned, but probably did not carry on a distinct business. They were paid by the day or by the one hundred square feet sawn, and generally the two who worked at the same saw were paid together, which seems to imply that they had mutual arrangements in hiring. When separately paid, the top sawyer was paid at higher rates than the lower one.

Of the farm servants some were engaged permanently; others temporarily and for special purposes. Thus the mowing of hay was done partly by the regular servants of the farm, partly by tenants holding land by customary service, and partly by hired labor, which was often obtained from a distance. The regular servants comprised the plowmen and drivers, the carters, a shepherd or two, according to the size of the flock, a pig-keeper, a cow-herd, and a dairy-woman.* When the work of the fields was over, the plowmen and drivers were engaged in home occupations, of which the principal was threshing. The winnowing, as a rule, was done by women, especially the dairy-woman, whose in-door work in winter was comparatively light. Where two shepherds were employed, one of them was assigned to the special charge of the ewes, and received better pay than his fellow-servant.

The laborers were generally supplied with an allowance of beer, but as a rule none of them appear to have been maintained in the house except occasionally during harvest. Indeed, they had land and stock of their own—that is, land which they held in villenage—and occasionally the shepherd was remunerated for his services by permission to use the lord's pasture for his own little flock, while the dairy-woman was often the purchaser of calves from the farm on which she was employed.

It should be understood that the word "farm," as here used, refers to the portion of each parish or manor which was held by the lord himself and farmed for his benefit, under the direction of a bailiff. This usually comprised from one-third to one-half of the arable and better pasture-land. The remainder (with the exception of the glebe, over which the feudal rights of the lord of the manor did not extend) comprised the estates of the small freeholders, who paid quit-rents, the holdings of the villeins, bordars, and cottars, and the waste or common, upon which all the tenants had the right of pasture, and sometimes that of cutting turf. The holdings of the villeins were often as extensive as those of the freeholders.

Respecting the physical condition of the English laborer at the period under consideration we possess but scanty knowledge, but it is evident that he must have lived in a very rude and primitive style, and that he was subject to much hardship and privation. His dwelling was constructed of the coarsest materials, most commonly of wattles daubed with mud or clay. Bricks do not appear to have been used until the latter part of the fifteenth century, as the first mention of brick-layers occurs in the statute of 1496. The manor-house was usually built of stone, but the tenements by which it was surrounded were of the mean-

*The work of the dairy was, however, sometimes performed by a man.

est description. The occupation of a glazier is mentioned in the statute just referred to, but although glass had at that date been long used as the ornament of churches, it was not used even in the better class of private houses until a much later period; for even as late as 1567 it was not common to find glass windows in the castles of the nobility, and they probably were not used in farm-houses much before the reign of James I. That it was an unknown luxury in the hut of a mediæval peasant it is unnecessary to state. Artificial light, too, must have been used very sparingly by the poorer classes, since a pound of candles would almost have absorbed a workman's daily wages. It is believed that fuel also was comparatively dear, and the poor man's home in winter must, therefore, have been the scene of severe privation and discomfort. Hence the advent of spring was hailed with a joy and gladness of which we in modern times can form but a faint conception. Even as late as the reign of Queen Mary the peasant lived in a wretched clay-built hovel; and according to Erasmus the dwellings of the poor generally were unprovided with a chimney to let out the smoke, while their beds consisted of straw, with a block of wood for a pillow, and the flooring of their huts was nothing but the bare ground covered with rushes, among which was "an ancient accumulation of filth and refuse."

The valuation of the movable property in the borough of Colchester made in the year 1296, which has been already referred to, gives an idea of the degree of domestic comfort enjoyed by the small tradesmen and artificers of that period. The amount of household furniture possessed by each family appears to have been very limited, consisting chiefly of a brass pot valued at from 1*s.* to 3*s.*, and a bed valued at from 3*s.* to 6*s.* The former was apparently almost the only culinary utensil then used in the households of the poor.

The valuation taken at the same place in 1301 is still more curious and minute. Among the articles mentioned in the list then made out are found the following, along with which are given the figures indicating the range of their respective values:

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
A bed	1	6	to	6	8
A tripod		3	to		9
A brass pot	1	0	to	2	6
A brass cup		6	to	1	0
An andiron		3½	to		8
A brass dish		6	to	1	0
A gridiron		6	to	1	6
A rug or coverlet		8	to	1	6
A broad-ax		3	to		5
An adze		2			
A square		1			

A blacksmith's tools were valued at from 2*s.* to 5*s.*; a cobbler's stock in trade at 7*s.* 5*d.*; that of two other cobblers at 10*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s* 2*d.*, respectively; and that of a tanner at £9 17*s.* 10*d.* There is reason to believe, however, that these prices were considerably below the real value of the articles.

At the period under consideration the manor-house itself was but scantily furnished, while the movables of the "ordinary house" consisted, according to Mr. Rogers, of "a brass pot or two for boiling, and two or three brass dishes; a few wooden platters and trenchers, or, more rarely, of pewter; an iron or latten candlestick; a kitchen knife or two;

, (of which one of his brothers was a fellow,) and for a few years
his death the society presented him with five pounds '*ex speciali*
sociorum.'"
e date of the inventory is 1314, the deceased bailiff having be-
ed his goods to the college. It contains a tapetum valued at 7*s.*,
ers at 5*s.*, one more at 20*d.*; 6 lintheamina, (sheets,) at 4*s.* each,
naterace,* at 1*s.*; a red coverlet, at 2*s.*; a counterpane, (*co-operto-*
o lecto,) at 4*s.*; a red gown, at 8*s.*; another, at 3*s.*; a blue gown,
a kaynet gown, at 2*s.* 6*d.*; a russet tunica, at 1*s.* 6*d.*; a banker,
cover for a seat, at 15*d.*; a table-cloth, at 1*s.*; two more and
pkins, at 6*s.*; three quisins, *i. e.*, cushions, at 9*d.* each. Beside
rticles of linen and clothing Senekworth possessed three gold
ne of which was broken, the whole being valued at 18*d.*; a purse,
a pouch, at 3*d.*; a knife, at a penny; a forcer—that is, a chest—
and another, at 6*d.*; a leathern forcer, at 3*d.*; two glasses, (mur-
e with a silver stand, worth 7*s.*; a second, 8*d.*; four silver spoons,
at 3*s.* 2*d.*; two silver seals, (*firmacula*,) 2*s.*, one of these being
d by a gilded penny as a symbol; three books of romance, valued
two pair of linen panni, at a shilling; a basin and ewer, at a
; beside some less characteristic effects. Senekworth, however,
ve been an official of more than usual opulence and social position."
g to the high price of clothing the dress of the mediæval peasant
ave been exceedingly plain, and the statutes which limited them
se of the lower-priced materials must have seemed to the mass
aboring people a very superfluous precaution. Shirts were such
le articles that they were often the objects of charitable or osten-
doles, and even in considerably later times they were frequently
l by will. The dress of the laborers in the latter part of the four-
century is, however, described as being simple and well-contrived,
sing a jacket and a coat, buttoned and fastened round the body
lt or girdle, a bonnet of cloth, and hose of the same material,
nd occasionally a hat, though the latter was not much used until
ry later. The latter article is mentioned in a statute of Richard
which the price is limited to 20*d.*
spect to food, the English peasantry of the thirteenth, fourteenth,

parison with their modern prices, were at least twice as high as meat Poultry was to be had in plenty at low prices, and is believed to hav been kept by the poorest classes. The most common varieties wer geese, ducks, and fowls. Eggs were also exceedingly plentiful and wer extensively used. The kind of meat most commonly used by the worl ing classes was pork. Mr. Rogers shows that a hog for the farm laborers invariably figured in the expenses for autumn on one of th estates belonging to Merton College, while the same estate also allowe its laborers two red herrings a day. Beer was often furnished to labo ers by their employers, even where board was not included in their com pensation, and on some manors they were feasted at the conclusion o the harvest.

Notwithstanding the abundance and comparative cheapness of mea it was not uncommon to eat the flesh of animals that had died of di ease; but it is possible that this arose rather from the want of delicac and ignorance of hygienic laws than from necessity. The consumptio of such meat certainly does not appear to have been confined to period of scarcity, for we find Walter de Henley, in an ancient treatise on th management of sheep, laying down the following rule: "If one of you sheep dies put the flesh at once into water, and keep it there from day break to three o'clock, then hang it up to drain thoroughly, salt it an dry it. It will do for your laborers." It may be inferred from this rul that the practice of using diseased meat was not general, otherwise i would hardly have seemed necessary to point out to the thrifty hu bandman this particular mode of economizing his means.

The difficulty of keeping stock through the winter caused its slaughte in large quantities during the autumn, and for more than half the yea fresh meat was untasted by a great majority of the people. Vegetable were also scarce, for not only was the potato then unknown, but th people were without various other roots, such as carrots, parsnips, &c which are now in common use. Mr. Rogers expresses the opinion tha onions and cabbage were almost the only esculent vegetables in us though nettles may have been quite commonly used as greens, sinc *urticæ* (supposed to mean nettles) were occasionally sold from the ga den. The household roll of the Countess of Leicester, (for 1265,) whic is more particularly referred to further on, mentions dried peas an beans, parsley, fennel, onions, green peas, and new beans, and it is po sible that the term *potagium* may include other varieties. It is not by any means necessary to infer, however, that these were all in general u among the people. In France, cresses, endive, lettuce, beets, parsni carrots, cabbages, leeks, radishes, and cardoons were grown as early the reign of Charlemagne; but it is not probable that many of the varieties were cultivated in England until a much later period; even in the fifteenth century the produce of the English kitchen-gard was contemptible in comparison with that of the Netherlands, Fran and Italy.

The only fruits of which mention is made in the Countess of Leic ter's roll are apples and pears, and it is believed that few other kin were generally cultivated in England prior to the latter end of the teenth century, although Matthew Paris, describing the bad season A. D. 1257, observes that "apples were scarce and pears scarcer, whi quinces, vegetables, cherries, plums, and all shell-fruits were entire destroyed." In the wardrobe-book of the fourteenth year of the rei of Edward I is found the bill of Nicholas, the royal fruiterer, in which t only fruits mentioned are pears, apples, quinces, medlars, and nuts, th supply of which from Whitsuntide to November cost £21 14*s.* 1½*d.*

The great scarcity of vegetables and fruits, coupled with the co

sumption of salt-meat and salt-fish for more than six months out of the year, gave rise to scurvy in its most virulent forms; and even leprosy, modified, perhaps, by climate, is spoken of by Rogers as a common disorder. The tendency to these and other diseases was doubtless aggravated by the prevalent uncleanliness of the peasantry, their wretched habitations, and the indifference which they showed to the simplest sanitary precautions. Even in the latter years of the sixteenth century their habits in this respect had apparently undergone no great change for the better; for the embassadors of Philip II, who visited England several years after the Spanish invasion, commented on the abundance of food and the uncleanly habits of the common people, remarking that "these peasants" lived "like hogs," though they fared "as well as the king." In the latter particular, especially as regards bread and meat, the English peasants were probably much better off than their brethren of continental Europe, for Fortesque, who wrote in the reign of Henry VI, says of the French peasantry that "they drink water, they eate apples with bread right brown, made of rye; they eate no flesche, but, if it be selden, a littel larde, or of the entrails or heds of beasts sclayne for the nobles or the merchaunts of the lond."

But although the supply of food in England was generally good, there were times when the people suffered intensely through the failure of the crops. The great English statistician, Dr. Farr, in an essay published in the Journal of the Statistical Society, states that during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries there was, on an average, a degree of scarcity amounting to famine once every fourteen years. The series of unproductive harvests during the reign of Edward II occasioned intense suffering among the peasantry. In 1308 the price of wheat exceeded all previous experience; was still higher in 1309, and not much reduced in 1310. In 1314 it again exceeded all experience; was greatly enhanced in 1315, and in 1316 was three times as high as the average for 1314. In 1317 the price was about the same as in 1314; was again excessively high in 1321; and did not materially decline until 1322. In the two following years wheat still remained dear, but from that time until the breaking out of the great plague in 1348 the abundance of the harvests was continuous and remarkable. For the first twenty-five years after the plague the average price of wheat was quite high, but the last twenty years of the fourteenth century constituted a period distinguished for its abundant harvests.

It is said that during the long period of scarcity in the early part of that century, a scarcity attributable to incessant rain, and cold, stormy summers, the people ate the flesh of horses and dogs, and were even reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon roots. Stories still more terrible are told of the acts to which they were driven in their dire extremity; and Mr. Rogers, who makes much allowance for exaggeration, says that "no years in the whole course of the economical history of England approach the scarcity of that time, except, perhaps, the few years at the end of the eighteeenth and the commencement of the nineteenth centuries."

The effects of a bad harvest in any particular locality were far more disastrous, at the time under consideration, than they would be at present, owing to the want of those facilities for transportation which we now possess in our railways, canals, and ships; yet there is reason to believe that the means of communication in England were better and the habit of travel more general in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries than they were two or three centuries later. The trade of grain-dealer was, however, unknown, and it does not appear that, except in the abbey granges, grain was anywhere collected in large quantities. The

consequence of this was that a season of comparative plenty was often followed before the next harvest by a very inconvenient scarcity; and the fluctuations in prices were sometimes extremely sudden and violent. Thus Stow relates that in 1317, one of the years of scarcity above referred to, the harvest was all got in before the 1st of September, and that wheat, which before harvest had been selling as high as £4 per quarter, immediately fell to 6*s.* 8*d.*, one-twelfth of its former price.

Upon a general survey of the field, it is clear that during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, there was a vast improvement in the average condition of the English people. The progress of the industrial arts brought with it a great augmentation of their comforts; rapine and violence gave place to the orderly habits which grow up under the influence of an efficient administration of justice, and the masses made a great advance in securing from the crown and the aristocracy a recognition of their personal and political rights. "The wail over universal oppression, violence, and lawlessness, which is heard in the writings of Hoveden is exchanged in those of Matthew Paris for indignant comment on unwise administration, and uncourtly criticism on the king's domestic and foreign policy;" yet the first of these ancient chroniclers closes his history with the year 1202, and the latter with the year 1273. Such was the progress made in the thirteenth century. A little more than a century later we find the insurrectionist under Wat Tyler, who were chiefly villeins, boldly demanding from the king the rights of freemen, the liberty to trade in the market towns without tolls or imposts, and the legalization of the money-rents, which in practice had already superseded personal services in payment for the occupation of land. And it has already been seen that although the insurrection was crushed, it did not fail to exert a powerful influence in hastening the consummation of the objects aimed at.

It was not without many struggles, however, that the lords relinquished their control over their subjects. In the middle of the fourteenth century, when free labor had become quite general, they made their first attempt to recover, by parliamentary enactment, the substantial results of that authority which, as individuals, they had found themselves unable to maintain. The great plague of 1349, above referred to, had swept off a large portion of the population, and labor, as we have already seen, became extremely dear. To reduce its price, a royal proclamation was issued, fixing the rates of wages, and this, having proved ineffective, was speedily followed by the famous "statute of laborers," which provided for the enforcement of obedience to its enactments by means of fines and corporal punishment. The statute states that since the pestilence no person would serve unless he was paid double the usual wages allowed five years before, to the great detriment of the lords and commons; it then provides that in future carters, plowmen, plow-drivers, shepherds, swine-herds, and other servants should be content with such liveries and wages as they received in the twentieth year of the king's* reign, and two or three years before; and that in districts where they had been severally paid in wheat, they should receive wheat or money at the rate of ten pence a bushel, at the option of their employers; they were to be hired by the year and other accustomed periods, and not by the day; weeders and haymakers were to be paid at the rate of one penny, mowers five pence per acre, or five pence a day; reapers during the first week in August two pence a day, and from that time till the end of the month three pence a day, without diet or other perquisite. Laborers of this description were enjoined to carry

* Edward III.

their implements of husbandry openly in their hands to market-towns, and to apply for hire in a public quarter of the town.

The wages for threshing were then regulated. A man, for threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, was allowed 2½*d.*; for threshing a quarter of barley, oats, beans, and peas, 1½*d.*, or a certain number of sheaves or bushels. In places where it had been customary to pay in kind, laborers were to be sworn twice a year to observe these regulations, and offenders were punishable with three or more days' imprisonment in the stocks.

Wages of artificers were fixed at the following rates: A master-carpenter, by the day, 3*d.*; a master mason, by the day, 4*d.*; other carpenters, by the day, 2*d.*; other masons, by the day, 3*d.*; their servants, by the day, 1½*d.*; from Easter to Michaelmas without diet. Tilers, by the day, 3*d.*; their knaves, by the day, 1½*d.*; thatchers, by the day, 3*d.*; their knaves, by the day, 1½*d.*; plasterers, and other workers of mud-walls, by the day, 3*d.*; their knaves, by the day, 1½*d.*; from Easter to Michaelmas without diet.

In 1360 the statute of laborers was confirmed by Parliament, and it was provided that servants absenting themselves from their work, or quitting their place of abode, should be imprisoned for fifteen days and branded in the forehead with an iron in the form of the letter F. In cases where laborers fled into the towns, the magistrates were directed to deliver them up; and if they failed to do so, were subjected to a penalty of fifteen pounds, of which ten pounds went to the king and five pounds to the master by whom the fugitive was claimed.

In 1363 a law was enacted to regulate the diet and apparel of laborers. It directed that artificers and servants should be served once a day with meat and fish, or the waste of other victuals, as milk and cheese, according to their station; and they should wear cloth of which the whole piece did not cost more than twelve pence per yard. The cloth of yeomen and tradesmen was not to cost more than one shilling and sixpence per yard. Carters, plowmen, ox-herds, neat-herds, shepherds, and all others employed in husbandry, were to use no kind of cloth but that called black russet, twelve pence per yard. Clothiers were commanded to manufacture the necessary kind of cloth, and tradesmen to have a sufficient stock on hand at the *established legal* prices. Twenty-five years later another law was enacted prohibiting servants from changing their place of abode.

Under Henry VI justices of the peace were empowered to fix the price of labor every Easter and Michaelmas, by proclamation; and in 1444 the wages of agricultural laborers was limited by act of Parliament to the following rates:

I.—Yearly wages.

A bailiff in husbandry, £1 3*s.* 4*d.*, with food and drink, and 5*s.* for clothing.

A chief-hind, carter, or chief-shepherd, £1, with food and drink, and 4*s.* for clothing.

A common farm-servant, 15*s.* with food and drink, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for clothing.

A woman-servant, 10*s.*, with food and drink, and 4*s.* for clothing.

A child under 14 years of age, 6*s.*, with food and drink, and 3*s.* for clothing.

II.—Daily wages.

A mower, with food and drink, 4*d.* a day; without, 6*d.* a day.

A reaper or carter, with food and drink, 3*d.* a day; without, 5*d.* a day.

Women, and other laborers, with food and drink, 2½*d.* a day; with 4*d.* a day.

A farm-servant intending to leave his place at the end of the was required to give his master six months' notice; and if he faile do so, he was obliged to remain with him another year.

The following were the rates of daily wages for artificers, as 1 by the same statute:

	Between Easter and Michaelmas.		Between Mic mas and Ea	
	With diet.	Without diet.	With diet.	Wi d
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	
A master mason	4	5½	3	
A master carpenter	4	4½	3	
A tiler	3	4½	2½	
A slater				
A rough mason				
A common carpenter				
Common workman	2	3½	1½	

In the reign of Henry VIII it was enacted that no serving-man u the degree of a gentleman should wear a long gown or coat, contai more than three broad yards, or trimmed with fur, under the penal forfeiture; nor any garde hose, or cloth above the price of twenty p The fashion of wearing peaks to shoes or boots, of a length excee eleven inches, was prohibited to all but gentlemen.

The rate of wages may be collected from the statute of 1496, tioned above, and was as follows:

Agricultural servants, with diet for one year.

To a bailiff of husbandry, not more than £1 16*s.* 8*d.*; for clothin
A chief-hind or chief-shepherd, £1; for clothing, 5*s.*
A common servant of husbandry, 16*s.* 8*d.*; for clothing, 4*s.*
A woman-servant, 10*s.*; for clothing, 4*s.*
A child under 14 years of age, 6*s.* 8*d.*; for clothing, 4*s.*

The daily wages of artificers and other laborers, as fixed by the statute, was as follows:

	Between Easter and Michaelmas.	Between Mic mas and Ea
	Per diem.	*Per diem*
A master mason, master carpenter, rough mason, brick-layer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner	With diet, 4*d* Without diet, 6*d*	With diet, 3 Without, 5*d*
Other laborers, (except in harvest)	With diet, 2*d* Without diet, 4*d*	With diet, 1 Without die
In harvest, every mower, by the day	With diet, 4*d* Without diet, 6*d*	
A reaper, by the day	With diet, 3*d* Without diet, 5*d*	
A carter, by the day	With diet, 3*d* Without diet, 5*d*	
Women and other laborers, by the day	With diet, 2½*d* Without diet, 4½	

If any unemployed person refused to serve at the above wages, he might be imprisoned till he found sureties to serve according to the statute. The latter part of this statute regulates the hours of work and meals, by providing that the hours of labor, from March to September, shall be from 5 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening; that one hour shall be allowed for breakfast, an hour and a half for dinner, and half an hour for *noon-meate.* The hours of labor in winter are from "springing of day" to dark, and one only hour is allowed for dinner, the extra half-hour at the meal being allowed for sleeping, from the middle of May to the middle of August.

The same scale of prices as is given in the foregoing table was substantially re-established by the statute of 1514.

It must not be supposed, however, that the prices fixed by statute were universally, or even generally, adhered to among the people,* and for evidence in regard to the actual rates of wages and the cost of subsistence, it is necessary to look to other sources. Thanks to the learned researches of Mr. Rogers and his patient examinations of ancient records, a large fund of authentic information upon these points is now available. The following tables, which are taken from that author's History of Agriculture and Prices in England, probably contain a greater amount of detailed information upon the subjects to which they relate than has ever before been given to the public, showing, as they do, the prices of labor and commodities in England for a period comprising nearly the latter half of the thirteenth and all of the fourteenth century.

Table I shows the highest prices for threshing a quarter of wheat, barley, and oats, respectively, in the eastern, midland, southern, western, and northern counties of England, and in North and South Wales.† The prices are expressed in pence.

Table II shows the average cost of reaping an acre of (1) wheat, (2) barley, (3) drage, (4) oats, (5) rye, (6) beans, peas, and vetches. In that table the seventh column contains the rate for mowing an acre of grass, the sign †, when used, showing that the making of the hay is included. The eighth column relates to the daily wages of thatchers, the ninth to that of a thatcher's assistant, and the tenth to the wages paid to the thatcher and his assistant together.

In Table III, the first column shows the *average*, and the second the *highest* daily wages of carpenters. The columns relating to masons, tilers, slaters, and sawyers show the highest daily wages in these trades. In the case of tilers and slaters, the sign * indicates that, wherever it is used in the columns relating to these two trades, the wages of an assistant is included.

Table IV shows the prices of threshing, reaping, mowing, and thatching, and of various kinds of mechanical labor, by decennial averages, with the general average (1) for the ninety years before, and (2) for the fifty years after, the great plague.

Table V shows the price of the same kinds of labor for the same periods, expressed in grains of pure silver:

* Despite repeated legislation and incessant complaint, the laborer ultimately secured the advance which he demanded for his service.—History of Agriculture and Prices, vol. I, p. 62.

† North Wales is included with the northern, and South Wales with the western, counties of England.

TABLE I.—HIGHEST PRICES FOR THRESHING

A. D.	East.			Midland.			South.			West.			North.	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
1259...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1260...	.....	.....	.....	2	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1261...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1262...	.....	.....	.....	1⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1263...	.....	.....	.....	1⅞	9/10	9/20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1264...	.....	.....	.....	1⅞	9/10	9/20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1265...	.....	.....	.....	1⅞	9/10	9/20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1266...	.....	.....	.....	2½	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	1¼
1267...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....
1268...	4	1½	.....	4	1¼	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....
1269...	2½	1¼	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....
1270...	3¼	1½	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1271...	2½	1½	¾	.....	.....	.....	*3	1¾	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1272...	2½	1¼	1	.....	.....	.....	2½	1½	¾	2	.....	1	2½	.....
1273...	4½	1½	¾	.....	.....	.....	†2½	1½	1½	.....	.....	.....	2	1½
1274...	2½	1½	¾	.....	.....	.....	4½	1¼	1¼	.....	.....	.....	2½	1½
1275...	2½	1¼	¾	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1276...	2½	1½	¾	2	1½	1	3	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1277...	2½	1¼	¾	2	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1278...	3	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1279...	3	1½	¾	2½	1¼	1¼	3½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1280...	2½	1¼	1	*2	*1¾	*1	3	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1281...	2½	1½	1	3	1½	¾	3	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1282...	3	1½	1	2	1½	.....	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1283...	5	2	1	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1284...	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1¼	2	1¼	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1285...	2½	1¼	1	2	1¼	1	2½	1½	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1286...	3	1½	1	2	1½	1	2½	1¼	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1287...	3	1½	1	2	1½	¾	4	1¼	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1288...	3	1½	1	1½	1	¾	2	1¼	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1289...	2½	1¼	1	1½	1½	1	2½	1¼	¾	*2½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1290...	3	1½	1	2	1½	.....	2	1¾	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1291...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1292...	3	1½	1	2½	.....	.....	2¾	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1293...	3	1½	1	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	*3	.....	1	.....	.....
1294...	3	1½	1	2	1½	1	*2½	*1¾	*1½	2	*1½	*1	.....	.....
1295...	3	1½	1	2	†1½	†1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1296...	2½	1½	1	2	1½	1	*2½	*1¾	*1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1297...	3	1½	1	2½	1½	½	2	1¼	¾	2	1	.....	2	1
1298...	2½	1¼	.....	2½	1½	1	2	1½	1	.....	1½	.....	2	1½
1299...	4	2	1	3	2	1½	3½	2¼	1¼	2	2½	1¼	.....	.....
1300...	3	1½	1¼	3	1½	1	3½	1¾	1	2½	1½	1¼	.....	.....
1301...	3	2	1	2½	1½	1½	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1302...	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2	1½	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1303...	3	2	1½	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2	1½	1	.....	.....
1304...	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1305...	2½	1¾	1	2	.....	.....	2½	1½	1	2½	.....	¾	.....	.....
1306...	3	2½	2	2	.....	.....	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2
1307...	3	1¾	1¼	2	1½	½	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	1	.....	.....
1308...	3	.....	1	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	*1½	*1	.....	.....
1309...	3	2	1	2½	1½	1	3	2	1	2½	*1½	*1	3	2
1310...	3	2	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	.....	*1	.....	.....
1311...	.....	1	¾	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1312...	.....	.....	.....	2½	1½	1	3	2½	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1½
1313...	2½	.....	1	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1314...	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	2½	1½	1	2½	.....	.....	3	1½
1315...	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	1½	1	2½	1½	¾	4	.....
1316...	2½	.....	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2½	1½	*1	.....	.....
1317...	5	2	1	3	2	1½	3	2	1½	2½	.....	*1	.....	.....
1318...	.....	.....	.....	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	.....	*1	2½	1½
1319...	4½	1¾	1½	2½	1½	1	4½	3	1½	2½	1½	*1	2½	1½
1320...	3	2	1½	2½	1½	1	3	2	1½	2½	1½	1	.....	.....
1321...	4½	2	1¾	3½	2½	1	3	2	1½	3	.....	.....	3	1½
1322...	4	2	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	.....	.....	3	1½
1323...	3	2	1	2½	1½	1	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	3	1½
1324...	3	1½	1	3	1½	1	3	2	1	2½	.....	1	.....	.....
1325...	3	1¾	1	2½	1½	1	2½	2	1	2½	1½	*1	.....	.....
1326...	3	1¾	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	*1	2½	2
1327...	3	1½	1	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1328...	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....

* With winnowing. † Ten bushels at 3*d*. ‡ Nine bushels.

TABLE I.—HIGHEST PRICES FOR THRESHING—Continued.

A. D.	East.			Midland.			South.			West.			North.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
1329	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	*1	.....	.....	.....
1330	3	1½	1	3	1½	1	2	1½	1	2½	.....	*1	.....	.....	.....
1331	2	1½	1	3	1½	1½	‡2½	‡1½	1	2	1½	.....	3	2	1
1332	3	1½	1	2½	2	‡1½	3	1½	1	‡2½	‡1½	‡1½	3	3	2
1333	3	2	1½	2½	1½	1½	2½	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1334	2½	1½	1½	2½	1½	*1½	2½	1½	1	*2½	*1½	*1½	.....	.....	.....
1335	3½	2	1½	2½	1½	1½	2½	1½	1	*2½	*1½	*1½	.....	.....	.....
1336	3	2	1	2½	1½	1½	2½	1½	1	†2½	†1½	†1½	.....	.....	.....
1337	3	2	1½	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1½	3	.....	1½
1338	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1½	3	2	1½	2½	1½	1½	.....	.....	.....
1339	3	2	1½	2	1½	½	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
1340	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1341	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2	1½	1½	.....	.....	.....
1342	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1½	.....	.....	.....
1343	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1½	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....
1344	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1½	2½	1½	1	2	1½	1	.....	.....	.....
1345	3	1½	1	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1½	2	1½	.....
1346	3	1½	1	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2	1½	1	.....	.....	.....
1347	3	1½	1	2	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1348	3	1½	1	2½	1½	1	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1349	5½	3½	2½	6	3	3	6	3	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
1350	4½	3	2	4½	4½	3	4	.....	2	3	2	2	4	.....	.....
1351	4½	3	2	4	3	2½	4	1½	1	3½	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1352	4	2½	2	3	3	.....	4	2	1½	3	2	1½	4	2½	1½
1353	.....	.....	.....	3½	3½	3½	3	3	1	2½	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1354	2½	1½	1	4	3	.....	3	1½	1½	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1355	2½	1½	1	4½	3	1½	4	2	1½	3	2¾	1½	.....	.....	.....
1356	2½	1½	1	3	3	2	3	2	1½	2½	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1357	3	1½	1	3	2	.....	4	2½	2	3	3	.....	4	2½	1½
1358	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	2½	2	1½	2½	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1359	3	2	2	3	2	1½	3	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1360	3	2	1½	4	3	1½	4	2	1½	3	2½	1½	.....	.....	.....
1361	3	2½	2½	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
1362	8	7	.....	4	3	1½	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
1363	3	2	1½	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
1364	6	4	3	4	.....	.....	3	2	1½	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1365	‡4	.....	‡2½	4	3	.....	3	2	1½	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1366	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1367	.....	.....	.....	3	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1368	*	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	2	1½	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
1369	.....	.....	.....	3	2½	.....	3	2	2	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1370	.....	.....	.....	3	2½	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1371	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	.....	4	3	2	3	2½	3½	.....	.....	.....
1372	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1373	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1374	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....
1375	7	3	.....	3	3	.....	4	4	2	3½	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1376	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1377	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1½	4	.....	2
1378	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1½	4	.....	2
1379	5	3	‡3	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1½	4	.....	2
1380	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1381	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2½	.....	.....	.....
1382	3	2	1½	3	2	2	3	2½	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1383	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1384	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	1½	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1385	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1386	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1387	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	2½	2	2	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1388	.....	.....	.....	4	3½	3½	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1389	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	3	2	1½	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1390	.....	.....	.....	2½	2½	2½	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1391	.....	.....	.....	2½	2½	.....	3	2	2	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....
1392	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	2	2	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....
1393	.....	.....	.....	3	2½	2	3	2	2	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....
1394	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
1395	.....	.....	2½	4	2	.....	3	2	1½	4	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1396	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1397	.....	.....	.....	‡5	‡3	‡3	3	2	2	2½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....
1398	.....	.....	.....	‡5	‡3	‡3	3	2	2	2½	2½	2½	.....	.....	.....
1399	.....	.....	.....	‡5	‡3	‡3	3	2	1½	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
1400	.....	.....	.....	‡5	‡3	‡3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2½	2½

* Nine bushels. † Ten bushels. ‡ Winnowed.

TABLE II.—PRICES OF REAPING, MOWING, AND THATCHING.

Years.	Reaping, per acre.						Mowing, per acre.	Thatcher, per day.	Assistant, per day.	Thatcher and man.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Drage.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans, peas, and vetches.				
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
1261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¾	.....	.....	.....
1264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....
1265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1266	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....
1267	6½	6½	.....	6½	.....	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....
1268	5½	5½	.....	5½	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....
1269	4¾	4¾	.....	4¾	.....	.....	4¼	.....	.....	.....
1270	5½	5½	5½	4¾	.....	.....	†5⅝	.....	.....	3½
1271	3	3½	.....	3	.....	.....	5½	2½	1	2½
1272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	2½	.....	3¼
1273	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4½	2	½	.....
1274	5	4¾	.....	.....	.....	4¾	.....	2½	.....	3½
1275	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	2¾	1¼	3
1276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	¾	.....
1277	6	5½	.....	4¾	.....	.....	6¾	2¾	¾	a4
1278	5¾	6	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2½	.....	3
1279	5¾	6¼	6	5	5	5½	4	2¼	.....	4½
1280	5¾	6	6	5¾	4½	4½	.....	2½	1½	3½
1281	5¾	5	5	4½	.....	7	4	2	.....	.....
1282	5	5¾	5	4½	5	4¾	5½	3	.....	.....
1283	4½	4¾	5	3¾	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1284	4¾	5¾	.....	4¼	4½	3½	5	.....	.....	.....
1285	5½	6¾	5	4½	3¾	5	4	1½	.....	3
1286	5½	7	5	4½	.....	.....	3½	2	¾	3
1287	4¾	6	.....	3½	3¾	4	.....	2	¾	a4½
1288	5	6	.....	4	4½	.....	.....	2¼	1	2½
1289	4¾	4¾	.....	4	.....	4½	7	2½	1	.....
1290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
1291	4¾	.....	.....	4¾	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4½
1292	4½	5	.....	4¼	.....	4¼	.....	2½	.....	3½
1293	4½	4¾	5	4	3	5	.....	2½	½	3
1294	5½	5	5½	4¾	5½	4¾	4	2¼	1	3
1295	4¾	5¾	5	3¾	3	5¾	6	2¼	¾	3¼
1296	5	5	4½	4	4½	4½	.....	2½	1½	3
1297	5	5½	5	3¾	3¾	4½	4½	2½	¾	3¼
1298	5	4½	5½	4½	.....	5½	.....	2¾	¾	3¾
1299	6½	5	5¾	4¾	6	6½	5¼	2¼	1	4
1300	6½	5¾	5¾	5	.....	.....	6½	2½	½	3½
1301	5½	.....	.....	4½	.....	4½	4	2	1	3¼
1302	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¾	.....	2½	1	2½
1303	5¾	5¾	6	3½	.....	6	4	2½	1	.....
1304	4½	4¾	.....	4½	.....	4½	5¾	2½	1	3
1305	4½	4½	5	4	.....	5	4½	2½	1	3
1306	4¾	6	4¼	4	.....	.....	4¾	2¾	1	.....
1307	4½	6	4½	4	.....	6	6	2½	1	.....
1308	5½	5¾	4½	4½	4	5	5½	2¾	1	5
1309	6¼	7½	4½	4¾	6	5½	5¾	3½	1	.....
1310	5½	6½	6½	5	5	5½	5½	2½	½	3½
1311	6½	6½	6	5¾	6	5½	6	2½	1¼	.....
1312	6	6	6	5	6	6	5½	3¼	1½	4
1313	6	6¼	6	5½	6	6	.....	3¼	1½	4
1314	6½	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾	6¾	5½	3½	1½	4½
1315	7	7	.....	6½	.....	.....	8¼	4	.....	4½
1316	6	6½	6¾	6	.....	5¾	8½	3½	1½	4½
1317	6½	7½	6½	5½	.....	5¾	.....	2¾	1½	.....
1318	5½	5½	.....	5	.....	.....	7	2½	1	4¾
1319	6¼	.....	6¼	5¼	.....	.....	6	2½	1	4½
1320	5¾	5¾	5½	4½	.....	5½	6	2¼	1¼	4½
1321	5½	5½	.....	4½	.....	5½	4	3¼	1½	4½
1322	5½	5½	5¾	5½	5½	.....	7	2¾	1	3½
1323	6½	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾	.....	6	2½	1	4
1324	6¾	7½	6½	6½	7½	6½	6¾	3½	1	3¾
1325	6½	8	.....	5½	7¼	6¾	4	3½	.....	.....
1326	5½	5½	.....	5½	.....	.....	5¼	2½	1	3½
1327	5	.....	5	4	5	4	7	3	1	3¼
1328	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	5	5¾	4½	2½	1	4
1329	5¾	6½	5½	5¼	5½	6½	5	3¼	1	3½
1330	7¼	.....	6¾	5¾	.....	.....	5	3	1½	4½
1331	6¼	.....	.....	4¾	.....	6¾	5	3	1	4
1332	6¾	7	6½	5	.....	6½	6	3	1½	4½
1333	7¾	9¼	.....	6¾	8¼	7¾	5½	3¾	1	4¾
1334	5¾	5½	.....	5¼	.....	5½	4¾	2¾	1	.....

† See note on page 91. a Thatcher and two men.

.E II.—PRICES OF REAPING, MOWING, AND THATCHING—Continued.

Years.	Reaping, per acre.						Mowing, per acre.	Thatcher, per day.	Assistant, per day.	Thatcher and man.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Drage.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans, peas, and vetches.				
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
.....	6	7½	5	4½	5½	5½	5¼	2¾	1	4¼
.....	6½	9	5	5	7	.....	5¼	2¼	1½	4¼
.....	5½	6¼	.....	5	5½	5½	5¼	2½	1½	3¾
.....	5½	6¼	4	3½	.....	4	4	2½	1	3½
.....	5½	6¾	6	4½	4½	4	5½	3	.....	3½
.....	5¼	5½	.....	4½	5	4½	4½	2¾	1½	4
.....	5¼	5½	6½	4½	5¼	5½	5½	2½	1	3½
.....	6	6¼	6½	5¼	6½	5½	5¼	2½	1	3½
.....	5¼	6½	5½	5½	5½	.....	5½	2¼	1	3¼
.....	5	7½	5	5	.....	.....	5¼	2½	1	.....
.....	6	6	.....	5½	.....	.....	4¾	2½	1	4
.....	5½	6	5	4½	5½	5½	5½	2¼	1	3½
.....	5¼	7	.....	4	6½	4½	5	2¾	1	3½
.....	6½	9½	6½	7¼	7¼	5¼	9	3½	1¼	4½
.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....	7½	9	3¼	1¼	5
.....	7¼	8½	.....	6¼	.....	7½	11	3¼	2½	6
.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	8	3	1¼	.....
.....	6½	7¼	.....	7	.....	7	6¼	3½	1½	6½
.....	8	8	.....	5	.....	8	7½	3½	1½	6½
.....	6½	7½	7½	6½	7¼	6½	5½	3¼	1½	5
.....	9½	9½	.....	7¼	.....	7	6	3½	1½	.....
.....	8½	9½	.....	8½	9	8¾	7¼	4	3	4¼
.....	8	8	6	6	.....	6	6	3½	2½	4½
.....	6¾	.....	.....	6½	.....	.....	5	4½	2	6
.....	7	7	7	7	.....	7	6	4¼	2	6¼
.....	9½	10¼	.....	7½	9¼	9	5½	3¾	1½	5
.....	7	8½	.....	7	7¾	7½	6	3½	1½	5½
.....	8	8	8	8	.....	8	7	3	2	6½
.....	7½	.....	.....	7½	.....	8½	8	3¾	2¾	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3½	2	5½
.....	7½	9½	.....	7¾	8	8	9½	4	2	6
.....	7½	.....	11½	7½	.....	7½	7½	3½	2½	.....
.....	7½	.....	7½	.....	.....	7½	7	4	.....	6
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	6½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3½	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....
.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	11	8	4	.....	7½
.....	11½	11½	.....	11½	.....	11½	9½	4½	2½	.....
.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....	11¼	.....	4½	2	7½
.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....	8¾	8½	4½	3	7
.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....	6¼	8	4	4	6½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4½	2	6
.....	12½	12½	10½	10½	.....	10½	7½	4	2	6
.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....	7½	7½	3½	2	.....
.....	12	12	.....	12	.....	12	7½	4	2¼	.....
.....	10	10	10	10	.....	10	8½	4½	2½	.....
.....	9	9	9	9	.....	9	7½	4	2	5
.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....	10½	7	4	2	6
.....	9	9	9	9	.....	9	7½	4	2½	6
.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	8½	8½	8½	8	.....	8	7½	4	2	6½
.....	9	9	9	9	.....	9	7½	4½	2½	6
.....	8¼	8¼	.....	8¼	.....	8¼	7½	3½	2	6
.....	7½	7½	.....	7½	.....	7½	6½	3	2	.....
.....	9½	9½	.....	9½	.....	9½	7	3½	2½	6
.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	10	7	4	2½	.....
.....	9¾	9¾	.....	9¾	.....	9½	7½	5	2½	6
.....	7¼	8	.....	7½	7	7	6	.....	.....	7
.....	8½	8½	.....	8½	8½	8½	6	3¾	2¾	7¼
.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	.....	6¾	6½	4¼	3	10
.....	7¾	8¼	.....	7¾	7¼	.....	7	3½	2	8
.....	6½	6½	.....	7½	.....	6½	8¼	3¾	2½	6
.....	7	7	.....	7	7	7	6½	4	2½	8
.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	4½	2½	.....
.....	6½	6½	.....	5¾	6½	6½	7	4	2½	6
.....	7½	7¾	7½	7½	7½	7½	6¾	4¼	2½	9

TABLE III.—PRICES OF MECHANICAL LABOR.

Years.	Carpenter average.	Carpenter.	Mason.	Tiler.	Slater.	Sawyer.	Sawing per 100 feet.
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
1263..	3½	4	.....	.....	2½	2½	.....
1264..	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1265..	3	3	2½	.....	3½	2½	.....
1266..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....
1267..	3	3	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....
1268..	2½	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1271..	2½	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1272..	2½	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1274..	2½	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1275..	2½	2½	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1277..	2½	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1278..	2½	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1279..	3	3	.....	*5¼	.....	.....	.....
1280..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1281..	a4½	a5½	5	.....	.....	4½	.....
1282..	b3½	b5	.....	.....	6	2½	.....
1283..	a4	a4	.....	*5	.....	2½	.....
1284..	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1285..	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1286..	3	4	5	.....	.....	3	.....
1287..	3	3	c3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1288..	3½	5	4½	.....	.....	.....	9
1289..	3½	4½	3	.....	*5½	3½	.....
1290..	2½	2½	a4	.....	.....	.....	6
1291..	2½	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1292..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1293..	2½	3	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....
1294..	2½	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1295..	2½	3	3	.....	4½	2½	.....
1296..	2½	4	.....	.....	.....	3½	7
1297..	2½	4	2½	*4	.....	.....	7
1298..	2½	4	.....	*6	.....	.....	8½
1299..	3½	6	.....	*5½	.....	.....	.....
1300..	3	4	3	.....	.....	3½	8
1301..	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1302..	2½	3	.....	*4	*5	.....	.....
1303..	2½	3½	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1304..	3½	4½	.....	.....	3	2½	.....
1305..	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1306..	3	3	.....	.....	*6½	.....	.....
1307..	2½	3½	3½	4	.....	.....	.....
1308..	3½	5	4½	4	*6½	.....	.....
1309..	3½	5	4	2	*6½	3½	.....
1310..	3½	4	4½	4	3½	4	.....
1311..	b4½	6	.....	6	.....	.....	11
1312..	3½	4	.....	*5	.....	.....	.....
1313..	4	6	.....	*6	.....	3½	.....
1314..	3½	5	.....	*5½	*5½	.....	8
1315..	3	4	4	*7	.....	.....	12
1316..	3½	6	2½	*5½	.....	.....	.....
1317..	3½	5	4	.....	5	.....	.....
1318..	3½	5	4½	.....	6½	.....	.....
1319..	2½	3	.....	.....	5½	.....	.....
1320..	3½	5	4	*6	6½	.....	.....
1321..	3½	5	4	*6	.....	3	.....
1322..	3½	4	4	*7	.....	.....	9
1323..	3½	4	4	*6	.....	.....	7
1324..	3½	5	3	*5	.....	.....	9
1325..	3½	4½	3½	.....	.....	3	7
1326..	3	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1327..	3½	4	3½	*4½	.....	.....	8
1328..	3½	4	.....	*4	.....	.....	8
1329..	3½	4	4	*6	.....	3½	.....
1330..	3½	4½	4½	*6	6½	.....	.....
1331..	a4	6½	4½	*7	6½	.....	.....
1332..	3½	4	4	*6	3½	.....	.....
1333..	3½	4	4½	*5	.....	3½	.....

Years.	Carpenters' average.	Carpenter.	Mason.	Tiler.	Slater.	Sawyer.	a
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pe*
1334.	3½	6	3½	3½	*6½	3½	.....
1335.	3½	4½	4	*6	.....	3	.....
1336.	3½	4	4	*7	3½	.....	.....
1337.	3½	4½	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1338.	3	4½	4	*5	.....	.....	.....
1339.	2½	4	.....	*7	4½	.....	.....
1340.	2½	5	3½	.....	*5½	2½	.....
1341.	2½	5	3	*8	*5	.....	8
1342.	2½	3	.....	*6	*5½	2½	.....
1343.	3	4	.....	*5	.....	.....	.....
1344.	2½	3	.....	*5	.....	.....	7
1345.	3½	4½	3½	4½	*4½	.....	7
1346.	2½	3	4	*5½	.....	.....	9
1347.	3½	4½	.....	*6	.....	.....	.....
1348.	3	4	.....	*7	.....	.....	.....
1349.	4½	5	4	5	.....	3	.....
1350.	4½	7	3	.....	*10½	.....	.....
1351.	3½	4	.....	4	7	.....	.....
1352.	4	a9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1353.	4½	a12	.....	*7	.....	.....	.....
1354.	4½	6	3	*8	.....	.....	.....
1355.	4½	6	.....	*6	.....	4	.....
1356.	6	6	.....	*10	.....	.....	.....
1357.	4½	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....
1358.	4	4½	6	6	.....	.....	.....
1359.	4½	6	5½	.....	4	6	.....
1360.	4½	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1361.	4½	6	.....	5	.....	5	.....
1362.	4	4½	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
1363.	4½	6	6	.....	6	5	.....
1364.	4	5	5	3½	.....	.....	.....
1365.	4½	6	.....	5	.....	5½	.....
1366.	4½	5	4	.....	.....	5	.....
1367.	4½	5	6½	5½	.....	.....	.....
1368.	4½	5	.....	5	5	5	.....
1369.	4½	6	.....	b15	.....	5	.....
1370.	4½	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
1371.	4½	6	7	6	.....	.....	.....
1372.	5½	7	6½	6	.....	6	.....
1373.	4½	6	6	*9	.....	6	.....
1374.	4½	6	5	6	5	5	.....
1375.	4½	6	.....	5	.....	5	.....
1376.	4½	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
1377.	5½	6½	8	.....	4	.....	.....
1378.	4½	a12	6½	4	4	.....	.....
1379.	6	10	4	*10	.....	.....	.....
1380.	4½	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1381.	4½	5	7	*12	.....	.....	.....
1382.	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1383.	5½	a8	6½	5	.....	5	.....
1384.	5	5	6	5	.....	5	.....
1385.	4½	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
1386.	4½	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1387.	5	5	.....	.....	4½	.....	.....
1388.	5½	6	6	.....	5½	.....	.....
1389.	4½	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1390.	4½	6½	8	6	.....	.....	.....
1391.	4½	5	6	5	8	.....	.....
1392.	5	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....
1393.	4½	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
1394.	4½	a12	.....	.....	8	6	1
1395.	5	6	6	*12	5	6	.....
1396.	4½	6	6	4½	.....	4	.....
1397.	4½	6	4	7½	.....	5	.....
1398.	4½	5	5	*8	4	6	.....
1399.	4½	8½	8	8	.....	6	.....
1400.	4½	6	4½	*13½	.....	6	.....

See comments on Table III, page 91, for explanation of *.

a London. b Chiefly Oxford. c Oxford only.

TABLE IV.—PRICES OF THRESHING BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

(*v*) *Decennial averages. Threshing, (per day.)*

Years.	East.			Midland.			South.			West.			North.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
70	2¼	1¼	¾	2¼	1	⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2¼	1¼	⅞
80	2¾	1⅛	⅞	2¼	1⅛	1	3⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2	.....	1	2⅛	1⅛	¾
90	3	1⅛	1	2⅜	1⅛	1	2⅞	1⅛	⅞	2⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
00	3	1⅛	1	2⅜	1⅛	1	2⅜	1⅛	1	2¼	1⅛	1⅛	2	1¼	⅞
10	3	1⅛	1⅛	2¾	1⅛	1	2¼	1⅛	1	2¼	1⅛	1	3	2	1
20	3⅛	1¾	1⅛	3	2	1⅛	2¼	1⅞	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	1	3	1⅛	1
30	3¼	1¾	1⅛	2¾	1⅜	1	2⅛	1⅜	1	2⅛	1⅞	1	2⅞	1⅜	1⅛
40	3	1¾	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	1¼	2⅛	1⅜	1⅛	2⅜	1⅞	1¼	3	2⅜	1⅛
50	3⅜	1⅞	1¼	2⅞	2	1⅜	3	1⅜	1⅛	2⅛	1⅜	1¼	3	1⅞	.....
60	3¼	2	1⅜	3⅛	2⅜	1⅛	3⅛	2	1⅛	2⅞	2⅛	1⅛	4	2⅜	1⅛
70	4¼	2¾	2¼	3⅛	3	1⅞	3⅜	2	1¼	3	2¼	2	.....	.....	.....
80	5	3	3	3⅜	2⅞	3	4	3¼	2	3⅛	2¼	1½	4	.....	2
90	3⅛	2	1⅞	3⅜	2⅜	2	3	2	1⅞	3	2	1½	.....	.....	.....
00	.....	.....	2⅛	4	2⅜	2⅛	3	2	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	1½	3	2½	2⅛
up to—															
1	3⅛	1⅝	1	2⅞	1⅝	1	2⅝	1⅝	1	2⅝	1⅛	1⅛	2¼	1¼	1
-1400	4⅛	2¼	2⅛	3⅛	2¼	2¼	3⅛	2¼	1¾	3	2¼	1⅞	3½	2⅛	2

(*b*) *Decennial averages. Reaping, mowing, thatching.*

Years.	Reaping, per acre.						Mowing, per acre.	Thatcher, per day.	Assistant, per day.	Thatcher and man.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Drage.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans, pease, and vetches.				
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
70	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....	.....	4	2	.....	3⅛
80	5	4¼	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	5¼	2⅛	1	3¼
90	5⅛	5¼	5	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	2¼	⅞	2⅞
00	5¼	5	5¼	4¼	4⅛	5⅛	5¼	2¼	¾	3⅜
10	5¼	5¾	5	4¼	4¼	5⅛	4⅞	2⅛	1	3⅛
20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	2⅞	1¼	4⅛
30	6	6¼	6	5⅛	6	5⅜	5⅛	3	1	3⅞
40	6	7	5¼	4⅞	6	5⅛	5	2⅞	1⅛	4⅛
50	6⅛	7⅛	6	5⅛	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	2⅞	1⅛	4⅛
60	7¾	8⅛	6⅞	6¾	8⅛	7⅞	6⅛	3⅛	2	5⅛
70	7⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	7¾	7⅛	3⅛	2	5¼
80	10	10	9	9⅞	.....	9⅞	7¼	4⅛	2⅛	6¼
90	10	10	9⅛	10	.....	10	7¼	3⅞	2⅛	6
00	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	6¼	4⅛	2⅛	7
average:										
-1350	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	5¼	5¼	2⅛	1	3⅛
-1400	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	7¾	8⅞	7	3⅞	2¼	6¼

(c) *Decennial averages. Carpenters, &c., (per day.)*

Years.	Carpenter.	Carpenter, highest rate.	Mason.	Tiler.	Tiler and man.	Slater.	Slater and man.	Sawyer.	Sawing per 100 feet.
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence*
1263–1270	3½	3½	2½	.....	.....	2½	.....	2½	.....
1271–1280	2½	2½	.....	.....	5¼	2	.....	.....	.....
1281–1290	3½	4	4	3	5	.....	5¼	3½	7
1291–1300	2½	3¼	2¾	3¼	5½	4½	.....	2½	7
1301–1310	3	4½	4	3½	4	3¼	6½	3½	.....
1311–1320	3½	4½	3¾	6	5½	.....	5¾	3¼	10
1321–1330	3½	4½	3¾	4	5½	.....	6½	3¼	8
1331–1340	3¼	4½	3½	3¾	6½	3¾	6½	3	8
1341–1350	3½	4¼	3½	5	5½	.....	6½	2½	7
1351–1360	4¼	5¼	4½	5	8½	5⅜	.....	4½	8
1361–1370	4¼	5½	5½	5	.....	5½	.....	5	.....
1371–1380	5	6½	6½	5½	9½	4½	.....	5½	.....
1381–1390	4¾	5½	6	5½	12	5	.....	5	.....
1391–1400	4½	6¼	5½	6	11⅜	4½	8	5½	16
General average:									
1263–1350	3½	4½	3½	4	5½	3½	6½	3	8
1351–1400	4½	5⅞	5½	5⅜	10¼	5	8	5½	12

TABLE V.—PRICES OF THRESHING, ETC., IN GRAINS OF SILVER.

(a.) *Threshing, (per day.)*

Years.	East.			Midland.			South.			West.			North.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1259–1270	59.03	25.78	15.47	43.83	20.62	12.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.56	25.78	18.0
1271–1280	56.72	30.92	18.05	43.83	33.51	20.62	65.45	30.92	23.2	41.25	.....	20.62	48.98	30.92	15.4
1281–1290	62.87	30.92	20.62	48.98	30.92	20.62	51.56	28.36	18.05	51.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1291–1300	62.87	30.92	20.62	48.98	30.92	20.62	54.14	33.51	20.62	46.4	33.51	23.2	41.25	25.78	18.0
1301–1310	62.87	38.67	23.2	46.4	30.92	20.62	51.56	30.92	20.62	46.4	30.92	20.62	62.87	41.25	20.6
1311–1320	73.19	36.09	23.2	62.87	41.25	23.2	56.72	38.67	23.2	51.56	30.92	20.62	62.87	30.92	20.6
1321–1330	68.03	36.09	23.2	56.72	33.51	20.62	54.14	33.51	20.62	51.56	30.92	20.62	59.3	33.51	23.2
1331–1340	62.87	36.09	23.2	51.56	30.92	25.78	54.14	33.51	23.2	48.98	30.92	25.78	62.87	48.98	28.3
1341–1350	70.61	38.67	25.78	59.3	41.25	28.36	62.87	33.51	23.2	48.98	53.51	25.78	62.87	30.92	.....
1351–1360	68.03	41.25	28.36	73.19	56.72	30.92	73.19	41.25	30.92	59.3	43.83	30.92	82.5	54.14	30.9
1361–1370	87.66	78.34	46.4	73.19	68.87	38.67	75.76	41.25	36.09	62.87	46.4	41.25	.....	.....	.....
1371–1380	103.12	62.87	62.87	65.45	59.3	62.87	82.5	68.03	41.25	65.45	46.4	30.92	82.5	.....	41.2
1381–1390	73.19	41.25	30.92	65.45	51.56	41.25	62.87	41.25	38.67	62.87	41.25	30.92	.....	.....	.....
1391–1400	.....	.....	51.56	82.5	51.56	54.14	62.87	41.25	38.67	56.72	38.67	30.92	62.87	51.56	51.5
Average up to—															
1350	65.45	33.51	20.62	51.56	33.51	20.62	54.14	33.51	20.62	48.98	30.92	23.2	56.72	36.09	20.6
1351–1400	85.08	46.41	43.83	73.19	56.72	43.83	73.19	46.41	36.09	62.87	43.83	33.51	75.76	51.56	41.5

(b.) Reaping, &c., (per day.)

Years.	Reaping, (per acre.)						Mowing, per acre.	Thatcher, per day.	Assistant, per day.	Thatcher and man.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Drage.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans, pease, and vetches.				
1261-1270	113.44	113.44	113.44	108.28	.....	.....	82.5	41.25	.....	63.19
1271-1280	103.12	97.97	123.75	87.66	92.31	100.55	108.28	48.98	20.62	68.03
1281-1290	105.7	118.59	103.12	87.66	87.66	95.39	100.55	43.83	18.05	59.3
1291-1300	108.28	103.12	108.28	87.66	85.08	105.7	105.7	51.56	18.05	63.19
1301-1310	105.7	118.59	103.12	87.66	97.97	105.7	100.55	51.56	20.62	70.61
1311-1320	126.33	134.06	126.33	113.44	126.33	123.75	136.64	59.3	25.78	92.81
1321-1330	123.75	128.91	123.75	110.86	123.75	110.86	110.86	62.87	20.62	80.92
1331-1340	123.75	144.37	108.28	100.55	123.75	113.44	103.12	59.3	23.2	85.08
1341-1350	126.33	146.95	123.75	118.59	128.91	121.17	134.06	59.3	23.2	85.08
1351-1360	159.84	172.73	141.8	139.22	175.31	152.11	131.48	73.19	41.25	113.44
1361-1370	146.95	175.31	183.05	157.26	162.42	159.84	154.59	73.19	41.25	118.59
1371-1380	207.25	207.25	186.62	204.67	.....	204.67	149.53	85.08	51.56	139.22
1381-1390	207.25	207.25	189.2	207.25	.....	207.25	149.53	80.92	43.83	123.75
1391-1400	152.11	154.59	144.37	146.95	144.37	146.95	139.22	85.08	54.14	144.37
Average:										
1261-1350	116.01	121.17	116.01	100.55	108.28	108.28	108.28	54.14	20.62	73.1
1351-1400	175.31	183.05	167.58	170.16	159.84	172.73	144.37	80.92	46.4	128.9

Mechanical labor, (per day.)

Years.	Carpenter, average.	Carpenter.	Mason.	Tiler.	Tiler and man.	Slater.	Slater and man.	Sawyer per day.	Sawing per 100 feet.
1263-1270	65.45	73.19	51.56	.....	.....	51.56	.....	51.56	.....
1271-1280	51.56	56.72	.....	.....	108.28	41.25	.....	.....	.....
1281-1290	73.19	82.5	82.5	62.87	103.12	.....	118.59	65.45	154.59
1291-1300	54.14	68.34	56.72	73.19	105.7	92.81	.....	59.3	146.95
1301-1310	62.87	85.08	82.5	65.45	82.5	68.03	126.33	70.61	.....
1311-1320	75.76	110.55	78.34	123.75	121.17	.....	118.59	68.03	209.83
1321-1330	70.61	100.55	783.4	82.5	113.44	.....	134.06	68.03	165.
1331-1340	68.03	95.39	80.92	68.34	126.33	78.34	126.33	62.87	165.
1341-1350	65.45	87.66	73.19	103.12	121.17	.....	131.48	56.72	159.84
1351-1360	87.66	118.59	100.55	103.12	172.73	110.86	.....	95.39	165.
1361-1370	87.66	113.44	110.86	103.12	.....	113.44	.....	103.12	.....
1371-1380	103.12	134.06	126.33	113.44	196.93	90.23	.....	113.44	.....
1381-1390	97.97	113.44	123.75	113.44	247.5	103.12	.....	103.12	.....
1391-1400	95.39	128.91	116.01	123.75	235.61	92.81	165.	116.01	330.
Average:									
1263-1350	65.45	85.08	73.19	82.5	110.86	65.45	126.33	62.87	165.
1351-1400	95.39	121.17	116.01	110.86	212.41	103.12	165.	105.7	247.5

The eleven tables which follow give the prices of various commodities in England for the period comprised in the foregoing tables on wages:

TABLE I.—AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN BY DECENNIAL PERIODS, (PER QUARTER.)

Decade.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Rye.	Malt, (first quality.)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1261-1270	4 8¾	3 5¾	1 11¾	2 10¼	3 0	4 4¼	3 7¾
1271-1280	5 7¾	4 4¼	2 4¾	4 2½	3 10¾	4 9¼	4 4¼
1281-1290	5 0¼	3 5¼	2 3	3 4¼	3 2¾	3 11	4 8¼
1291-1300	6 1½	4 5¼	2 5¼	4 5¼	4 4¾	4 8¼	5 1¾
1301-1310	5 7¼	3 11¾	2 5¾	4 1¾	3 9¼	4 4¼	4 1¼
1311-1320	7 10¼	5 6¾	3 1¼	5 9¼	5 2¼	6 5¾	6 6¾
1321-1330	6 11¾	4 6¼	2 8¾	5 6¼	4 8¾	5 3¾	5 10¼
1331-1340	4 8¼	3 5	2 ¼	3 5¼	3 0	3 3¾	3 11¾
1341-1350	5 3¼	3 8½	2 3	3 8¼	2 11¾	3 8¾	4 2¾
1351-1360	6 10½	4 7	2 10	4 4¼	3 11¼	4 5¾	5 6¼
1361-1370	7 3¼	5 ¼	3 2¼	5 3¾	4 4¾	5 2¼	6 7¼
1371-1380	6 1¼	3 10¼	2 5	4 2¼	3 3¼	4 1¼	4 1¼
1381-1390	5 2	3 4¾	2 2	4 5¾	3 4¼	3 8½	4 4¾
1391-1400	5 3	3 5¼	2 3¼	4 3	3 5	3 4¼	4 5¾
General average, 140 years	5 10¾	4 3¾	2 5¾	4 3½	3 9	4 4¾	4 10

TABLE II.—AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, BY DECENNIAL PERIODS, REDUCED TO GRA OF PURE SILVER, (PER QUARTER.)

Decade.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Rye.	Malt, (quali
1261-1270	1167.89	858.51	483.11	720.3	742.5	1077.66	89
1271-1280	1397.34	1077.66	592.93	1049.3	957.48	1186.93	107
1281-1290	1255.55	850.78	557.87	843.05	796.64	970.37	116
1291-1300	1508.2	1098.28	602.28	1103.44	1080.23	1157.58	126
1301-1310	1387.03	983.26	607.44	1020.94	931.7	1082.81	101
1311-1320	1944.91	1374.14	768.28	1434.28	1289.06	1590.7	161
1321-1330	1725.76	1116.33	667.73	1374.14	1167.89	1315.84	14
1331-1340	1170.47	845.62	510.47	855.94	742.5	820.84	97
1341-1350	1302.95	917.81	557.87	910.08	930.61	922.97	104
1351-1360	1705.14	1134.17	702.25	1077.66	975.53	1100.86	13
1361-1370	1798.53	1239.08	786.33	1308.11	1085.39	1281.33	16
1371-1380	1510.78	954.91	597.12	1041.56	810.53	1015.78	101
1381-1390	1278.75	832.73	536.25	1100.86	830.16	917.81	10
1391-1400	1300.37	863.67	563.03	1052.87	845.62	840.47	11
General average, 140 years	1450.22	1041.34	612.59	1063.19	929.12	1087.97	11

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PRICE OF CATTLE AND HORSES, BY DECENNIAL PERIODS

Decade.	Oxen.	Cows.	Bulls.	* Affri and stotts.	Ca hor
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
1261-1270	10 3	6 2	10 6	11 3½	1
1271-1280	12 2½	7 11½	9 6¾	13 1½	1
1281-1290	10 ¾	6 10	8 2½	11 9¾	2
1291-1300	10 7	8 1½	8 8¼	10 6¼	1
1301-1310	11 11½	8 7½	11 4¼	11 5¾	1
1311-1320	14 4	10 10¾	11 11	13 ¾	1
1321-1330	14 6¾	12 ¾	11 10½	12 5½	2
1331-1340	12 9¾	9 3¾	9 ¾	10 7	1
1341-1350	11 8¼	9 ¾	10 11	11 2	1
1351-1360	13 5½	10 2	10 4¾	11 7¼	1
1361-1370	17 4¾	11 10¾	12 9½	13 4	2
1371-1380	15 10	11 4½	10 10¼	21 2½	2
1381-1390	13 4¾	8 7¼	9 11½	17 2	2
1391-1400	14 9¾	10 8	9 4½	19 7½	2
General average	13 1¼	9 5	10 4¾	13 5¼	1

* The affri was an ill-looking, little horse, used chiefly in farm-work.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE PRICE OF SHEEP AND HOGS, BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Decade.	Muttons, highest price.	Muttons.	Ewes.	Lambs.	† Porcull.	† Porci.	Sows.	Boars.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1261-1270	1 5	1 1½	1 0	4½	0 7½	2 2¼	.....	2 6
1271-1280	1 5¾	1 3	1 2¼	8¼	1 6½	3 3¼	3 6¾	4 2¼
1281-1290	1 11	1 5½	1 3½	8⅝	1 9¼	2 5¾	2 2	4 6½
1291-1300	1 10¼	1 3½	0 11¾	5½	1 8½	2 6½	3 3¼	5 1
1301-1310	1 9¾	1 5½	1 ¼	4¼	1 8	2 10¼	2 9¾	8 3
1311-1320	2 2¼	1 6¾	1 1¾	9½	2 1	3 5¾	2 9¼	5 7
1321-1330	2 1¼	1 6	1 3	9½	1 11¾	2 9¾	3 9	4 3½
1331-1340	1 8	1 2¾	1 ¾	6⅝	1 7½	2 9½	3 6¾	3 11½
1341-1350	1 8½	1 2½	0 9¾	7½	1 10¼	2 8½	2 9½	3 3¼
1351-1360	2 1¾	1 8½	1 4¼	8½	1 7½	3 1¾	4 7½	4 4¼
1361-1370	2 3	1 7¼	1 6½	10½	2 3¼	3 8	5 1	5 0
1371-1380	2 2¾	1 9¼	1 4¼	10½	1 9	3 2¾	3 ½	4 ¾
1381-1390	1 9¾	1 4¾	1 2	9¾	1 5	3 3	2 7¼	4 0
1391-1400	2 ½	1 4½	1 ½	7½	1 6¼	3 2	3 11	5 6½
General average	1 10¼	1 5	1 2	8	1 8	2 11¼	3 4½	4 7½

† *Porculi* is supposed to mean lean hogs; *Porci*, fatted hogs; and *Porcelli*, sucking pigs.

TABLE V.—AVERAGE PRICE OF POULTRY, BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Decade.	Capons.	Cocks.	Hens.	Pullets.	Geese.	Goslings.	Ducks.	Pigeons, per dozen.
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
.....	2¼	½	1⅛	½	2¼	.....	.....	1⅞
.....	1¾	1⅜	1¼	¾	2⅞	2	1⅞	3⅛
.....	2¼	1⅛	1¼	¾	2¾	1⅛	1	2⅞
.....	2⅛	1⅛	1¼	⅞	3¼	1⅛	1⅛	3⅛
.....	2¾	1¾	1½	⅞	3⅛	2¾	1¼	3⅛
.....	3	1⅛	1¾	⅞	4¼	2	2¼	3⅛
.....	3	1⅛	1¾	1	3¾	2⅛	2⅛	4¼
.....	2¾	1¾	1¾	⅞	3⅛	2⅛	1⅞	3⅞
.....	2⅛	1½	1⅛	⅞	3⅛	.....	1¾	3¼
.....	3⅛	1¼	2⅛	1¼	4⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3¾
.....	4	2⅛	2⅛	1⅛	4⅞	.....	2⅛	6⅛
.....	3⅞	2	2	1½	4	2	2⅛	4
.....	3⅛	2	2	1	3⅞	3	2	4
.....	3½	1¾	1⅞	1⅛	4	.....	2⅛	4⅛
ral average.....	3	1⅛	1⅛	1	3⅛	2¼	2	3⅛

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE PRICE OF WOOL, BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

ade.	Wool, (great.)	Lamb.	Pound.	Decade.	Wool, (great.)	Lamb.	Pound.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*
.....	2 3	1 3¼	2⅞	1341-1350.....	1 8½	1 0½	3¼
.....	2 3½	3 0½	3½	1351-1360.....	1 7¾	1 0	2¾
.....	2 2½	2 2	3⅛	1361-1370.....	2 3¾	1 6½	.....
.....	1 11½	1 4	2¾	1371-1380.....	2 8¾	1 10½	2¾
.....	2 3	2 0¼	3⅛	1381-1390.....	2 0	1 5¼	.....
.....	2 5¾	2 4⅛	3½	1391-1400.....	2 0½	1 3	4½
.....	2 4¾	2 0¾	4½				
.....	1 9¾	1 3⅞	3	General average...	2 1¾	1 11½	3¼

ɪrices in the first column refer to the fleeces of sheep, and those econd to fleeces of lambs. The average weight of the fleece is l 7¾ ounces.

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE PRICE OF HIDES, BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Decade.	Ox.	Cow.	Horse.	Stott.	Horse, (tawed.)
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
.....	2 3¾	1 9¼	0 10	0 9½	.....
.....	2 3¼	1 10¼	.....	1 0¼	.....
.....	1 8¼	1 6¼	1 0¾	1 0	1 10
.....	2 2	1 9¼	0 11¾	0 11	.....
.....	2 8½	2 1½	1 1½	0 11¾	1 5¼
.....	2 6	1 11¼	0 11¾	.....	1 4
.....	2 7¾	1 8½	1 6¾	1 0	2 2
.....	2 7	1 11½	1 6	.....	1 11½
.....	2 6¼	1 8	0 10	.....	1 7½
.....	1 8½	1 5½	.....	.....	2 2
.....	2 1¾	1 6¾	2 0	.....	2 2
.....	1 9¼	1 6½	.....	.....	1 6½
.....	1 8¼	1 3½	.....	.....	2 4
.....	1 10½	1 3½	2 0	.....	1 8
ral average	2 2¼	1 8	1 4½	0 11¼	1 10

TABLE VIII.—AVERAGE PRICE OF CHEESE, BUTTER, AND EGGS, BY DECENNIAL PERIOD

Decade.	Cheese.				Butter.					Eg
	Wey, (196lbs.)	Stone, (14 lbs.)	Clove, (7 lbs.)	Pound.	Wey, (196lbs.)	Stone, (14 lbs.)	Clove, (7 lbs.)	Gallon.	Pound.	Hun (12
	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
1260–1270	10 1	7	.....	½	.....	7½	4	4¾	.....	
1271–1280	9 8	6¾	.....	.....	9 9	9¼	5¾	6¼	.....	
1281–1290	8 11¼	6¾	.....	.....	8 9½	7½	5	6	¼	
1291–1300	9 7½	7½	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	6	½	
1301–1310	9 9	8	5¼	.....	.....	9	5¼	6¾	½	
1311–1320	11 7½	9¼	4¼	.....	.....	9¾	.....	9	.....	
1321–1330	11 3¾	10½	5	.....	.....	16	.....	9¼	.....	
1331–1340	10 1¾	9	4¼	.....	10 0	.....	5	7¼	¾	
1341–1350	8 4	8	4¼	.....	9 0	.....	4½	8¼	¾	
1351–1360	10 9¼	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4¾	8¾	.....	
1361–1370	10 2½	.....	4¼	.....	10 0	.....	5	9	.....	
1371–1380	9 5¾	.....	4¼	.....	.....	.....	4½	9¼	.....	
1381–1390	9 6	.....	4¼	.....	.....	.....	4¼	6½	.....	
1391–1400	10 2	.....	4¼	¾	.....	.....	4¼	8	1	
General average..	9 11¾	8	4¼	.....	9 6	9½	4¾	7½	.....	

TABLE IX.—AVERAGE PRICE OF WAX, CIDER, APPLES, ETC., BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Decade.	Wax, (lb.)	Cider, (tun of 252 gins.)	Apples, (qr.)	Charcoal, (qr.)	Sea-coal, (qr.)	Fago (100.
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s.
1860–1270	6½	10 5¾	0 6¼	3¾	.....	1
1271–1280	6¼	10 2¼	0 8	8	0 9	1 1
1281–1290	5	10 4¼	0 10¾	7½	1 0	2
1291–1300	7¼	11 2½	0 7¼	5¼	1 0¾	2
1301–1310	7	10 5½	0 9½	6	0 10	2
1311–1320	6½	10 6¾	1 4½	.....	1 1	2
1321–1330	6¾	13 6½	0 11½	8½	1 0	3
1331–1340	6¾	10 4¼	0 8¼	6¼	1 0	2 1
1341–1350	6½	10 1	0 6¼	6¾	0 7	2
1351–1360	7	12 4	0 4¾	8	3 5½	5
1361–1370	7	16 1¾	.....	10¼	2 4	2
1371–1380	6½	13 4	.....	10	1 11½	2
1381–1390	5½	9 2½	.....	.....	.....	2
1391–1400	6½	.....	.....	10¼	.....	2
General average	6½	11 4¾	0 9	7½	1 4½	2

TABLE X.—AVERAGE PRICE OF HERRINGS, FOREIGN PRODUCE, ETC., BY DECENNI PERIODS.

Decade.	Herrings, (M = 1200.)	Wine, (doz. gins.)	Pepper, (lb.)	Oil, (gln.)	Sugar, (lb.)	Almonds, (lb.)	Ginger, (lb.)	Saffron,
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s.
1259–1270	4 7½	2 1	0 11¼	.....	1 4½	3	1 9½	13
1271–1280	5 1	2 6½	1 0	0 8	.....	1¾	.....	.....
1281–1290	6 4¾	2 6	0 9¾	.....	0 9¼	.....	.....	5
1291–1300	6 9	1 11¼	1 3¾	1 0	1 8	2¼	.....	6
1301–1310	7 0¼	4 0	1 ½	1 6	1 ½	1½	.....	5
1311–1320	10 2½	3 9½	0 11	0 11	.....	.....	.....	4
1321–1330	8 3¼	4 4¼	1 3½	1 ¾	1 2	1½	1 3¼	5
1331–1340	9 2½	4 5	1 3¼	0 11½	0 11	1	1 4	4
1341–1350	9 3	10 1½	1 6¾	1 1¾	1 2	2¼	1 9½	15
1351–1360	13 8½	8 1	2 ¾	1 5½	.....	3½	1 4	.....
1361–1370	13 4	8 11¼	1 5½	1 4½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1371–1380	14 4¾	9 6	1 6	1 4½	1 9	3	1 6	15
1381–1390	15 3¼	7 11¼	0 11½	1 4¾	1 5½	3	1 5	11
1391–1400	18 2¾	6 6½	1 0	1 2½	1 6½	3	2 3	15
Average:								
1259–1350	7 5	3 11¾	1 1½	1 ½	1 ½	2	1 6½	8
1351–1400	15 0	8 2½	1 4¾	1 4½	1 7	3½	1 7½	14

—AVERAGE PRICE OF CANVAS, LINEN, AND WOOLEN CLOTHS, BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Decade.	Canvas. (course.)	Hair-cloth.	Linen.	Table-linen.	Cloth. Best.	Cloth. Second quality.
	Doz. ells.	Doz. yds.	Doz. ells.	Doz. ells.	Pannus of 24 yards.	Pannus of 24 yards.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	2 2¾	.....	5 0	3 0	4 2 0	1 12 3
.....	1 6	.....	5 7½	2 5¾	....	1 9 1½
.....	1 5¾	.....	2 6	2 10¾	4 11 9	1 19 2
.....	2 2½	3 9	3 8½	3 9½	3 11 8	1 17 10
.....	2 8	2 0	3 8¾	3 1½	.....	1 6 2½
.....	3 0	4 0	4 0½	3 5½	4 3 4	1 13 2½
.....	2 10	5 0	4 0½	4 1	3 15 3	1 14 10
.....	2 8	4 0	4 0¾	4 0¾	.....	1 7 0
.....	2 5½	3 8¾	4 4	3 0½	3 14 0	1 19 5½
.....	6 5	.....	8 1½	5 2½	4 4 8	2 5 0
.....	5 3½	11 9	11 6½	6 8	.....	2 10 2½
.....	5 1½	8 0	9 7½	7 6	4 10 8¾	2 10 2
.....	3 9½	6 9	7 5	7 2	3 19 7½	2 5 6
.....	3 9½	5 10	6 1½	6 4½	3 17 8¾	2 1 9½
.....	2 6¾	3 9	4 1¼	3 3	3 19 8	1 13 2¾
.....	4 10½	8 1	8 4½	6 7¼	4 3 2	2 6 6½

—AVERAGES PRICE OF BUILDING-MATERIALS, LATHS, ETC., BY DECENNIAL PERIODS.

	Laths.	Plain tiles.	Crests.	Tile-pins.	Lath-nails.	Board-nails, &c.	Millstones. Foreign.	Millstones. Bucks.
	Per 1,000.	Per 1,000.	Per 1,000.	Per 1,000.	Per 1,000.	Per 1,000.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
.....	4 ½	.....	2 3	1	0 9½	2¾	34 8	.....
.....	4 4½	3 5½	.....	.....	0 8¾	3¾	36 9	.....
.....	3 6	2 11¾	.....	1½	0 8¾	3¼	36 6	.....
.....	4 5¼	2 5¾	3 4¾	1¼	0 9¾	3½	48 9	.....
.....	4 2¾	2 11	4 6½	1	0 9½	3¾	46 1	.....
.....	4 7¾	2 7¼	2 10	1¾	0 10	3½	44 0	12 6
.....	4 1½	2 5¾	3 1	1¼	0 9¾	3⅞	37 8	7 6
.....	5 6½	2 4½	2 4	1¾	0 9	3¾	39 10	.....
.....	5 0¾	2 5¼	2 10¾	1½	0 8⅞	3¼	30 0	12 9
.....	7 ½	5 2¼	6 10½	3¾	1 7½	5¾	56 3	15 5
.....	7 ¼	5 4¾	10 10	3¾	1 7	7½	68 4	14 9½
.....	6 3	4 7¾	8 11½	2	1 4	6¾	87 10	.....
.....	7 9¾	3 9¾	10 5½	3	1 4¾	6	66 8	13 4
.....	7 10	4 2½	8 7	3	1 3¼	5¾	66 2	14 1
.....	4 5¾	2 9¼	3 ½	1¾	0 9¼	3½	39 4	10 11
.....	7 2¼	4 7¾	9 1¾	3	1 5¼	6¼	69 1	14 5

ing the rates paid for threshing in the thirteenth and four-
ıturies, as shown in the foregoing tables, with those paid for
labor in 1767, as given by Arthur Young in his Northern Tour,
's concludes that the medieval laborer was rather better paid
escendant in the eighteenth century; for "while the laborer in
ɔung's time got one-twenty-fourth part of wheat and barley,
the one-and-twentieth part of oats, the laborer of the four-
ıtury received rather more than an eighteenth in wheat, a
cond part of barley, and a little less than a fourteenth part of
ese proportions are taken from the eastern counties, in which the
reshing wheat was above the average, that of barley rather less,
of oats rather more. If, however, the other districts had been

taken, the rate would still have been favorable to the medieval laborer though not to the extent which may be inferred from the case of the eastern counties." * * In this connection Mr. Rogers remarks that "no kind of labor appears to suggest more distinctly than that of threshing what was the ordinary rate of wages to an agricultural laborer." Elsewhere he refers to a practice not uncommon among farm-servants of contracting for the produce of cows, and even ewes, (for ewe-milk cheese was not unknown,) at an annual rent. This he regards as "an evidence that the condition and means of the persons who entered into hired service at annual wages and allowances with the lord's bailiff was far better than anything of which our modern experience informs us as to the condition of the descendants of these farm-servants in our own time." Indeed, he once expresses the opinion that the wages of labor generally, in the period embraced in the above tables, were "virtually higher than they have been from 1825 up to within the last five years, if, indeed, they were not higher than even they are now."

From an account of the expenditures of Merton College in rebuilding the bell-tower of their chapel, Mr. Rogers obtains the wages paid for certain kinds of labor for a period about half a century later than the conclusion of that embraced in his tables, the structure in question having been commenced in May, 1448, and concluded in May, 1450. "The laborers," says he, "are well paid. The chief mason, besides an annual pension of 20*s.*, receives, whenever he is at work, 8*d.* a day. It appears that he resided in Oxford, for the college purchases straw and hay for his wife. The other masons get a fraction under 7*d.* a day for the greater part of the year, and from 5½*d.* to nearly 6*d.* in the three winter months. The carpenters who are merely engaged in rough work are paid 4*d.* a day, as are also the laborers, who seem to wait on the masons. The quarrymen are paid from 4¼*d.* to 4½*d.* These wages may, if we estimate them in modern money, be reckoned by the multiple of 12, and fully bear out that which has been often stated that the condition of laborers relatively to the price of the necessaries of life was high, not only in the period before us, but, as in this case, fifty years afterward; for the price of wheat during the first half of the fifteenth century was actually below the general average of the fourteenth."

It may be remarked here that the relation of wages to breadstuffs in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, as compared with the relations between the same things in the eighteenth and nineteenth does not alone furnish a sufficient test of the comparative condition of the laborer at these two periods; for even in the eighteenth century, to say nothing of the wonderful mechanical improvements of more recent times, the advance of the industrial arts must have placed within reach even of the limited means of the working classes, many comforts and conveniences which were previously unknown to them. It must be confessed, however, that the progress of the nation has dealt very unequally with the descendants of the villeins and other servile classes of early medieval times; for while millions of these descendants, as farmers, tradesmen, merchants, manufacturers, and members of the learned professions, are now in the full enjoyment of political liberty and the blessings of modern civilization, there is a class, comprising the bulk of the agricultural laborers and the unskilled operatives of the manufacturing and commercial towns, whose condition is all the more wretched from its violent contrast with that of the more fortunate classes, and whose lot in life could scarcely have been more hopeless had they been born in the twelfth century instead of the nineteenth.

MANNERS, HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES, ETC.

the foregoing tables may be added, in a less concise form, informa-
lerived from (1) the household-roll of Eleanor, Countess of Leicester,
.. D. 1265, and (2) the "Expenses" and "Accounts and memoranda"
r John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, for the ten years from 1462
71, inclusive. These quaint and interesting documents, together
the accounts of the executors of Eleanor, consort of Edward I,
ng date A. D. 1291, were prepared for publication by Beriah Bot-
esq., who also wrote a valuable introduction explaining the papers,
giving some account of the lives of the persons to whom they re-
The papers and introduction together constitute a royal-octavo
ne of 716 pages, which was issued from the Shakespeare Press, Lon-
in 1841. The two earlier documents are printed in middle-age Latin;
ther in the English of the time in which it was written. In addi-
to the statistical information which they contain, they furnish cu-
illustrations of the manners of the periods to which they respect-
relate, and they also contain interesting memoranda of the lives
rsons conspicuous in English history. The period between the in-
ction of the barons, in the reign of Henry III, and the contest of
val houses of York and Lancaster, in the fifteenth century, was
lized by some of the most important changes which the manners
nstitutions of the English people have ever undergone, and the
of these changes upon the condition of the people is strik-
illustrated by a comparison of the accounts and memoranda of
ohn Howard with the household-roll of the Countess of Leicester,
ı was written about two hundred years earlier. "The increase of
lation," says Mr. Botfield, "has occasioned a greater division of
, and those arts which at the former period were generally carried
the domestics of every family of consequence, now [*i. e.*, in the time
r John Howard] support persons who make them the means of an
endent livelihood. Brewing and baking have become profitable
s, and the tailor has ceased to be a domestic servant. * * *
ithstanding the country had long suffered from civil commotions,
obvious that wealth is greatly increased; inns have been established
ntry towns; a traveler no longer takes with him his wine and pro-
ıs, as did the Earl of Leicester; taverns have arisen in London,
become places of common resort for people of rank; 'Mastres
ell' lodges at the Bell in Westminster, and her father, Sir John,
his wine and waffers at the Sun in Lombard street, or breakfasts
my Lord Audley at the Greyhound in Eastcheap. The same in-
e of wealth has brought with it a corresponding degree of luxury
ess and the general conveniences of life. The countess wore some
ents of sheepskin, and was content with woolen gowns of
ı the nap was shorn more than once. My Lady Howard has her
es of fyne lawne,' and Humphrey Gentili, the Lombard, supplies
ohn with costly cloths of damask, satin, and velvet upon velvet
ed with goold.' In the age of the countess ladies arranged their
with skewer-like implements, but fair 'Mastress Anne' Howard
'fyne pynnes.' * * * Of all things the means of communica-
between distant places was, perhaps, the least improved. Roads
ridges were still wanting. Dobbe, the shepherd, guides the Coun-
f Leicester from Odiham to Porchester, and Sir John, on his road
ester, gives a penny 'to a mayde that tawte the way ovyr Tyddys-
Didsbury) forthe.'
would be easy to institute a more minute and less desultory com-

parison between the manners of the two periods, as illustrated by t present work. The accounts of Sir John Howard show the state almost every department of domestic economy in his time. We ha payments to bakers and brewers, builders, armorers, and shipwrigh silversmiths, mercers, drapers, tailors, and cordwainers; to sailors, s diers, and servants; they contain notices of farming and stocking fis ponds; and, taken in conjunction with the Paston letters, they furni the liveliest picture we possess of any period anterior to the inventi of printing."

The household-roll of the Countess of Leicester contains considerat curious information in regard to the diet of both the upper and low classes in her time, but so much of it as would be suitable to the pr ent work has been substantially anticipated. The following list, ho ever, will serve to show the prices of a number of articles then comp hended under the general term "spicery," and but little used exce among the wealthy:

Sugar, per pound, 1*s.* to 2*s.*; almonds, 2¼*d.* to 3¼*d.*; anise, 3*d.*; c namon, 10*d.*; galingal, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*; ginger, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*;* pepp 8*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*; cloves, 10*s.* to 12*s.*; cummin, 2*d.*; fennel, dried, 3*d.*; ri 1½*d.*; saffron, 10*s.* to 12*s.*

In connection with the subject of condiments, it may be noticed tl mustard, verjuice, and vinegar were used in considerable quantities.

Items occasionally occur for the purchase of table linen, plates, dish and drinking cups. In respect to wearing apparel the roll contai little information. Woolen cloths were the chief material of fem apparel, but the following materials are also mentioned, viz, lin sindon,† scarlet and rayed or striped cloths of Flemish, French, Italian make, *pers*, or blue cloth, manufactured chiefly in Provence, r set, say or serge, and blanchet, or blanket, a name supposed to me flannel. When woolen cloth was new the nap was generally very lo and after wearing it some time it was customary to have it shorn, a p cess which was repeated as long as the cloth would bear it. Thus t Countess of Leicester sends Hicqe, her tailor, to London to get h robes reshorn.

There are two passages in the roll in relation to the cost of a poc breviary for the use of Eleanor de Montford. Twenty dozen of fi vellum, purchased for this book, cost 10*s.*, and the writing, which w executed at Oxford, cost 14*s.*

A noteworthy circumstance connected with this document is the f that the household servants mentioned therein are generally dist guished by Saxon names, such as Hande and Jacke of the bake-hou Hicqe the tailor, Jacke the keeper of the countess's harriers, Dobbe t shepherd, Diqon, Gobithesty, and Treubodi, who were often employ in carrying letters, and Slingaway, a courier, whose name was probal descriptive of his gait and manner.

The accounts of Sir John Howard relate to a period posterior by fr sixty to seventy years to the date at which Mr. Rogers' tables termina They were transcribed from the original manuscripts, of which, at t time of the publication of Mr. Botfield's book, there were two in exi ence, one of them forming a part of the valuable archæological coll tion of Sir Thomas Phillips, bart., at Middle Hill, while the other w the property of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Botfield states that the o

*When several different prices are given they are obtained from different ent It seems strange, however, that the price of ginger should have varied in so sho time from 10*d.* to 2*s.*

† This has been interpreted to mean satin or very fine linen.

liberty taken with the text has been that of extending contracted words and inserting a few points. In the published work the modern printed characters are necessarily used instead of the manuscript letters of the fifteenth century, but the quaint and irregular spelling of the original documents is faithfully preserved, the same word being sometimes spelled in two or three different ways in a single entry.

The accounts were kept by a steward who refers to Sir John as "my mastyr;" but occasional entries are found in the handwriting of Sir John himself, and these are indicated by printing them in italics. The "Expenses" and "Accounts and memoranda" cover 473 pages of Mr. Botfield's book, and the following extracts embrace only occasional entries, which have been selected so as to include the prices of a considerable variety of articles and the wages of different kinds of labor. In many of the entries a few unnecessary words are omitted. Thus, the entry on page 111, "Fore costs fore my lady lyinge at London be xiiij dayis in bred and vytaylle, xvij*s.* j*d.*," is preceded in the original by the words, "Item, the same day my master payd to Seynclow." Occasionally explanatory words are interpolated and put in parentheses, and in a very few instances easily distinguishable by the form of expression, the language of the original entry, for the sake of clearness or brevity, has been entirely abandoned. The following are the extracts, with the years to which the different entries relate:

A. D. 1462.

Item, ffor makynge off a jacket off crymysyn clothe ffor my sayd lord..... ij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
Item payd for lynynge to the said jacket..... xij. *d.*
Item, ffor makynge off a long gown and lynynge the slevys..... ij. *s.*
Item, payd ffor makynge off a short gown off roset..... xx. *d.*
Item, payd ffor iij zerdys off blakkeffryce*..... ij. *s.* *ob.*
Item, payd ffor makynge off my lordys tawny cloke lynyd wyth velvet ..... xvj. *d.*
Item, payd ffor makynge off a jaket off the kyngys levery..... xx. *d.*
Item, ffor lynynge to the same jakett ..... xij. *d.*
Item, payd ffor browderynge off a kloke..... xvj. *d.*
Item, payd to John Frawnseys ffor to pay to John Kooke ffor ffurynge off my lordys long gowne ..... viij. *s.* ix. *d.*
Item, payd ffor a new tronke ffor my lord whych was delyvared to Willyam off Wardrope ..... x. *s.*
Item, my mastyre payd ffor a whyte bonett for my lord ..... xvj. *d.*
Item, my mastyre payd ffor iij. zerdis off blakke velvet ..... xxxiij. *s.*
Item, payd ffor a borsse to Rogere Tego ..... xxx. *s.*
Item, payd ffor a daggere ffor my sayd lord..... xx. *d.*

A. D. 1463.

Item, my mastyre payd at Donwyche ffor a samon ffor my sayd lord..... xx. *d.*
Item, my mastyre payd the xj. day off Jully, at Yipswyche, ffor ij. tonns off Spanyshe wyne ffor my seyd lord ..... xvj. marc.
Item, ffor xx. drynkyng dyscheys..... x. *d.*
Item, v. doseyn platerys ..... iij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
Item, ffor v. doseyn sawceres..... x. *d.*
Item, payd ffor iiij. c. stokfyscheys ..... iiij. li.
Item, viij. pypys salt ..... xiij. *s.*
Item, iiij. barellys salt ..... ij. *s.*
Item, payd * * * * ffor ij. peyre off morrey hosyn ffor my mastyr..... xiiij. *s.*
Item, payd to Thomas Goldsmythe ffor a chene off gold..... xl. *s.*
Item, to Thomas Thorppe ffor a peyre shoyis ..... vj. *d.*
Item, ffor di.† a pownd of dynamaun‡..... x. *d.*
Item, ffor v. li. datys..... ij. *s.* vj. *d.*
Item, vj. li. almundys ..... xviij. *d.*
Item, ffor j. li. sugar ..... xviij. *d.*
Item, the same day payd ffor a potelle wyne ..... v. *d.*
Item, payd to the cordwaner ffor ij. peyr shoyis and a peyre botuys ffor my mastyr..... ij. *s.* vj. *d.*

* Black frieze. † One-half. ‡ Cynamaun.

Item, payd to Clayson for v. pypys of byer, the sayd day, iiij. of them for my maste balynger spent to Caleyys ward, and j. pype thys day ..... xxvj. *s.* viij.
Item, payd the sayd day ffor xviij. yerdys of lynen kloyt, bowyt of Dene Herwysche ..... v. *s.* iij.
Item, ffor a pot off trayacle ffor my lady ..... iij.
Item. ffor an elle off canvas ..... iij.
Item, payd for a peyre knyvys ffor my mastyr ..... v.
Item, payd the sayd day for wayshyng of my masterys shyrte ..... j.
Item, payd the xxx. day of Octobyr, for ij. bosshellys otys, at the Holt ..... vj. *d.*
Item, payd for a goys* for my mastyr ..... iiij
Item, payd for a peyre shoys for John Reschardde, the scheld † of the stabylle ... vj.
Item, my mastyr paid the xvj. day of Novembyr, for iij. lodys hay ..... vij
Item, ffor ffotynge off a peyr botys, ffor John Davy ..... vj.

A. D. 1464.

Item, payd for a payr hosyn ffor the chyld off the stable ..... x.
Item, for ij. breshys ..... iij.
Item, for iiij. zerds and di. off damaske, to John Martyn ..... xxxvj.
Item, the same day my mastyr payd ffor iij. zerdys ffusteyn blakke ..... ij. *s.* iij.
Item, the same day for x. zerdys off Chawmpeyn clothe ..... iij. *s.* vii.
Item, to Thorp for a shyrt the same day ..... xij.
Item, ffor ij. mennys dyner the same day ..... iiij.
Item, the same day payd ffor x. zerdys sarsynet to Thomas Rowson, merser in Chep syde ..... xx.
Item, the same day payd to my masterys taylor ffor makynge off a tawny gown ffor n mastyr ..... iiij.
Item, the same day ffor iiij. off your mennys dyner at Lambythe ..... viii.
Item, the same day for x. zerdys off blew bokeram, prise the zerd vi. *d* .... summa, v.
Item, the sayd day payd ffor a blakke bonet for my mastyr ..... xx.
Item, the sayd kay payd ffor a quarte wyn ..... ij.
Item, the same tyme payd for a li. candyllys ..... j. *d.* c
Item, the same day payd to John Smythe, sadeler, for ij. sadelys ..... xxiiij.
Item, the same day my mastyr payd to the smyth in Stanstret for shoyng of x shois ..... ij. *s.* vj.
Item, the same day payd for a quarter otys ..... xviij.
Item, for a payr sporys ‡ for Jake of stable ..... viij.
Item, the same day my mastyr payd for a c. and a quarter of saltffyshe xv
Item, for shoynge of a horse at Lanam ..... ij.
Item, payd for a pype of new Gascoyne wyn xxxv
Item, the xxvj. day of June, my mastyr payd to Scraton for a zerd and a quarter blakke clothe ..... xvj.
And I payd the same tyme fore a scherte and for a peyer shoes fore Jake ..... *xvj.*
Item, the same day payd to a man of Colchestre, for xvij. ellys of corse Holo clothe ..... vij. *s.* j.
Item, the vj. day of Jule, my mastyr payd to Payne, for iiij. dayis werke ..... viij.
Item, my mastyr payd for xx. lenges ‖ ..... viij
Item, the same day my mastyr payd for x. coddys § ..... viij
Item, the iij. day of Octobre, my mastyr payd ffor iij. ellys of fyn Holond for a sh for hym selffe ..... iiij. *s.* vj.
Item, payd for a payr botez for my master ..... iiij
Item, my master gaffe to the bryngere of them ..... j.
Item, payd fore a payre shoes and a payr peussons ..... xij.
Item, payd fore ij. payr shoes and ij. payr sokkes for m. Thomas and m. Nich las ..... xvj.
Item, payd fore a payr hosen for Lew ..... xxj.
Item, payd for a shert for the same Lew ..... ix.
Item, the xxviij. day of Desembre, my master payd to yonge Wendam fore dagger ..... iij. *s.* iiij.
Item, the same day my master payd to Thomas of Wardroppe, fore makenge of n ladyis goune of cremson velvet ..... vj.
The xviij. day of Desembre my master payd to Lumpner, the mersere, for xiij. yerdes crymysyn velvet, pryse the yerd, xvij. *s* ..... summa totalis, xj. li. xij.
For xij. yerdes of fyne cremysen velvet, pryse the yerd, xvij. *s* ..... summa, x. li. iiij.
Receyved for a cowes hyde ..... xv.
Receyved of John Noryse for talow of the said cow ..... xix.
Receyvid of John Doket for a boloke hyde ..... xij.
For vj. li. talow of the said bollokke ..... v.
For the fate and the offaile of a boloke ..... iiij.
Paid fore a payre shoes fore Anne Fuller ..... iiij.

* Goose. † Child. ‡ Spurs. ‖ Ling. § Cod.

Fore clowting of master Danyelles shoes ..... ij. *d.*
For makenge of ij. petycotes for mastres Marget and m. Anne ..... iiij. *d.*
For iij. li. candelles ..... iiij. *d.* ob.
Fore a pygge ..... iiij. *d.*
Fore ij. saltfyshes ..... x. *d.*
Fore a kow bout at Blakborow at Seynt Katerynes feyre ..... vij. *s.* v. *d.*
Paid to John Pepyne for a bullok ..... iiij. *s.* viij. *d.*
For a pekke of otemelle ..... ij. *d.*
Fore a quarter beffe ..... xx. *d.*
For vj. spones ..... ob.
For xv. bowstryngges ..... v. *d.*
For a shepe ..... xx. *d.*

A. D. 1464–5.

Item, my master gaffe to the Kynge a cawser* called Lyard Duras, the same day, the wiche coste my master ..... xl. li.
Item, my master gaffe to the Quene a cowser called Lyard Lewez, the wiche cost my master ..... viij. li.
Item, to Cumberton for a letelle panne, the same day ..... vj. *d.*
For an axe for the chambre ..... viij. *d.*
For botebyre fro London to Grenewyche ..... iiij. *d.*
Item, for a li. of whyzthe soppe ..... ij. *d.* ob
For a di. an unnce of tawny sylke ..... vij. *d.*
To Arnold, gooldsmythe, for a jasynt sett in goold ..... xx. *s.*
Payd for a doblet for Boton ..... iij. *s.*
For vi. elles canvas for the chambre at Eltam ..... xxj. *d.*
For a payr shone for Boton at Eltam ..... vij. *d.*
For shoying Thurstone's horsse ..... iiij. *d.*
For Thurstone's hors Senete at Eltam ..... iiij. *d.*
For makynge of Boton's hosez and his gowne ..... xvj. *d.*
The same day, in exspenses of iij. menne ..... viij. *d.*
For iiij. yerdes of russet fryset fore his (Sir John's) longe goune of velvet .. ij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
For iiij. yerdes and di. of blakke fryse for his russet goune of velvet... ij. *s.* vij. *d.* ob.
For iij. yerdes of blak frysse for hys goune of blakke ..... xxij. *d.*
For a yerd of blak sarsenet fore lynynge for ij. typettes of russett velvet ..... v. *s.*
Item, the same day my master gaff to Ser Thomas a Borow a dagger that cost hym ..... viij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
Item, the iiij.th day of Feverer, my master payd fore his soper at the Grewd,‡ in Eschepe ..... iiij. *s.* ij. *d.*
Item, payd for ij. yerdes and a quarter of cremysen engreyned for a goune for mastres Margret ..... xvj. *s.* viij. *d.*
For a furre ..... viij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
Fore xij. elles canvas, prise the elle, iiij. *d* ..... iiij. *s.*
Item, my master gaff to a barbour ..... iiij. *d.*
Fore a peyre shoes and a peyre of patyns ..... xij. *d.*
For a boke conteynynge vij. quayres off fyne paper ..... ij. *s.* j. *d*
Fore lynynge of my master's longe blak goune ..... iiij. *s.* viij. *d.*
Fore makenge of the said goune ..... xx. *d.*
Item, the xxvj. day of Janevere, paid fore vij. menes dyners ..... x. *d.*
For a peyre shoes for my master ..... viij. *d.*
Payd to a barbor ..... iiij. *d.*
Fore wyne and waffers at the Sonne, in Lumberd strete ..... ij. *d.*
Item, the iij. day of Feverer, payd Mastres Ysbelles costs at the Belle at Westemenster ..... xvj. *d.*
Item, the same day, paid ffore iiij. mennes sopers that brout her to London ..... vi. *d.*
Item, paid for Braham sopere at Lyncolnes Ynne, the same tyme ..... ij. *d.*
For a quarte malmesey ..... iiij. *d.*
For a quarte wyne for James Hobard and Solyard ..... ij. *d.*
Fore ij. mennes dyners ..... v. *d.*
For a li. candelles ..... ij. *d.*
Fore vj. mennes dyners ..... vij. *d.*
For Braham's dynere ..... ij. *d.*
For Braham's soper at Lyncolln Yn ..... ij. *d.*
To the cordwanere for shoes for my master ..... xij. *d.*
For an horsse be iij. dayes ..... xx. *d.*
For wrytynge of a superviso ..... ij. *d.*
For vj. mennes sopers ..... xiij. *d.*
To the barbor ..... ij. *d.*

* Courser. † Frieze. ‡ Greyhound.

Fore horssehyre to Stoke be iiij. dayis ..... ij. *s.* vij. *d.*
For botehyre fro Westemenster to London ..... iij. *d.*
For a quarter coles ..... viij. *d.*
Fore a flaken ale for my lady ..... x. *d.*

A. D. 1465.

For ij. payre old shetes ..... iiij. *s.* viij. *d.*
Item, the xj. day of Jenevere, my master bout of Rygon x. coverlytys of taptery werke, a pece conteynynge xxx. flemyshe elles, and ix. peces conteynynge xx. flemyshe elles, every pece pryse the pece, xx. *s* ..... summa, x. li. x. *s.*
Payd to Arnold, gooldsmythe, ffoore a tablett of goold ..... iij. li. xx. *d.*
Fore iij. ryngges with stoones ..... xxv. *s.*
Fore a flaket of sylver ..... xx. *s.*
Bout of Arnold, gooldsmythe, a dyvyse of goold for Mastres Margret, the pryse thereof is ..... xl. *s.*
Payd for iij. yvery combes ..... xvj. *d.*
For iij. carpettes ..... xxiiij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
Item, the xv. day of Marche, my master bout of goldsmythe in Chepe sertayn selvere veselles, and my master to pay the said goldsmythe for every unnce ..... iij. *s.*
Item, the day and yere above wreten, my master paid to Freman, his bedmakere, for makenge of a bed wyth v. costres to the same ..... xx. *s.*
Item, paid hym for xxviij. li. lyere, pryse the li. v. *d* ..... summa, xij. *s.* xi. *d.*
Item, paid hym xxix elles canvas, pryse the elle, v. *d* ..... summa, xij. *s.* v. *d.*
Item, payd hym for viij. li. corde, pryse the li., v. *d* ..... summa, iij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
Item, payd hym for v. li. di. of frenge, pryse the li., xvj. *d* ..... summa, vij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
Item, paid hym for leags fore xij. coshones ..... v. *s.*
Item, paid him for vj. stone feders, pryse the stone, ii. *s* ..... summa, xij. *s.*
Item, paid hym fore makenge of the same koshons ..... ij. *s.*
Item, paid hym fore performynge of the valaunce ..... iij. *s.* iij. *d.*
Item, the yere a foresaid, and the xxviii. day of Marche, my master bout of Umfrey, the goldsmythe, a chaffer of silver weyinge xviij. unnces and a quarter, and my master payd hym therfor of old grotes ..... xxy l. *s.*
And in new grotes ..... ij. *s.* vi. *d.*
A short gonne, clothe of cremysen velvet, pryse the yerd ..... xx. *s.*
A short gonne, clothe of tawny velvet, prise the yerd ..... x. *s.*
A sadylle, a lytylle harneys, & xij. reynes ..... xj. *s.* vij. *d.*
Item, John Hule, off the town off Cley, in Norffolke, owyth hym be oblygacion fro a shype ..... xij. li.
Item, ffor a combe whete* ..... iij. *s.* iij. *d.*
Item, for a payr shone for my lady ..... v. *d.*
Item, for a payr shone for mastres Margett ..... iij. *d.*
Item, the same day my mastyr paid to Mawt Clerke, for a ram and xix. ewes, pryse the pece xx. *d* ..... summa, xxxiij. *s.* iij. *d.*
Item, paid here the same day for v. lambes, pryse the pece xij. *d* ..... summa, v. *s.*
Item, the same day my mastyr paid her ffor a sowe ..... iij. *s.*
Item, my mastyr paid her for a gander, iiij. bredegese and v. yonge goslynges, the pryse of alle drawyth ..... ii. *s.*
Item, the same day paid for a fferken ale ..... x. *d.*
Item, my mastyr paid to Cumberton for an hatte ..... ij. *s.* vij. *d.*
Item, for a payr sheres and a payr gloves for mastres Ysbelle ..... iij. *d.*
Item, my mastyr paid to the cordwaner for ij. payr shoyis for him selff ..... xv. *d.*
Item, my mastyr hathe paid for iij. pelewes† of downe ..... vij. *s.* vij. *d.*
Item, for ij, tylers iij. dayis, every day viij. *ob*‡ ..... summa, iiij. *s.* ij. *d.*
Item, for a laborer iij. dayis ..... xv. *d.*
Item, for j. lode of sande ..... v. *d.*
Item, iij. sakkes lyme ..... v. *d.*
Item, for lx. fete of elmen borde ..... x. *d.*
Item, for ij. carpenters iiij. dayis and di., the day viij. *d. ob* .... summa, vj. *s.* iiij. *d.* *ob.*
Item, the same day my mastyr paid for xxvj. li. flax ..... v. *s.*
Item, for xij. li. dates ..... v. *s.*
Item, for vj. li. reysons of Corauns ..... v. *d.*
Item, for j. li. of pouder of gynger ..... xv. *d.*
Item, the same day my mastyr paid to a Ducheman for vj. ferkens of whyghe herenge ..... iij. *s.* iii. *d.*
Item, the same day my mastyr paid for xxxij. fresche herenges ..... v. *d.*
Item, the same day my mastyr paid to James Peterson for a galone oyle ..... xi. *d.*
Item, the v. day, a quarter beffe, the prise ..... xi. *d.*
Item, paid for sewenge of iij. federbeddes, iij. bolsteres, and ix. pelewes .... vij. *s.* v. *d.*

* Comb of wheat. † Pillows. ‡ A halfpenny.

em, the same day my mastyr paid for vij. payr of fyn gloves ..... ij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
em, the xiiij. day of Aprylle, my mastyr paid to a draper in Canwey strete, for ij. yerdes of depe blew, prise the yerde, vj. *s.* iij *d* ..... summa, xij. *s.* vj. *d.*
em, xxiiij. shepe, pryse ..... xlviij. *s.*
em, xx. lambes, pryse ..... xxvj. *s.* x. *d.*
em, xxx. pygges, pryse ..... xv. *s.*
em, xij. fesawntes, pryse ..... xii. *s.*
em, xxxij. galones mylke ..... ij. *s.* viij. *d.*
em, xvj. barelles of syngelle bere, prise the barrelle, ij. *s* ..... summa, xxxij. *s.*
em, the same day my mastyr paid for di. a yerde of damaske ..... iiij. *s.* ij. *d.*
em, for xvij. yerdes and a quarter of rede satyn, prise the yerde vi. *s.* viii. *d* ..... v. li. xv. *s.*
nd v. lytelle horse, the prise of a pece vij. *s* ..... summa, xxxv. *s.*
so my master muste pay fore a quarter whete ..... v. *s.*
so fore a fore horse I bowete thes day of the seyd Wever ..... *xij. s.*
d for a peyr gloves ..... *ij. d.*
Balenger. } Item, the v.th yere of Kynge Edward the iiij.th, Thomas a Chambre sold a balynger of myn masters, the pryse in silver ..... viij. marc. vj. *s.* viij. *d.*
r xj. yerdes russet, ij. yerdes brode, prise the yerd, ij. *s.* v. *d* ..... xxvj. *s.* viij. *d.*
the Kyngges cordwaneres man ffor iij. payre of shoez ..... ij. *s.*
re ij. gerdels of sylke, with a harneys of sylver and geltt ..... vj. *s.* viij. *d.*
r ij. payre of murry hosen engreyned ..... xiiij. *s.*
re sarsnet fore his (Sir John's) tepet, and fore lynynge of hys gounys .... xij. *s.* v. *d.*
em, my master payd for a hat ij. and bonettes for hym sellffe ..... v. *s.* iiij. *d.*
em, the same day my mastyr gaff to Jemes Redesman a rynge, prise ..... v. *s.*
em, geven to Roger Rey a rynge, the same day, pryse ..... xij. *s.*
em, my master gaff to the heraudes the same day ..... x. *s.*
em, my master gaff to the menstrales the same day ..... x. *s.*
em, my master gaff to the troumpettez the same day ..... x. *s.*
r board of workemen engaged on some work for Sir John Howard, each man per diem ..... ij. *d.*
c. of oken bord, for every hundred ..... xxviij. *d.*
r x. stodes, pryse every pece iij. *d* ..... summa, ij. *s.* vj. *d.*
r a beeme ..... viij. *d.*
re iiij. smale stodes ..... iiij. *d.*
re a baye stoole ..... xij. *d.*
r iiij. moyneles to the same bay wyndow, pryse of every pece ..... ij. *d.*
re xj. day werke in carpentry ..... iij. *s.* viij. *d.*
r iij. dayis werke uppon a bay wyndow and a stodye ..... xij. *d.*
John Cobdok off Sudbury for a day werke and a hallf ..... vj. *d.*
re John Copdoke of Halsted for ij. di. dayes werke ..... iiij. *d.*
re ij. dayes werke of John Strete, prentys to the same John Copdok ..... iiij. *d.*
master paid for his brekefast at Westemenster ..... ix. *d.*
yd for John Despayns botes ..... xiiij. *d.*
r a horsecambe ..... ij. *d.*
r caryinge of a feder bed fro Westmenster to London ..... ij. *d.*
master payd to hys cordwanere fore iij. pair shone ..... ij. *s.*
re a payr patyns for my master ..... iij. *d.*
re a payre shoes fore mastres Marget ..... iiij. *d.*
master payd fore a hatt ..... iiij. *s.*
master paid for a typett fore my lord of Norffolke ..... xiiij. *s.*
re costes fore my lady lyinge at London be xiiij. dayis, in bred and vytaylle. xvij. *s.* j. *d.*
re a barelle and a kylderkene ale, to the wyffe of the Garlond in Eschepe ..... iiij. *s.* ii. *d.*
master spent at hys brekefasste with my lord Audeley, at the sygne of the Grewnd ..... vj. *s.* x. *d.*
r ij. yerdes clothe fore a goune fore Braham ..... iiij. *s.* x. *d.*
master paid for a tonne wyne, that is to say, a pype and ij. hogges hedes ..... c. *s.*
r a new sadelle ..... viij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
r a doblet and a payr hosen for Lew ..... v. *s.* iiij. *d.*
r a potelle wyne ..... iiij. *d.*
r iiij. barres to the hoggeshedes of wyne ..... iiij. *d.*
aid at Westmenster for a bed by xi. wekes ..... iij. *s.* viij. *d.*
re ij. elles Holand clothe ..... ij. *s.* viij. *d.*
aid to Wadselle for hangynge of aras be iij. dayis, and for makenge of a payre sleves to a kertelle ..... ij. *s.*
r a plite of laune ..... x. *d.*
re an elle and di fiyne Holand clothe ..... ij. *s.* vj. *d.*
r iiij. elles of corse holand ..... ij. *s.* vj. *d.*
aid to Nete and to John Mase for ij. day werke at Stoke Halle ponde ..... xij. *d.*
master gaffe to the persone of Framyngham for his potentes ..... viij. *s.* iiij. *d.*

To Nicholle Perye for wrytynge of the said potentes ..... iiij. *s.* ij. *d.*
For ij. boshelles of saltte ..... xx. *d.*
For ix. fote of glasse to the new closet ..... iij. *s.* ix. *d.*
For xiij. galons age ..... ij. *s.*
Fore xxxj. c. salfyshe, prise of c., xxv. *s* ..... summa, xxxvij. li, x. *s.*
Fore a quartere beffe ..... xxiij. *d.*
A saddle, price ..... v. *s.*
A bonnet ..... xii. *d.*
Fore a sadylle ..... vj. *s.*

A. D. 1466–7.

Fore makenge of xij. coshones of cremesene and grene velvet, prise ..... iiij. *s.*
Fore the stuffenge of the said coshones, fore vi. stone fethers, prise the stone ij. *s.* .. xij. *s.*
Fore a bonet fore master Gorge ..... xij. *d.*
xviij. yerdes of fyne plonket, prise the yerde ..... iij. *s.* iiij. *d.*
X peces of counterfet tapstre, every pece conteynenge xx. flemyshe elles, prise the pece ..... xj. *s.*
Item, the xviij. day of December my mastyr bowt of Bolstrode x. yerds of russet for ij. longe gownes for my lorde and a gowne for my lady, the yerde vj. *s* viij. *d* ..... summa, iij. li. vj. *s.* viij. *d*
Item, my mastyr paid to Edwardes wyffe for j. cade of rede herynge, the wyche m mastyr sent to John Hoobbes ..... v-
Item, payd to Thomas Purcer, for Willyam Fykett, for ij. dayis werke ..... vj.
Item, my mastyr paid to ij. carpenters of the Holke, for werkenge on his werke, dayis eche of them xv
Item, my mastyr paid to Jemes Peterson for a galon oyle for the peyntenge of payoyses* xi
Item, * * * my mastyr paid for a li. † of whygthe led ..... ij
Item, my mastyr rekened wyth Willyam Welshe, and the said Willyam axsethe tylenge of my masters place at London, be the space of xx. dayis, every viij. *d* ..... summa, xiij. *s.* iiij
Item, fore his laborer servynge him, be the said xx. dayis, for every day v. *d* ..... summa, viij. *s.* iiij
Item, * * for iij. lodes of sand ..... xviij
Item, the same day my mastyr payd fore a hatt ..... iij
Item, the same day paid for v. mennez deners ..... viij
Item, the same day paid fore ij, mennes sopers ..... ij
Item, paid for iiij. barelles of pyche and terre ..... xv. ij
Item, the yere a bove sayd, and the xxviij. day of Feverer, ‡ my master bout iiij. spoc of sylvere weyinge iiij. unnces, marked wyth a rose, and my master payd for eve unnce iij. *s* ..... summa, xij
Item, the same day paid fore vj. mannez dyners ..... vij
Item, the same day at nyzthe for iiij. mennes soppers ..... viij
Paid for a bowe at Caleys ..... iij. *s.* iiij
A sadylle, pryse ..... ij
An entry records that "Danyelle," a servant, began service with Sir John on the ne day after Holy Rode day, in the 7th year of Edw. IV. His yearly wages in mon was to be xl
He was also to receive "ij. gownes and a howse for his wife to dwelle at Stok
Item, my master toke hym (Danyelle) a peyre of botes that cost hym ..... ij
Item, an olde peyre of spores tht coste my master ..... vj
Item, my master toke hym a standard bowe that Melsone gaff hym, and it is worr in money ..... vj. *s.* viij
An entry records that Robart Messendene receives by the year ..... xxvij. *s.* viij
A pair of hose ..... ij. *s.* iiij
A doublet and a pair of hose ..... vj
For a shiyrte xv
For a shyrte ..... iij. *s.* iiij

A. D. 1468.

For v. c. salt fyshe, the price ..... v-
For xiiij. barels of fyshe ..... iiij. li. xiij. *s.* iiij-
For ix. barels of ffishe, price ..... iij.
Item, the secunde day of September, and the yere afore seid, my master made come aunte with John Matlow to brue hym lxxx. pipes of beyr by this day fourthnigh paieng for the pipe and the beyr vj. *s.* iiij. *d* ..... *iiij.* xx

* Large shields. † A pound. ‡ February.

§NOTE.—The numerals "*iiij.* xx" printed in italics are in the handwriting of Sir Jol Howard, and relate, not to the aggregate cost of the beer, but to the number of pip which was eighty—or fourscore.

Paid to the godewife at the Sone in the Kinges strete at Westmynster for vj. pipes, price of the pipe, viij. *d*..... summa, iiij. *s*.
For an hogeshed ..... iiij. *d*.
Item, the iiij.th day of September, my master paid to Waneshed for xxv. bullokkes of small and gret, the price of a pece, xii. *s*. x. *d*..... summa, xxiij. marc. xv. *s*.
For a M. fyshes, the prise of a c., xx. *s*..... summa, x. li.
For vj. barels fyshe, price of a barelle, vj. *s*. viij. *d*..... xl. *s*.
Item, the iij.d day of September, bought of Lewes Galyot viij. ^{xx*} and xvi. quarters whete, after the account of ix. bushels fore viij., payng fore every quartere, vij. *s*..... summa, lj. li. xxij. *s*.
Item, paid to Clase for c. and di. of pipe hopes ..... v. *s*.
Item, the ix. day of September, my master bought of Waneshed xlij. oxene, price ..... xxviij. li. x. *s*.
Item, paid for a barge hyre to bryng fyshe from Wheneheth to Redcliff... iij. *s*. iiij. *d*.
Item, paid for lxiij. cheses, weyng ij. wey† and a halfe, price of a wey, ix. *s*..... summa, xxiij. *s*. ix. *d*.
Item, paid for ij. wey salt, price the wey, xv. *s*..... summa, xxx. *s*.
Item, paid for vj. waneshottes, price of the pece, vii. *d*..... iij. *s*. vi. *d*.
Item, paid for vij. wey of leay salt, price the wey, xiiij. *s*..... summa, iiij. li. xviij. *s*.
For ix. ^{xx} quarters (180 quarters) whete, and to every quarter a bushelle, the price of every quartere, vij. *s*..... summa, lxiij. li.
Paid to Robert Diesone fore xxv. M. ^{le} and di. of wode, price of a M. ^{le}, iiij. *s*. viij. *d*..... v. li. xvj. *s*. viij. *d*.
Item, paid to John Wilkokkes, the xv. day of September, for xx. oxene..... xvj. li.
Item, paid to hym fore xiij. oxene of a noder sorte, the same day, price of a pece, xiij. *s*. viij. *d*..... summa, viij. li. xvij. *s*. viij. *d*.
Item, paid to hym the same day fore xx. gret oxene..... xvij. li.
For x. smal oxene..... vj. li. vj. *s*. viij. *d*.
For xx. kyene..... x. li. x. *s*.
For viij. oxene and steres..... v. li. vij. *s*. viij. *d*.
For other ij. oxene ..... xxiiij. *s*. viij. *d*.
For iiij. oder oxene..... lvj. *s*. viij. *d*.
For v. steres ..... iij. li.
For vj. new sakkes..... vj. *s*.
Item, my master paid to Warrewick, my lord of Warwyk haroude, for ccc. xij. quarters of whete, safe a bushelle, price of a quarter of whete ..... viij. *s*.
Item, paid to Richard Semer, ffyshemongere, for viij. c. dryed saltfysshe, price of a c. xxiiij. *s*..... summa, ix. li. xij. *s*.
Item, the xxj. day of September, my master paid to a buchere of London for xx. oxene, price of a pece, xv. *s*. vi. *d*..... summa, xv. li. x. *s*.
Item, paid to the same bucher for x. bullokkes, the same day, price of a pece, xij. *s*..... summa, vj. li.
For viij. wey of salt, the price of a wey, xiiij. *s*. vj. *d*..... summa, v. li. xv. *s*.
Paid to master Coke for v. pipes..... iij. *s*. iiij. *d*.
Item of Reynold, wynedrawer, vij. pipes, price..... v. *s*.
Item, paid for bryngyng downe of xx. empty pipes frome Kinges hed in Chepe to the watir side..... xvij. *d*.
Item, paid fore a barge that brought vij. wey of salt and lxiij. cheses, and a pipe of wyne to Redclif ..... xvj. *d*.
Payd to Roberd Porfoot and to Rychard Porfoote be Whitham for xv. quarters whete, price quartyr, ix. (bushels) for viii., viii. *s*..... summa, vj. li. vj. *s*.
Item, paid to a Docheman of London for lxij. waneskottes, prie of..... xx. *s*.
Item, paid to the same Docheman* for ij. c. xij. fyshe, by the smalle tale, price..... xvj. *s*. x. *d*.
Paid * * for vj. barels pyche and terre, price the barel, iiij. *s*. viij. *d*.... xxviij. *s*.
Fore iiij. barels piche and terre, price the barel, v. *s*..... summa, xx. *s*.
Item, to iij. cartes of Cobham for carying of ij. lodes and di. of tymber fro Dorkyng to Kyngestone ..... iiij. *s*. ij. *d*.
Item, paid fore iiij. ^{xx} (four score) chese waneskottes, price the pece, vi. *d*.. summa, xl. *s*.
For xxxviij. othere smallere waneskottes, price the pece, iiij. *d*. ob.. summa, xiiij. *s*. iij. *d*.
For iiij. barelles of pyche and terre..... xviij. *s*.
Fore iiij. cabilles, a hawsere, and iij. other ropes, weyng xxij. c. xxvi. lb., price the c., viij. *s*..... viij. li. xvij. *s*.
Paid to a gentel mane of the Kynges house that went with me to the beyr houses.. x. *d*.
Item, paid to the torners for j.^{c} drynkyng bolles, vj.^{c} sawcers, price the c., xvj. *d*..... viij. *s*.

* The numerals "viij. ^{xx}" mean "eight score," the aggregate quantity of wheat purchased being eight score (or 160) quarters, plus sixteen quarters, or 176 quarters.
† The wey comprised fourteen stone, or 196 lb.

Fore iij. c. platers, price the c., iiij. *s* ..... xij. *s.*
For iij. gret tankerdes ..... iij. *s.* vj.
For xv. galone tankerdes ..... vij. *s.* vj. *d.*
For xv. potelle tankerdes ..... v. *s.*
For vj. baskettes, price the pece, iij. *d* ..... xviij. *d.*
For xx. gret trayes ..... vj. *s.* viij. *d.*
Item, paid to a bark fore bryngyng downe of vj. pipes floure, ix. pipes beere, iiij. pipes fleshe, xiiij. c. fyshe to Gravesend ..... v. *s.*
For vj. bs. mustard sede ..... xx. *s.*
For ij. copir ketyls weyng xlviij. li., price the li., vij. [d] ..... xxviij. *s.*
Fore iij. brode clothes of russet, the firste clothe contenyng xxv. and di. yerdes, the ij.[d] pese contenyng xxiiij. and di. yerdes, and the iij.[d] pece contenyng xv. and di. yerdes, price of a yerde, iij. *s* ..... summa, ix. li. xvj. *s.*
For iij. yerdes and j. quarter and di. of morrey engraned, for gownes for master Thomas & master Nicholace, price of a yerd, ix. *s* ..... xxx. *s.* iij. *d.*
Item, the xxx. day of September, paid for a harnes complet fore hym (Master Nicholace Howard) and an estriche fether ..... vj. li. xvj. *s.* viij. *d.*

A. D. 1468–9.

iiij. barels of fulle heryng of whyte heryng, the price of every barelle, xj. *s* .... xliiij. *s.*
Bowete of Tomas Molense v. brode clothes, iij. plonketes, ij. dereke rosetes, and they conteyen in yerdes viii. xx., *viii. yerdes, the yerde ij. s. iiij. d.; the same drawethe* ..... *xix. li. xij. s.*
A blake klothe kaled peweke brode klothe, conteynenge xxj. yerdes and halfe, the yered xxx. d.; the some is ..... *liij. s. ix. d.*
For vij. xx *ij. quarteres and a halfe of wete, London mesewer,* (London measure,) *the pryse of the quarter is* ..... *vj. s. viij. d.*
Paid to Richard Ashe for xij. pipes of beyre, price the pipe, vij. *s.* viij. *d.* .. summa, iiij. li.
For xj. peses lede, the weyte iiij. foder, cc., iij. quarteres, xxi. li., the foder v. li. vj. *s.* viij. *d.*; the some is ..... xxij. li. ij. *s.* xj. *d.*
Paid to Thomas Burne fore a dagger ..... vj. *s.* viij. *d.*
Paid to William Martyn for a lode of hey ..... viij *s.* iiij. *d.*
Fore a peyer pensones ..... *iiij. d.*
Fore a lode hey ..... *vij. s.*
Fore a lode strawe ..... *ij. s. iiij. d.*
Paied to Godfrey uppone the Northe for makenge of xij. jaketes of mayle, and makenge clene, and fore the goldsmythes werke to the same ..... xv. *s*
Fore a standard of mayle ..... iij. *s*

A. D. 1469.

For vj. brydille bittes, price the pece, xiij. *d* ..... vij. *s.* ij. *d*
Paid for xiiij. wey salt ..... xiiij. mar
For xij. elles of fyne holond clothe ..... xix. *s.* ij.
Fore makyng of a long gowne for my masters owne selfe ..... xx.
Fore a di. yerd of blak frese fore the same gowne ..... iiij.
For makyng of a longe blak gowne furred with cony ..... ij.
Fore ij. yerdes and di. of blak lyngnge fore the same ..... iij.
Fore makynge of a shorte gowne of silke fore master Nicholace ..... v.
Fore a yerd and a halfe of blak lynyng for the same ..... ij.
Paid to Hans, cordwanere, fore ij. pare of shoes fore my master ..... xvj.
For ij. pare of shoes fore Edmonde ..... viij.
For Howeth child shoes ..... v.
Fore a pare of patens ..... iij.
Fore a peyre of shoes fore Herry Hont ..... viij.
Fore a peyre of botes for Thome of the stabille ..... viij.
Fore damaske fore a new dobelete fore selfe, (Sir John) ..... *xx*
For ij. yerdes of porpel schamelete fore a jakete fore my selfe ..... *x*

A. D. 1471.

*Stefen Howethe, be yere** ..... *vj. mar*
*John Blyante, be yere** ..... *v. mar*
*Welyeme Fernewel, be yere** ..... *v. mar*
*Hery Polynglon, be yere** ..... *v. mar*
*John Schole, be yere** ..... *v. mar*
*Yeven Bekersdal, be yere** ..... *v. mar*
*Semond Man, be yere** ..... *iiij. mark*
*Welyeme Palgrave, be yere** ..... *xlvj. s. viij.*

* Either a list of servants, with their yearly wages, or else a portion of a roll retainers.

ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH POOR LAWS.

It has already been remarked that the progress of the nation has dealt ery unequally with the descendants of the medieval serfs and villeins. iberated from their legal thralldom, they enjoyed greatly enlarged opportunities for the exercise of their powers, and a large proportion of hem rapidly improved their position, furnishing the bulk of the material out of which the great and influential middle class was gradually uilt up. It was the misfortune of the English villein that in securing is personal enfranchisement, he relinquished his hold upon the soil to hich he and his ancestors had been attached. The consequence was, at in many instances his liberation was but a leap from bondage into auperism; a result against which the English government of that day ok no such humane and statesmanlike precaution as was taken by Alexnder II, in abolishing serfdom in Russia in 1861. Hence as villenage radually disappeared, there grew up not only the class of free agricultral laborers, and that of artificers and tradesmen in the towns, but a ass of mendicants and thieves, whose number became so formidable s to occasion no little trouble and embarrassment to the authorities.

The first mention of this class in the statute-book occurs in the year 49, when it was enacted that "because many valiant beggars, as long s they may live of begging, do refuse to labour, giving themselves to lleness and vice, and sometimes to theft or other abominations, none, pon pain of imprisonment, shall, under the colour of pity or alms, give ything to such which may labour, or presume to favor them in their oth, so that thereby they may be compelled to labour for their necesry living."

"The nuisance, however," says Wade in his "History of the Middle nd Working Classes," "was not abated;" and in 1376, we have evience of a strong disposition to vagrancy among laborers, in the comlaint of the House of Commons, that masters are obliged to give their ervants high wages to prevent them running away; that many of the unaways turn beggars, and lead idle lives in cities and boroughs, although ey have sufficient bodily strength to gain a livelihood, if willing to ork; that others become *staff-strikers*, (cudgel-players,) wandering in arties from village to village, but that the chief part turn out sturdy ogues, infesting the kingdom with frequent robberies. To remedy these vils, the Commons propose that no relief shall be given to those who re able to work, within boroughs or in the country; that vagrants, eggars, and staff-strikers shall be imprisoned till they consent to reurn home to work, and whoever harbors a runaway servant shall be able to a penalty of ten pounds. These enactments show the earliest pinion of Parliament on mendicity, and, from the language of the Comions, we learn that the objectionable classes under consideration were hiefly found in towns, where, owing to commerce and the introduction f manufactures, the principal wealth of the nation had accumulated.

Two years after, by 12 Richard II, c. 7, it is directed that impotent begars shall continue to reside in the places where they were at the time f passing this act. In case those places are not able to maintain them, ey are to remove to some other place in the hundred or to the place f their birth. From the tenor of this act, it is evident that the district here they finally settled was bound to maintain them, and the legislature 1388 proceeded on the same principle of compulsory assessment emodied in the celebrated act of Elizabeth in 1601. It seems, too, from the actments of this period that the indigent classes had a legal claim on e revenues of the clergy. In 1391 it is declared that, in all appropri-

ations of tithe for the support of monastic institutions a certain shall be set apart for the maintenance of the poor. In these reg we see the foundation of the system of poor-laws; and, instead ring their origin to the 43 Elizabeth, we ought only to ascribe act the concentration and development of an ancient practice t prevailed long before her time. It is apparent, indeed, from to which I have referred, and from other statutes which m quoted, that, for nearly two centuries prior to the Reformation, islature was sedulously struggling against the evil which acco the transition from slavery to free labor, and that their policy rected to objects similar to those which have lately engaged a namely, to analyze the mass of vagabondage, imposture, and re tution which afflict society—to punish the former and relieve ter. Branding, whipping, imprisonment, and setting in the sto the punishments chiefly employed for the suppression of v Scholars were liable to these penalties unless provided with testimonials from the chancellor of their respective universitie ors, soldiers, and travelers were also to be provided with passp were required to travel homewards by the shortest road. Artifi laborers (11 Henry VII, c. 2) were forbidden to play at unlawfu except during Christmas; and two justices were empowered to the common selling of ale in towns and places where they shou expedient, and to take surety of ale-house keepers for their go vior, as they might be advised, at the time of the sessions."

By an act passed in 1530 beggars were divided into two namely, the aged and impotent, and vagabonds and idle perso justices were empowered to license persons of the first descriptic within certain precincts. Their names were directed to be re and to be certified at the next sessions. Begging without a li without the limits assigned, subjected the offender to imprison the stocks for two days and nights, and to feeding on bread an Able-bodied vagabonds found begging were flogged at the ca and then sworn to return to their places of birth, or where t dwelt for the space of three years, and there put themselves to

It is probable that inconveniences arose from begging being ized by the legislature, for within five years several material alt were made in the laws respecting the impotent poor. In the 2 VIII, c. 25, we have a near approximation to the principle of rate. The preamble states that it had not been provided "h people and sturdy vagabonds should be ordered at their rep coming into their countries, nor how the inhabitants of every should be *charged for their reliefe*, nor yet for the setting and ke worke and labour the said valiant-beggars at their repaire in hundred of this realme." From these expressions the legislatu to have been convinced of the necessity of a compulsory main and although a regular tax for that purpose was not immedi posed, yet it seems to have been conceded, from the regulatio statute, that the poor, even at this period, should be maintaine public. The act makes it obligatory, under a penalty of twe lings a month, on the head officer of every parish, to maintai collection of voluntary and charitable alms, the poor of their such a way that none of them "of very necessity" might be comp go openly on begging." The alms to be collected on Sundays, and festivals. All ministers, in their sermons, collations, bid the beads, confessions, and at the making of wills, are required hort, move, stir, and provoke people to be liberal in contribu

wards the comfort and relief of the poor, impotent, decrepit, indigent, and needy people, and for setting and keeping to work the able poor." Certain of the poor are directed twice or thrice every week to go round and collect from each householder his broken meat and refuse drink for equal distribution among the indigent, but precautions are taken by fines and penalties to guard against the embezzlement of the parochial alms and doles by constables and church-wardens.

At the period under consideration the police regulations of the country, rigid as they were, appear to have been utterly inadequate to the preservation of order. Never were severe laws enacted in greater profusion or more rigorously executed, and never did the unrelenting vengeance of authority prove more ineffectual. Harrison informs us that seventy-two thousand great and petty thieves were put to death during the reign of Henry VIII; and that even in the time of Elizabeth there was not "one year commonly wherein three hundred or four hundred" rogues "were not devoured and eaten up by the gallows in one place and another." Looking at the subject from the more enlightened stand-point of modern jurisprudence, we can hardly be surprised to learn that, "in spite of these sanguinary punishments, the country continued in a dreadful state of turbulence." "Every part of the kingdom," we are told, "was infested with robbers and idle vagabonds, who, refusing to labor, lived by plundering the peaceable inhabitants, and often strolling about the country in bodies of three hundred or four hundred, attacked with impunity the sheep-folds and dwellings of the people."

It will be shown further on that a cause which goes far toward explaining this deplorable state of affairs is to be found in the revolution in land-tenures which occurred under the Tudor dynasty. To the same cause may be attributed the greater part of that increasing pauperism which continually called for new enactments. "The long reign of Elizabeth," says Wade, "is filled with statutes for supplying the deficiencies or correcting the errors of former poor-laws. In the year 1597 several acts were passed relative to vagrancy and mendicity, and the provisions of former acts in some degree moulded into a uniform system. In one act four overseers are directed to be chosen in each parish for setting poor children and others in want of employment to work, and for raising, weekly or otherwise, a stock of materials for that purpose. Justices are empowered to levy the rate by distress, and for the relief of the impotent poor the church-wardens and overseers are authorized, with the permission of the lords of manors, to build convenient houses on the waste at the general charge of the parish, and to place inmates of more families than one in each cottage. Parents of old, blind, lame, and other poor persons are bound to assist their children as shall be directed at the general quarter-sessions, on penalty of twenty shillings for every month they fail to do so. And begging, unless for victuals, in the parish, is entirely prohibited. Several acts were also passed for the relief of soldiers and mariners, and every parish charged a certain sum weekly for their maintenance.

"Increasing inconveniences at length produced the celebrated statute of 43 Elizabeth, which concentrated in one act the accumulated experience of previous years, and long formed the groundwork of our poor-laws. By comparing this statute with the provisions of that referred to in the last paragraph, it appears that its most material provisions were not, as many erroneously suppose, originally framed in 1601; on the contrary, the principal clauses of the act of 39 Elizabeth, respecting the appointment of overseers, levying the rate, setting the able to work, providing relief for the impotent, and binding out children as apprentices, were

copied almost verbatim. From the tenor of the last clause in this gre legislative measure it was evidently intended only to be experiment: It was, however, continued by subsequent statutes, and by the 16 C: I, c. 4, made perpetual.

"Although Scotland is, for the most part, exempted from the poor-rat it is remarkable that a compulsory provision for the poor was establish by law in that kingdom twenty-two years before the passing of the a of 43 Elizabeth. In James VI's Parliament, held at Edinburgh, in 157 an act was passed in which every branch of the English system—tl punishment of vagabonds, of runaway servants, the mode of passi soldiers and seamen to their parishes, the regulation of hospitals f aged and impotent persons, the settlement of the poor, their maint nance by the parish, the appointment of overseers and collectors, t manner of treating those who refuse to work, and the putting out of po children as apprentices—is more fully detailed than in any Engli statute. The assessment for the poor is very general: 'the haill inhab ants within the parochin' are to be 'taxed and stented according to t estimation of their substance, without exception of persones, to ouklie, (weekly,) charge and contribution as sall be thocht expedi and sufficient to susteine the saidis pure peopil.'

"It is impossible, at this distance of time to form any accurate ide the comparative number of the receivers and payers of parochial c tributions immediately after the establishment of the poor-rate. Si M. Eden was of opinion that, at the period he wrote, (1797,) the pau class constituted a larger proportion of the community than at the cl of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. the fact is, though the act of 1601 empowered parishes to levy a p rate, it was not for many years after carried into execution in vari parts of the kingdom. The author of a pamphlet published in 1 entitled 'Bread for the Poor,' says that, though parishes were enal (by the act of 43 Elizabeth) to make rates, and the owners of est obliged to the payment, yet in many places no such rates were m in twenty or thirty years after.

"It is probable that the dearth of corn and other articles of subsiste which took place toward the close of Elizabeth's reign, greatly ac erated the passing of the act for raising a compulsory poor-rate. 1587 wheat rose to £3 4*s.* the quarter; in 1594 it was £2 16*s.*, and 1595, £2 13*s.* 4*d.* the quarter. For several years there had been a cession of bad weather and scanty crops.

"In the year 1601, however, the season was more favorable; which rendering the condition of the poor more comfortable, concurred recommend, even beyond its deserts, the new measure of the legislat

"Among the various funds appropriated to the relief of the p previous to the act of 1601, may be mentioned pecuniary forfeitures, wh for many statutable offenses, especially those relative to profaneness immorality, were applied in aid of the poor. As early as 1558 chu wardens were empowered to levy twelvepence upon every parishi who omitted going to church on Sunday. In 1570 a moiety of forfeitures for detaining goods belonging to a bankrupt's estate directed to be distributed among the poor of the town in which bankrupt was resident; and in the same Parliament half the pen for not wearing a woolen cap on a Sunday was appropriated to same purpose. One-third of the fines for saying mass, and othe fenses against the established worship, were given to the poor; penalties for swearing, tippling, and disorderly conduct on the Lo day. It is not improbable that these various mulcts for offenses aga

religion and morality were intended as part compensation to the poor for the loss they had sustained by the dissolution of the monasteries and the new disposition of ecclesiastical property."

THE INCLOSURES OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The revolution in land tenures, above referred to as having occurred during the Tudor reigns, was one of the most momentous events in the economical history of England. A detailed inquiry into the facts connected with it would far transcend the limits assignable to such a subject in a work like this; but to pass it by without notice would be to leave out of view the principal cause of that increase of pauperism, vagrancy, and crime which characterized the period under consideration, as well as the chief explanation of the present status of the agricultural laborers of England. It has already been intimated that the substitution of money-rents for personal services in payment for the occupation of land was instrumental "in promoting that complete divorce of the English agricultural laborer from the soil, which in modern times has been a source of such serious evils." It was, indeed, a part of the process of emancipation from feudal dependence and servitude—a dependence which had been degrading, and a servitude which at one time had certainly been extremely galling and severe; but in England this emancipation was attended with unfortunate conditions—a fact which will be better understood if we first glance briefly at the legislation which attended the emancipation of the Prussian peasantry at a much later day.

In Prussia the feudal system existed, at least in form, until after the beginning of the present century. Mr. R. B. D. Morier, in an essay on "The Agrarian legislation of Prussia during the present century," gives the following account of villenage and villein tenure as they existed in Prussia prior to the edict of October 9, 1807:

The status of villenage differed according as the villein was "Leibeigen," (*i. e*, as his lord had rights of property in his body,) or only "erbunterthänig," *i. e.*, in a state of hereditary subjection to the manor, "adscripti glebæ."

In its worst form the villein could be held to unlimited service, and could be deprived of his holding and located in another. At his death the whole or the largest portion of his personal estate fell to the lord. His children could not marry without the lord's consent, and could be kept an unlimited number of years as personal servants ("Gesinde") in the service of the manor. He could receive corporal punishment to heighten his productive power and to enforce respect, but his life was protected.

This extreme form was, however, the exception to the rule. It occurred mostly in the more remote provinces.

The milder form differed from the former in the services to be performed and the dues to be paid, being limited by local custom, and in a greater freedom in the disposal of the holding. The villein knew what work he and his team would have to perform in the course of the year, the number of years his children would have to serve in the household of the lord, the tax he would have to pay on their marriage, the amount of the mortuary dues which at his death the lord would have a right to. He could also buy his freedom at a fixed price, and, with the permission of his lord, dispose of his holding.

The free peasant differed from the villein in having no personal dues to pay, and in his service and dues being usually recorded in writing in the grants made to him, and, therefore, bearing more directly the character of a legal contract. He could not, however, acquire by purchase or inheritance other than peasant land,* nor could he change his position by changing his country life for a city life; nor could he in the country exercise any trade or calling but that of agriculture.

The land cultivated by the peasant, therefore, was divided into two principal categories:

1. That in which he had rights of property.
2. That in which he had only rights of usufruction.

In both cases services were rendered and dues were paid in kind or money to the manor. But in the first case these services and dues may be considered as having had a public, in the latter case a private, origin.

*The soil was divided into noble land and peasant land. The former could not be acquired by a peasant nor the latter by a noble.

As regards the land in which the peasant had only rights of usufruction, it was divided into two principal categories:

1. Land in which the peasant had hereditary rights of usufruction, and could transmit his holding to his descendants and his collaterals, according to the common law of inheritance.

2. Land in which the occupier was only a tenant for life, or for a term of years, or at will.

In neither case, however, could the landlord re-enter on this land. The lords of the manor had been deprived of this right, if it ever existed, by various edicts of the former Hohenzollern kings.

Among other provisions of the edict above mentioned was one prohibiting the creation of any new relations of villenage, "either by birth, marriage, or the acquisition of a villein," after the publication of the edict. Another declared that from the same date all peasants holding by hereditary tenures, they and their wives and their children should cease to be villeins. Another abolishes every remaining form of villenage at Martinmas in the year 1810, after which date it was declared there should be none but freemen in all the king's dominions. It was to be understood, however, that these freemen should remain subject to all obligations flowing from the possession of land or from particular contracts to which as freemen they could be subjected.

Up to this time the mass of the Prussian peasantry had been bound to the soil. The edict of 1807 gave them personal freedom, but did not deprive them of any rights which custom and feudal law had given them in the land they held, nor did it release them from any obligations which had been attached to the occupation of such land. Moreover, the conditions of their tenure were such as to make their holdings in most cases a valuable possession. Without releasing them *from* the land, the law had gradually improved their position *on* the land, as may be seen in the edict of Frederick the Great prohibiting the re-entry o the lord on peasant land. He could exact the service and dues belong ing to him in virtue of his "over-lordship," but he could not evict th peasant and take personal possession of the land. Virtually, therefor the land was subject to a species of joint ownership, for the claim whi the peasant had upon it constituted a sort of property, as also did th of the lord. It was a property, however, which was subject to the gr inconvenience that it could not easily be transferred, for so complica were the relations of lord and peasant that it was difficult to determ the cash value of their respective rights, or the deductions to be m from that value on account of their respective liabilities. As a reme for this complicated condition of land-tenure the edict of September 1811, "for the regulation of the relations between the lords of the ma and their peasants," established, among other things, the following ru

That in the case of hereditary holdings the lords of the manor shall be indemni for their rights of ownership in the holding, and for the ordinary services and d attached to the holding, when the tenants shall have surrendered *one-third portion of the lands held by them*, and shall have renounced their claims to all extraordinary ass ance, as well as to the dead stock, to repairs, and to payment on their behalf of dues to the state when incapable of doing so.

The lords and the peasants were left free to make what arrangeme they pleased as long as the proportion of one-third was maintaine that is, by mutual agreement the indemnity might take the form o payment of capital, or of a corn or money rent, instead of a surrender the lord of one-third of the peasant's holding. But the rule to be f lowed (and a departure from this rule required a distinct motive) w that the indemnity should be paid in land where the holdings exceed fifty *morgen*, (about 33 acres,) and in a corn-rent, where the holdin were under that size.

In respect to the class of holdings held by tenants-at-will, or for

term of years, or for life, the edict provided that the lord should receive one-half of the land so held as his indemnity for the loss of the dues, services, and rights which he surrendered to the tenant.

In other respects the conditions of the adjustment were much the same as in the case of the hereditary holdings, but with occasional differences, which were in favor of the lord of the manor.

The new conditions of land-tenure inaugurated by this edict necessitated corresponding changes in other portions of the agricultural system, and to bring these changes about, the "edict for the better cultivation of the land" was issued on the same day as the one last considered.

To present even a brief statement of its provisions would require more space than can be spared in this connection; but there is one passage which so well illustrates the policy of the Prussian government in regard to the distribution of land among the people that it may properly be quoted in full. After providing that "the proprietor shall henceforth (excepting always where the rights of third parties are concerned) be at liberty to increase or diminish his estate by buying or selling as may seem good to him," to leave the appurtenances thereof to one heir or to many, as he pleases, to "exchange them or give them away, or dispose of them in any and every legal way without requiring any authorization for such changes," the edict enumerates various advantages which will result from "this unlimited right of disposal," and among others the following:

> But there is yet another advantage springing from this power of piecemeal alienation which is well worthy of attention, and which fills our paternal heart with especial gladness. It gives, namely, an opportunity to the so-called small folks, (Kleine Leute,) cottiers, gardeners, boothmen, and day-laborers, to acquire landed property, and little by little to increase it. The prospect of such acquisition will render this numerous and useful class of our subjects industrious, orderly, and saving, inasmuch as thus only will they be enabled to obtain the means necessary to the purchase of land. Many of them will be able to work their way upward and to acquire property and to make themselves remarkable for their industry. The state will acquire a new and valuable class of industrious proprietors. By the endeavor to become such, agriculture will obtain new hands, and by increased voluntary exertion more work out of the old ones.

In respect to hereditary leaseholds, this edict enacted that the services and fines attached to such holdings might be commuted into rent-charges, which in their turn could be redeemed by a capital payment calculated at the rate of four per cent. That is, by a payment of twenty-five times the annual rent charge, it might be forever extinguished and the leaseholder be thus made a freeholder.

Such were a few of the leading features of the great measures familiarly known as the Stein and Hardenberg legislation. Several laws of minor importance were subsequently adopted, but the only ones which need be noticed here are those of March 2, 1850, viz, the "law for the redemption of services and dues, and the regulation of the relations between the lords of the manor and their peasants," and the "law for the establishment of rent-banks." These were designed to complete whatever had been left unfinished by previous legislation in the great work of establishing free and separate ownership in the soil. The former abrogated the "dominium directum," or right of over-lordship so far as it was still held by lords of manors, commuted all remaining services and dues into fixed money-rents calculated on the average money value of the services and dues rendered and paid during a certain number of years preceding, and finally provided that these rents should be compulsorily redeemable, either by the immediate payment of eighteen times the annual rent charge, or by an annual payment of 4½ or 5 per cent.

for a specified time* on a capital of twenty times the annual re charge.

The other law provided the machinery by which this wholesale demption was to be effected, the state, through the instrumentality the rent-banks, constituting itself the broker between the tenant a the landlord. The bank established in each district advanced to t landlord, in rent-debentures bearing interest at the rate of four per ce per annum, a capital sum equal to twenty times the annual rent-char and the peasant, along with his ordinary rates and taxes, paid into t hands of the district tax-collector, each month, one-twelfth part a rent calculated at 5 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on this capital sum, according he elected to free his property from incumbrance in $41\frac{1}{12}$ or $56\frac{1}{12}$ yea the respective terms within which, at compound interest, the 1 or th per cent., paid in addition to the 4 per cent. interest on the debentu would extinguish the capital.

From the foregoing brief outline of the agrarian legislation of Pr sia during the present century, it will be seen how earnest and pers ent have been the efforts of that monarchy† to protect all the custom rights in the soil which the peasantry enjoyed under the feudal syst as it existed at the beginning of the present century, to give ther full equivalent for such rights under the new system of land-tenure, a in so doing to constitute the masses of the tillers of the soil a stu yeomanry cultivating their own fields, and not a race of depend hirelings living and laboring upon the land of others.

It is here that we see a marked contrast between the agrarian revo

* If the annual payment was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. it was to be continued $56\frac{1}{12}$ years; if 5 cent. it was to be continued $41\frac{1}{12}$ years.

† The Russian government, in abolishing serfdom, also adopted measures having their object to secure to the serfs a permanent interest in the soil. Previous to t emancipation the serfs of each estate had occupied land which they cultivated their own subsistence, the proprietor allowing them three days in the week for t own work and claiming three days for himself. The amount of land assigned to t on their emancipation varied according to circumstances and locality, considera scope being left for voluntary agreements between the proprietors and the peasa under conditions calculated to leave the latter as nearly as possible in possession of same land which they occupied as serfs. The occupation of this land, whatever amount might be, was obligatory upon the peasants for nine years, as also was payment of a certain money-rent, or, at the option of the peasant, the performanc a certain amount of labor, the amount for the maximum holding being forty day man's work and thirty days of woman's, making seventy days in all, of which th fifths were to be summer and two-fifths winter days. It should be said here that Russian serfs as a rule lived in villages and cultivated their land in common—a m of life which prevailed among their ancestors before they were reduced to serfdom, 1601,) and to which a considerable proportion of them, perhaps a large major will probably adhere for many years to come. The land was assigned to them at rate of so much per male head of the village community or "mir," and it appear have been the object of the government to leave the peasants as free as possible ei to continue their system of common property in land, or to dissolve the "mir," establish individual ownership with separate cultivation. The average maxi share was about twelve acres, for which the average money-rent was about $6.80 annum, or at the rate of 56 cents per acre. As the average rent ($6 80) is treate the equivalent of seventy days' labor, the average value of the latter must have b set down at a fraction less than 10 cents per diem. This, however, is less than average market value of agricultural labor, and therefore the arrangement is ca lated to stimulate the peasants to pay for their land in money rather than in labor. a rule the rental value of land under tillage is considerably higher than the price fi so that while paying rent the peasants are not in the position of tenants who pay competition rents. Moreover, the law gives them the right to purchase their l upon payment of $16\frac{2}{3}$ times the annual rent; or, if the community is dissolved, e peasant may insist upon his individual right of purchase. In this case, however, price is increased by twenty per cent. The government has also adopted a sys somewhat analogous to that embodied in the Prussian rent-banks for assisting peasants in the purchase of their land, and thus smoothing their way to complete i pendence.

tion accomplished in Prussia within the present century and that which took place in England upwards of three hundred years ago. In England and Prussia alike the change in the system of land-tenure was accompanied by a change in the mode of cultivation. Indeed, it is probable that the former change was due in a great measure to the necessity which existed for the latter; that is, to the change from cultivation in common by each peasant community to the system of separate holdings cultivated by individuals, or, to use two old English terms, from "champion country" to "severall." "To the student of English history," says Morier, "the word which corresponds to this change is 'inclosure,' the true significance of which has, however, not always been seized by either English or foreign writers on the subject. The great 'inclosing' movement in the sixteenth century is usually described as if it had merely had for its object to turn arable land into pasturage. Its importance as a joint effort on the part of the lords of the manor to withdraw their demesne lands from the 'communion' of the township has been overlooked. That this object was in itself highly desirable, and the 'conditio sine qua non' of any improvements in agriculture is undeniable; it was an organic change through which every Teutonic community had necessarily to pass. The evils which attended the process in England at the time referred to, arose from the fact that instead of being effected by impartial legislation, as has been the case in Prussia during the present century, the change was forcibly brought about by the one-sided action of the landlords. Any one acquainted with the practical difficulties experienced in Germany in making analogous separations, will readily comprehend all the injustice which one-sided action in such a process on the part of the stronger must have implied. In the most favorable case the withdrawal of, say, one-third or one-half of the land from the 'commonable' arable land of a township, such half or third portion, be it remembered, consisting, in many cases, of small parcels intermixed with those of the commoners, must have rendered the further common cultivation impossible, and thereby compelled the freeholders and copyholders to part with their land and their common rights on any terms. That in less favorable cases the lords of the manor did not look very closely into the rights of their tenants, but interpreted the customs of their respective manors in the sense that suited them best, and that instead of an equitable repartition of land between the two classes, the result was a general consolidation of tenants' land with demesne land, and the creation of large inclosed farms, with the consequent wholesale destruction of agricultural communities or townships is well known to every reader of history. * * * *

"Three great countries—England, France, and Germany—began their political life from a similar agricultural basis. In each of them the great conflict between *immunity* and *community*, between *demesne land* and *tenant land*, between the *manor* and the *peasant*, has had to be fought out. In England the manor won; the peasant lost. In France the peasant won; the manor lost. In Germany the game has been drawn, and the stakes have been divided."

Yes, in England the manor won, and the victory, complete as it was, appears to have been achieved without any serious difficulty. The maritime advantages of England, her comparative exemption from the danger of invasion, and the superiority of her internal police tended to make her, even at an early period, a commercial nation. The opportunities for remunerative employment presented by trade and manufactures attracted the peasants to the towns; and their readiness to sever

their connection with the soil, a connection which in their minds associated with subjection and servitude, must have been unfavor to the growth of those prescriptive rights which in time would h made them, like the Prussian peasants at the beginning of the pre century, coproprietors with the lords in the land which they occup The actual course of events was calculated to encourage the pretens of the nobility to the absolute control of the soil. One of their earl encroachments upon the customary rights of the peasantry was legalization of the claim of the lords of the manor to inclose for t own use a portion of the common pasture-land. In a law passed in or 1236, it was set forth that many large landed proprietors, who made over in fief small holdings on their manors to knights and o small freeholders, could not make use of their waste lands and for inasmuch as they had let to their vassals the appurtenant pastur rights, together with the land-plots. On this account it was ena that if the tenants should complain of the withdrawal of this rigl pasturage, and if upon judicial inquiry it should appear that they as much pasture as was necessary to their holdings, together with ingress and egress, the complaint should be dismissed. Another passed in 1285 went a step further, and to the right of inclosure w the lord possessed as against his own vassals, added the same righ against other commoners who were not tenants of the manor. T laws, however, had reference only to complaints made by the free ants; and as the villeins are not mentioned, it is probable that wit gard to them the lord of the manor was entirely unrestricted in his croachments on the common pasture. The right established by t laws was frequently exercised, and is believed to have been of g value, although the land inclosed was sometimes used as a private norial pasture or park, and not for the purpose of tillage. The orig many of the vast pleasure-parks now attached to the mansions of nobility may doubtless be traced to the inclosures of those early ti

Mr. Nasse, however, expresses the opinion* that up to some tim the fifteenth century the agrarian movement of the Middle Ages wa the whole, advantageous to the position of small landed proprie but he says that its further development was "as ruinous to interests as it had before been favorable." After the general subs tion of money-rents for personal services, the lord of the manor ha longer an interest in the preservation of the small tenant, since it more convenient for him to draw the same amount of rent from a sm number. It was advantageous to him to diminish the number of cl ants to rights in the manorial pasture, and was much easier to con large peasant-holdings into lease-hold tenures than smaller ones.

We first perceive, says Nasse, in the reign of Henry VII the complaints, s quently so numerous, of the decreasing numbers of the small landed proprietors, inclosures, and of encroachments on the pasture. Two laws of the fourth year of king's reign (1488) gave public expression to the apprehension excited by the agr revolution, which was then in progress. The first, cap. 16, particularly notic historians, relates especially to the grass husbandry and the depopulation of the Wight; the other, cap. 19, "An acte against pulling down of tounes,"† is of a ge character, and applies to the whole country. "Many houses and villages in the dom are deserted, the arable land belonging to them is inclosed and converted int turage, and idleness (the cause of all evil) is therefore generally prevalent. W formerly, two hundred men supported themselves by honest labor, are now to b only two or three shepherds." In the first law, which referred to the Isle of Wig

*"The agricultural community of the Middle Ages and inclosures of the sixt century in England."

†"Toune" is manifestly here used in its old sense, not of city, but dwelling- or village.

account of the especial necessity which still existed for a strong population as a defense against the French and other enemies, it was ordered that no one should have a leasehold of more than ten marks of yearly rent, and that no one should pull down farm-buildings or suffer them to fall into decay. The second lays down, generally, that all dwelling and farm buildings which within the last three years have been leased with twenty acres of land, shall be preserved in as far as they are necessary for carrying on an arable husbandry. If this law should be violated, the next superior feudal lord, from whom the land in question was held on lease, was to take half the revenue of the land, the farm-buildings of which had not been maintained.

These complaints may be traced throughout the sixteenth century into the beginning of the seventeenth, in the same manner, without interruption.

We find them also in the following reign again most plainly expressed in the statute-book, in the introduction to the laws by which the practice of encroachments was sought to be restrained. Thus, in 6 Henry VIII, c. 5, and 7 Henry VIII, c. 1, where the mischief done is as plainly described as in the just-cited law of Henry VII: "Pulling doune and destruction of tounes wythin thys realme and laying to pasture-lands which customably have been manured and occupyed wyth tyllage and husbandry." When such houses, it goes on to say, have been destroyed since the first day of the present Parliament they are immediately to be rebuilt and the closed lands restored to tillage. The penalty for violation of the law is the same as that of 4 Henry VIII, c. 19, but with the aggravation that if the next feudal lord should neglect to interpose, then the next superior, and finally, above all, the king is empowered to enforce the penalty. These last rulings were later (24 Henry VIII, c. 24) repeated, with the modification that they applied to all agricultural buildings which had fallen into decay since 4 Henry VII, as well as to arable land which had been converted into pasture since the same period, and that generally for thirty to fifty acres of arable land a dwelling-house should be established in which a respectable man could live.

Shortly after this followed the law 25 Henry VIII, c. 12, 13, (1533–4,) which is especially directed against the encroachments with regard to sheep-farming. "Different individuals in the last years had accumulated in their own hands a number of landed properties, a multitude of cattle, and especially of sheep. Some of them possessed 24,000 sheep, others 10,000, &c. Tillage is thereby displaced, the country depopulated, and *the price of sheep and wool raised in an unheard-of manner.** No one, therefore, shall possess more than two thousand sheep, with the exception of laymen, who, upon their own inheritance, may possess as many as they please; but they must not carry on sheep-farming on other properties." Especially it was dwelt upon that in Suffolk and Norfolk the owners of fold-courses within the properties and manors over which their rights extended, redeemed or rented from all the other possessors of land who had the right to pasture their sheep with the manorial flock their pasture-right, and against this custom a prohibition was issued.

There is good reason to believe that the evils so generally complained of were materially aggravated by the confiscation of the abbey lands in the later years of the reign of Henry VIII.† This measure might have yielded great advantages to the nation had the immense domains of the church, comprising from one-fourth to one-half of the kingdom, been wisely disposed of for the best interests of the people; but, under the selfish and unstatesmanlike policy of Henry, they were transferred from the ecclesiastical corporations to landlords, who, as a rule, were far more exacting than the abbots had been,‡ without giving more attention to the cultivation of their estates.

The religious houses, situated in the midst of their domains, had themselves afforded to the tenants a market for a considerable portion of their produce; the new landlords not only exacted higher rents, but spent the greater portion of their incomes in the capital, thus inflicting upon the country the well-known evils of absenteeism, of which Ireland has more recently afforded so striking an illustration. Moreover, the transfer of title from the ecclesiastical bodies to the king, and through him to new proprietors, appears to have been effected without proper reservations for the rights of the occupiers of the soil, many of whom were not mere tenants at will, but persons having a sort of qualified

* The rise in the price of sheep and wool was doubtless one of the *causes* of the state of things complained of instead of being one of its effects.

† The measure was authorized by Parliament in the year 1539.

‡ It is admitted that the abbots were most indulgent landlords.

ownership. Thus it was set forth in a publication, which appeared in 1546, that the new possessors of church property claimed that it secularization had extinguished all the old rights of copyholders o church lands, who were obliged either to give up their holdings, or r tain them on temporary leases. In the end the liberation of the la from the shackles of mortmain was doubtless conducive to a higher c tivation, but it must be remembered that these were not the only shack by which English estates had been bound, nor were they at all tir the shackles whose effect was most injuriously felt. The Hon. C. W Hoskyns, M. P., in a carefully-prepared paper on "the land-laws England," published in 1870, refers in the following language to effect of the two famous statutes (*Quia Emptores* and *De Donis Con tionalibus*,) passed in the reign of Edward I:

These two statutes for nearly two centuries crushed the growing effort to emanci land from its feudal fetters, at least, by open alienation, and had the further misch ous effect of making the position of the unfortunate tenant in agriculture more inse than ever, as no leasing power of one tenant-in-tail was binding on his succes Thence all good farming betook itself to the monastic houses, whose mortmain la became the fixed asylum of agricultural knowledge and improvement. Certaint tenure out of doors, and the classical writers on husbandry studied and transcr within, told powerfully upon the soil, and were draining and redeeming into cult tion the fens and marshes of Lincoln and Somerset and Sussex, while elsewhere pressure of feudal exaction upon the fee-simple proprietor, and the insecurity of farming tenant, even under lease, reduced cultivation to its most precarious and ser condition, and dwarfed the agricultural growth of the kingdom. The remedy for effects of these statutes was gradually found in a practice which drew from the chinery of the law the instrument of its own evasion by means of what was call common recovery.

Sir F. M. Eden remarks that "the statutes which enabled the nobi to alienate their estates, the seizure and sale of the abbey lands by He VIII, and the general effects of increasing industry, must have pow fully operated toward a more equal division of property than co possibly have taken place in times when the nation was poorer and shackles of mortmain and entails more rigidly observed." He adm however, that, "while these powerful causes were gradually transferr a great portion of the estates of the church and the nobility into hands of country gentlemen, * * * *the race of tagers was going fast to decay.*" He adds: "This must ever be the c in an improved state of agriculture," since "the half-starved propri of ten or twenty acres will often be persuaded to part with his land a rich neighbor who farms on an extensive scale." The predilection an English baronet for the system of large farms was very natural; without stopping to discuss the advantages of *la petite culture*, as emplified in different parts of Europe, and especially in portions France, and in Belgium, it may be said here that the decay of " race of cottagers," or peasant farmers, was undoubtedly one of the cau of that enormous increase of vagabondage and mendicancy which, the period under consideration, was the theme of such constant co plaint.

About the middle of the sixteenth century, the popular discontent the agrarian revolution, which was making such rapid progress, beca intense. The pamphlets of the time, says Nasse, are filled with it, a the most celebrated preachers zealously inveighed against it as t ruling sin of the times. Bishop Latimer, in his famous "Sermon of t Plough," preached before the court of Edward VI on the 8th of Marc 1549, complains that, where formerly there were dwellings and inhab ants, now there are only the shepherd and his dog. He reproaches t nobles, who were among his audience, as "inclosers, graziers, and re

ers," who made dowerless slaves of the English yeomanry. Still e vehemently did Bernard Gilpin raise his voice against the conduct he gentlemen: "To drive poor people out of their dwellings they ider no crime, but say the land belongs to them, and then cast them of their homes like vermin. Thousands in England now beg from to door who formerly kept honest houses. Never," said he, re there so many gentlemen and so little gentleness." Scory, bishop ochester, in the year 1551, presented a petition to the King, in h he complains that now there are only "ten ploughs, where for- y there were from forty to fifty." Two acres out of three have been out of culture, and where his majesty's predecessors had a hundred fit for service, now there are scarcely half that number, and those much worse position. The country population in England would be "more like the slavery and peasantry of France than the ancient godly yeomanry of England."

e following passage from one of Latimer's sermons incidentally rates the condition of substantial English yoemen at the begin- of the sixteenth century, and at the same time serves to show how a change the lapse of half a century had made in the circum- es of that class:

father, he says, was a yeoman, and had no landes of his owne, onely he had a of 3 or 4 pounds by year at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled so much as half a dozzen men. He had walke for an hundredth sheepe, and my mother d xxv kine. * * * He kept me to schole, or els I had not bene able to have ied before the Kinge's majestie now. He maryed my sisters with five pound, or bles a peece, so that he brought them up in godlynes and feare of God. He hospitalite for his poore neighboures, and some almes he gave to the poore; and s did he of the said farme. Where he that now hath it payeth xvi pound by are, or more, and is not able to doe anything for his prince, for himselfe, nor for ildren, or geve a cup of drinke to the poore.

ter the accession of the boy-king, Edward VI, the lord protector inted an extraordinary commission for the redress of the grievances dant upon inclosures, exhorting its members to fulfill the duties eir office without any respect to persons, and fearlessly to bring to nt those who had violated the laws of Henry VIII for the mainte- e of tillage. "A kind of memorial," says Professor Nasse, "has handed down to us of the state of things which was laid before commission by John Hales, one of their most active members. e could not be painted in darker colors than they are there de- ed. Ruined dwellings and evicted husbandmen were everywhere seen; where formerly 12,000 men dwelt, there were now scarcely ; sheep and oxen, destined to be eaten by man, have devoured men; efensive power of the country had fallen into danger by depopula- the King had been obliged to take into his service foreign troops, an, Italian, and Spanish, &c. He specifies the following five prin- heads of grievances: Ruin of villages and agricultural buildings; ersion of arable land into pasture; great multitude of sheep; amal- ation of farms; and the failure of hospitality on account of the dis- ion of monasteries. He also expressly mentions that inclosures, (in selves,) which every one undertakes himself on his own ground and are beneficial to the common good, the question only being of such sures by which the rights of others suffered, when 'houses of hus- lry were pulled down or arable land converted to pasture.'"

ese representations, as well as the recommendations based upon , were barren of results; and Hales complained that the sheep had intrusted to the protection of the wolf.

It is no wonder," says Nasse, "that under such circumstances the

country population attempted to apply a remedy themselves. The midable insurrection of the peasantry in 1549, in the eastern count had principally for its object the removal of the inclosures. Similar turbances were frequently repeated at a later period on a smaller sc and even at the end of the sixteenth and commencement of the sev teenth century, insurrections of the peasants occurred in Oxfords and other places in central England, in order to root out the hedges (elers) and to restore the tillage.

"We may learn, also, that the agrarian revolution progressed un Elizabeth, from, among other things, an interesting dialogue, 'A c pendious or briefe examination of certayne ordinary complaints,' by W. S., gentleman, of London, 1581. In this dialogue, the inclosu as the crying evil of the times, were discussed by different persons doctor, a nobleman, and a farmer. The farmer complains that he his class are ruined by the inclosures, which raise rents and caus dearth of arable land. He has witnessed in his district, in a circuit less than six English miles, in the last seven years, a dozen pl lying idle, and the lands where sixty persons and more had gained t living, were now occupied by the cattle of one.

* * * * * * *

"It is still very remarkable how the supplanting of so many lan proprietors just then took place, when that class among them wh stood in the most unfavorable position in a legal point of view, obtained a protection at law for their rights of property.

"In spite of this, these copyholders were driven in great numbers f their rural hides.* When an extraordinary royal commission like tha the protector, ordered to inquire into illegal inclosures and the evic of peasants, could not prevail against the ruling classes, it is very e to conceive that the protection of the high courts of judicature or judges in their circuits could afford little help to the poor small peas His rights rested on the custom of the manor, which was to be pro from the manor-roll, in the possession of the lord of the manor; an copyholder could lose these rights by numerous acts, by which he fa in his obligations toward the lord, or even by acting otherwise tha unison with rights established by custom of the manors. The small c holders were not in a position to establish such rights before lea tribunals when opposed by experienced advocates. Latimer, on account, accuses the judges even of injustice and corruption, (being o to bribes,) and maintains that, 'in these days gold is all-powerful the tribunals.' Certainly, also, a time like that under the rule of He VIII, and the following years, while so great a revolution in church state was in progress, could not have been favorable for the suppor rights which were dependent upon custom.

"It is no part of our task here to follow these movements beyond sixteenth century; but this much is certain, that however powerf they showed themselves at that time, they only attained their obje a limited extent. The official reports concerning the duration of agrarian community up to this century have been already referred and it has also been shown that the smaller landed proprietors had tainly in no wise completely disappeared in the sixteenth century.

"The freeholders had, for the most part, maintained their holdings, the copyholders had not nearly all been supplanted or converted leaseholders. Still, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, could say, in a well-known judgment, that the third part of Eng

* The term *hide* refers to a quantity of land, the extent of which is variously es ted at from 60 to 100 acres.

consisted of copyhold. But the revolution which then began has continued even in our times. Its progress has been sometimes quicker, sometimes slower, and gradually the connection which there was at the commencement between the two phenomena—inclosures and peasant eviction—has been less close; but it still remains unmistakable that, among the many circumstances which have caused the complete disappearance of the medieval peasant class, the first and most important was the dissolution of the old communities in land."

Admitting that the dissolution of these communities and the establishment of separate and independent tillage were essential to the progress of agriculture, it must still be regarded as a great misfortune to the masses of the English people, and, indeed, to England as a nation, that this change was not effected without a complete sacrifice of the interests of the peasant to those of the noble.

It has been shown that the abolition of the feudal relations in Prussia was followed by measures expressly designed for the creation of a freeholding peasantry, and substantially the same thing occurred in other German states. In like manner the emancipation of the Russian serf* was accompanied by measures which exhibited at once the humane regard of the government for his future well-being and its enlightened recognition of the fact that material independence is an essential condition of true freedom—a condition without which the much-vaunted civil liberty of Anglo-Saxon nations may become to millions of the unfortunate an empty name.

In France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and, indeed, throughout the greater part of Europe, the people who cultivate the soil are, for the most part, the people who own it. In England the agricultural laborer does not own so much as the hovel in which he dwells. "Theirs," says Mr. Fawcett,† speaking of the members of this class, "is a life of incessant toil for wages too scanty to give them a sufficient supply even of the first necessaries of life. No hope cheers their monotonous career. A life of constant labor brings them no other prospect than that, when their strength is exhausted, they must crave as suppliant mendicants a pittance from parish relief. Many classes of laborers have still to work as long and for as little remuneration as they received in times past; and one out of every twenty inhabitants of England is sunk so deep in pauperism, that he has to be supported by parochial relief."

In the paper on "The Land Laws of England," from which an extract has been already given, Mr. C. Wren Hoskyns speaks as follows:

> It is true we commonly hear our agricultural system spoken of as comprehending the landlord, the tenant, and the laborer, and so, in a certain sense, it does; but no one who considers the position of the laborer in English agriculture will assert that he has any fixed personal tie within the structure—that he stands to it in any relation but that of an auxiliary, more or less in demand at different seasons of the year, subject to the precarious vicissitudes of that demand; no longer, indeed, as in former times *adscriptus glebæ*—free to go and come as he pleases, but without part or parcel in the land he helps to cultivate, or any certain abode upon it, near it, or in connection with it, for himself or for his family.

In many respects the people of England are far more fortunate than their neighbors on the continent. The insular position of the country exempts it from the ravages of war, greatly diminishes the cost of the military establishment, and, by warding off external dangers, increases liberty at home. Enriched by an enormous commerce and a prodigious development of manufacturing industry, and enjoying the blessings of free speech, a free press, and a government which is republican in all but the name, the middle classes occupy a truly enviable position; and

* See note on page 122. † Economic Position of the British Laborer, p. 6.

even the more fortunate of the working men enjoy a very fair degree comfort. But, whatever may be said of other classes of the Engl people as compared with corresponding classes in other counties, no c can seriously compare the condition of the agricultural laborer* of Gr Britain with that of the peasant proprietor of France or Belgium, w however severe may be his toil, has a home from which no landlord c expel and an employment from which no master can dismiss him. T comparative advantages of large and small farms, with a view to eco my of cultivation, may, perhaps, be regarded as an open question; T to those who regard the state of the people as being of greater mom than the state of agricultural industry, no system of land-tenure v seem less satisfactory than one which reduces the great mass of tillers of the soil to the condition of hirelings and paupers.

FROM THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH TO THAT OF GEORGE III.

From the causes already referred to, as well as from others that n not here be discussed, the circumstances of the working people of E land during the Tudor reigns underwent a decided change for the wo "In 1495," says Wade, "A laborer could purchase with his wages pints of wheat; in the year 1593, only 82 pints; in 1610, only 46 pin Eden expresses the opinion that in the sixteenth century† the consu tion of meat was principally confined to the cities, and that bread c monly of an inferior quality was the principal diet of the laboring p ple. About the year 1576, Harrison wrote that "the gentilitie" c monly provided themselves "sufficientlie of wheate" for their own tab while their households and their poor neighbors in some shires w obliged to content themselves with rye or barley. He adds, "Yea, i in time of dearth many with bread made either of peas, beans, or oats, o all together, and some acorns among, of which scourge the poorest do so est taste, sith they are least able to provide themselves of better. I not say that this extremity is oft so well seen in time of plenty as dearth, but if I should, I could easily bring my trial. For albeit t there be much more ground eared now almost in every place than h been of late years, yet such a price of corn continues in each town a market that the artificer and poor laboring men is not able to reach but is driven to content himself with beans, peas, oats, tares, and lenti The following extract from the "orders, rules, and directions," issued the justices of the peace of the county of Suffolk in the year 1588, affo an example of the food then allowed in houses of correction, and m perhaps, be regarded as supplying some indication of the ordinary f of the poor:

Item. It is ordered, that every person committed to the said house, shall have theire dietts, theis portions of meate and drinke followinge, and not above, (viz:) every dynner and supper on the fleshe daies, bread made of rye, viii ounces t weight, with a pynte of porredge, a quarter of a pound of fleshe and a pynte of be of the rate of iiis. a barrell, every barrell to conteyne xxxvi gallands; and on e fyshe daie at dynner and supper the like quantitie made eyther of milk or pea such lyke, and the thurd part of a pound of chese, or one good heringe, or twoe w or redd, accordinge as the keper of the house shall thinke meete.

Item. It is ordered that such persons as will applie theire worke, shall have allow of beare and a little bread betwen meales, as the keper of the house shall fynd tha doth deserve in his said worke.

Item. It is ordered, that they which will not worke shall have noe allowance bread and beare only, untill they will conforme themselves to worke.

* It must be confessed that a large proportion of the unskilled laborers of the to and cities are quite as badly off as the most wretched of the agricultural laborers.

† It was probably the latter part of that century which he chiefly had in view.

In the reign of Henry VIII bacon appears to have formed a part of the regular diet of laborers; and Latimer, in one of his sermons, says it "is their necessary meate to feede one, which they may not lacke." Tusser, who died about the year 1580, or 1585, says,

> Good ploughmen looke weekely, of custome and right,
> For rost meat on Sundaies and Thursdaies at night.

But if roast meat was used by "good ploughmen" twice a week, it seems probable that at the time Tusser wrote meat of some kind, or fish, was used as often as once a day. As late as the year 1532 the price of beef was fixed by act of Parliament * at a halfpenny per pound, and that of mutton at three farthings. These rates, low as they now appear, were higher than those which had previously prevailed, for we read in Stow's Chronicle that fat oxen were sold for £1 0*s.* 8*d.* a head; fat calves or wethers for 3*s.* 4*d.*; and fat lambs for 1*s.* "The butchers of London," says Stow, "sold penny pieces of beef for the relief of the poor—every piece two pounds and a half, sometimes three pounds, for a penny; and thirteen, and sometimes fourteen, of these pieces for twelve pence." Mr. Froude informs us that the act just mentioned was repealed in consequence of the complaints against it, but that prices never fell again to what they had been. He states, however, that as late as 1570 beef was sold in the gross for a halfpenny a pound, while in country markets a fat goose could be bought for fourpence, a capon for threepence or fourpence, a hen for twopence, and a chicken for a penny. But in the later years of Queen Elizabeth's reign there was a general and excessive rise of prices, in consequence of an uninterrupted succession of bad seasons. In the year 1587 wheat rose to £3 4*s.* per quarter; in 1594 it was £2 16*s.*; and in 1595 £2 13*s.* 4*d.* Blomefield, in his history of Norfolk, states that during the latter year the price of wheat at Norwich was £2 per quarter; of rye, £1 10*s.*; of barley, £1; of oatmeal, £2; of beef, 3*s.* per stone; of the best sheep, 14*s.* *per capita*; of lambs, 5*s.*; of calves, £1; of fat capons, 3*s.* 4*d.*; of pigeons, 3*d.*; of rabbits, 8*d.*; and of cheese, 4*d.* per pound. He adds that in the beginning of 1596 prices fell, but says that "by reason of a wet May they rose again, so that wheat was sold in the market at 28*s.* a comb in the beginning of August, but fell to 18*s.* the same month; and in the month following all things rose again to such large prices that it was a very hard year with the poor."

How high these prices were for those times may be better appreciated if they are compared with those of the one hundred and forty years embraced in Mr. Rogers's table, from which it appears that the average price of wheat from 1261 to 1400, inclusive, was only 5*s.* 10¾*d.* per quarter; that of barley, 4*s.* 3¾*d.*; that of oats, 2*s.* 5¾*d.*; and that of rye, 4*s.* 4⅞*d.* Froude states † that in the middle of the fourteenth century the average price of wheat was 10*d.* per bushel, and that of barley 3*s.* per quarter. "With wheat," he says, "the fluctuation was excessive; a table of its possible variations describes it as ranging from 18*d.* the quarter to 20*s.*; the average, however, being 6*s.* 8*d.* * * * * The same scale, with a scarcely appreciable tendency to rise, continued to hold until the disturbance in the value of the currency. In the twelve years from 1551 to 1562, although once before harvest wheat rose to the extraordinary price of 45*s.* the quarter, it fell immediately after to 5*s.* 4*d.* Six and eight pence continued to be considered in Parliament as the average; and, on the whole, it seems to have been maintained for that time with little or no variation."

* Statute 3, 24 Henry VIII. † History of England, Vol. I, p. 29.

The high prices which Blomfield gives as prevailing at Norwi 1596 were exceeded in many other portions of the kingdom. At tol wheat sold as high as 18*s.* and 20*s.* per bushel and rye at 10*s.*; according to an old manuscript chronicle, such was the prevailing tress that "every alderman and worshipful man, and every burge this city that was of any worth, was appointed every day to find victuals at his table so many poor people that wanted work, whereb poor of our city were all relieved and kept from starving or rising."

During the same period the prices of a large number of commod were greatly enhanced by a cause that was artificial in its chara namely, the granting of patents of monopoly by the Crown. " English sovereigns," says Macaulay,* "had always been intrusted the supreme direction of commercial police. It was their undou prerogative to regulate coin, weights, and measures, and to ap fairs, markets, and ports. The line which bounded their authority trade had, as usual, been but loosely drawn. They therefore, as u encroached on the province which rightfully belonged to the legisla The encroachment was, as usual, patiently borne till it became ser But at length the Queen took upon herself to grant patents of mo oly by scores. There was scarcely a family in the realm which di feel itself aggrieved by the oppression and extortion which this a naturally caused. Iron, oil, vinegar, coal, saltpeter, lead, starch, y skins, leather, glass, could be bought only at exorbitant prices. House of Commons met in an angry and determined mood. It w vain that a courtly minority blamed the speaker for suffering the of the Queen's Highness to be called in question. The language o discontented party was high and menacing, and was echoed by voice of the whole nation. The coach of the chief minister of the C was surrounded by an indignant populace, who cursed the monop and exclaimed that the prerogative should not be suffered to touc old liberties of England. There seemed for a moment to be some ger that the long and glorious reign of Elizabeth would have a sh ful and disastrous end. She, however, with admirable judgment temper, declined the contest, put herself at the head of the refor party, redressed the grievances, thanked the Commons in touching dignified language for their tender care of the general weal, bro back to herself the hearts of the people, and left to her success memorable example of the way in which it behooves a ruler to deal public movements which he has not the means of resisting."

The patents of monopoly, however, were too valuable a source o come to be overlooked by Elizabeth's successor, by whom they renewed to be again abolished. Even the exercise of skilled indu was hampered by the arbitrary and exclusive regulations of the i porated guilds and trade companies which monopolized the comm and industry of the principal cities, and vigilantly guarded their rogatives against all trespassers.

The system of regulating wages by statute, which has been no further back, was maintained under Elizabeth. An act passed i fifth year of her reign, (A. D. 1563,) recognized the rise of prices w had already taken place, and in view of which the wages fixed u Henry VIII had become inadequate to the needs of the laborer. It powered the justices of the peace to fix the rates of wages from ye year, according to "the plenty or scarcity of the time and other cir stances necessarily to be considered." The following synopsis o

* History of England, Vol. I, p. 49.

leading provisions, as well as those of two other statutes passed a few years later, is given by Eden, in the work already referred to:

The persons affected by it may be divided into three classes: menial servants, laborers, and apprentices. With respect to the first, all single persons between twelve years old and sixty, and married ones under thirty years of age, and unmarried women between twelve and forty, not having a visible livelihood, are compellable by two justices to go out to service in husbandry or certain specific trades; and no master can put away his servants, or servant leave his master, before the expiration of his term without the assent of a justice, nor even at the end of his term without giving a quarter's warning. Servants departing from their masters before the end of their term, unless upon some reasonable cause to be allowed by a justice, or refusing to serve for the wages appointed by the magistrates, are punishable with imprisonment till they consent to serve. The givers of greater wages than what were allowed by the statute were made liable to ten days' and the takers to twenty-one days' imprisonment.

Laborers and artificers, hired by the day or week, are bound to work, in summer, from five in the morning till between seven and eight at night, and in winter from daylight till dark; they are allowed the same time for meals as in former statutes. Artificers are compellable to serve in getting in the harvest. Laborers, who cannot procure harvest-work in their own countries, are permitted to go into other countries during the hay and corn harvest, provided they carry with them a testimonial from a justice of peace.

The statute enables householders, in time of husbandry, to receive apprentices under the age of eighteen to serve till twenty-four years of age by indenture; and the householders in corporate towns, exercising any art, mystery, or manual occupation there, and all persons elsewhere using the trades specified in the statute, are empowered to take apprentices, under certain qualifications, to serve them for seven years, provided the term does not expire before the apprentice is twenty-four years of age.

And male children of poor persons, by a subsequent statute, may be apprenticed out by the overseers, with consent of two justices, till twenty-four years of age, and females till twenty-one, to such persons as are thought fitting. Blackstone remarks that "gentlemen of fortune and clergymen are equally liable with others to such compulsion: and that the statutes for the regulation of wages extend only to servants in husbandry, it being impossible for any magistrate to be a judge of the employment of menial servants, or, of course, to assess their wages."

The first Parliament under James I extended the rating powers of the magistrates to the wages of "laborers, weavers, spinsters, and workmen, or workwomen, whatsoever, either working by the day, week, month, or year, or taking any work at any person's hand whatsoever, to be done in great or otherwise." An act intended to have a somewhat similar effect was passed in the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth, but appears to have been inoperative.

One of the effects of this extension of the power of the magistrates was to enable employers in many cases to fix the rate of wages for their own workmen. In respect to one branch of business this evil appears to have been foreseen; for it was provided by the last clause of the act above referred to, "that no clothier, being a justice of the peace in any precinct or liberty, should be any rater of wages for any weaver, tucker, spinster, or other artisan that depended upon the making of cloth; and in case there were not above two justices of the peace within such precinct but such as were clothiers, the wages should be rated and assessed by the major part of the common council of such precinct or liberty, and such justice or justices as were not clothiers."

Before the close of the reign of James I, (1625,) some amelioration in the condition of the working classes had apparently taken place. The discovery of America had by this time begun to exhibit its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and manufactures had received a new impetus in consequence of the ferocious persecutions of Philip II and his lieutenants (particularly the notorious Alva) in the Netherlands, which, during the preceding reign, had compelled thousands of industrious Flemings to seek a refuge in England, where they established the manufacture of baizes, serges, and other stuffs, and successfully carried on a variety of textile industries.

The policy of encouraging ship-building by public bounties had be inaugurated under Elizabeth, and under James large sums of mon were devoted to this object, while the twenty-two years of uninterrup peace with which this reign was favored afforded a rare opportunity the development of the new industries which had taken root. The crease of capital is indicated by the fall in the legal rate of intere which during this reign was reduced from 10 to 8 per cent., and wh ever may have been the condition of the working classes, that of country at large appears on the whole to have been prosperous.

The increasing activity of industry, no doubt, diminished the amou of pauperism and vagrancy; but the increase of wages which it brou with it does not appear to have been equal to the increase in the price commodities. From a proclamation issued in 1623, directing the purch of wheat, rye, and barley for storage in public magazines, whenever th grains fell below 32*s.*, 18*s.*, and 16*s.* per quarter, respectively, it appe that these prices were at that time considered low; and from the Wind table of prices it appears that the average price of middling wheat fr 1606 to 1625 was £1 14*s.* $1\frac{8}{9}$*d.* per bushel, (Winchester measure.) Meat w also extremely high in comparison with its price in former times. Birch, in a life of Prince Henry, presented the prices paid for meat the purveyors of the prince's household, and it appears that beef w $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* and mutton $3\frac{3}{8}$*d.* the pound. This was probably about the year 16 at which time the wages allowed by the magistrates in a midland cou to men employed in agricultural labor ranged from 6*d.* to 10*d.* a d without board, while women employed in hay-making were allowed a day without board.

From a contract for victualing the navy, entered into by King Ja in 1622, the text of which is given in Rymer's "Foedera," we obtain following statement of the fare allowed to common seamen at the t in question, from which some idea may perhaps be formed of the c of the laboring classes:

> Every man's daily allowance was one pound of biscuit, one gallon of beer, and pounds of beef, with salt, four days in the week; or else, instead of beef, for tw the four days, one pound of bacon, or pork salted, and one pint of pease, as hereto hath been used and accustomed; and for the other three days of the week, one qua of stock-fish, half a quarter of a pound of butter, and a quarter of a pound of che except that on Friday only one meal of fish, butter, and cheese was allowed. E rings or other fish, according to the season, were to be provided in lieu of stock-
> The allowance to the contractor was, for every man's victuals, in harbor, se pence half-penny, and at sea, eightpence the day.

In a tract published in 1615, advocating the fitting out of busses* enable the English to compete with the Dutch in the herring fisheri we find a minute statement of the provisions which the author cons ered necessary for the sustenance of sixteen men and boys on one these vessels for a period of sixteen weeks, together with a statem of the price of each commodity. The proposed daily allowance for ea man or boy was one gallon of beer, one pound of biscuit, half a pou of oatmeal or pease, one-fourth pound of butter, one-half pound of H land cheese, and as much fresh fish as they could eat. In addition the above each man or boy was to be allowed 2 pounds of bacon (four meals) per week, and 3 pints of vinegar daily were to be divid among the entire number. There was also an allowance of 800 Kent fagots for fuel to last through the voyage.

The prices were as follows: Beer, £2 per tun, or $2\frac{1}{7}$*d.* per gallon; b cuit, 13*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., (of 112 pounds,) or $1\frac{3}{7}$*d.* per pound; oatmeal

* The name of a class of fishing-vessels.

pease, 4*s.* per bushel; bacon, 3¼*d.* per pound; butter, £1 per firkin, (56 pounds,) or 4⅔*d.* per pound; cheese, 2½*d.* per pound; vinegar, £1 per tierce, (of 42 gallons,) or 5⅚*d.* per gallon; faggots, 8*s.* per 100.

The wages of the crew were stated as follows: Master or captain, per month, £5; two mates, each, per month, £1 4*s.*; six men, each, per month, £1; six other men, each, per month, 16*s.*; a boy, per month, 6*s.* It should be observed that these wages are high when compared with those of agricultural laborers at the same period.

In forming an estimate of the fare of the common people at the time under consideration, it must be remembered that many esculent plants, now commonly used, were then but little known, or were confined exclusively to the tables of the rich. "Potatoes," says Eden, "which are now very generally used by the poor in every part of England, where fuel is cheap, were, in King James's reign, considered as a great delicacy. They are noticed among the different articles provided for the Queen's household; the quantity, however, is extremely small, and the price is 1*s.* per pound. In 1619 two cauliflowers cost 3*s.*, and sixteen artichokes 3*s.* 4*d.*; prices which would now be deemed extravagant, but they were then regarded as rarities, as they are still* in the remote parts of the kingdom. Tea and sugar, which are now to be met with in most cottages in the southern parts of England, were still greater rarities. The latter is, indeed, noticed by many authors even as early as the fourteenth century, but continued to be very dear even in James's reign."

From a small pamphlet entitled "Grievous Grones for the Poore," published in 1622, it appears that beggary was still a prevalent evil, and that the poor laws were not rigidly enforced; for the writer complains that "though the number of the poore do dailie encrease there hath beene no collection for them, no not these seven yeares, in many parishes of this land, especiallie in countrie townes."

During the early years of the reign of Charles I the condition of the working classes was much the same as it had been under his immediate predecessor; and after the commencment of the civil war, as well as under the Protector, the attention of the government was so much engrossed with exciting public events as to leave little time for legislation in regard to the interests of the poor. In 1646 there was published a small quarto tract, entitled "Stanleye's Remedye: or the way how to reform wandring beggers, theeves, highway-robbers, and pickpockets," in which it was argued that the condition of the poor might be greatly relieved "by the means of work-houses in all cities, market-townes, and all able parishes in the kingdome." The following extracts from the concluding portion of this pamphlet will serve to illustrate the prevalence of mendicity and crime, as well as the summary manner in which the authorities were accustomed to deal with these evils:

The poor may be whipped to death and branded for rogues, and so become felons by the law, and the next time hanged for vagrancie, (by an act made in the days of Queen Elizabeth, of famous memorie,) before any private man will set them to work, or provide houses for labor, and stock and materials for them. The public must join their shoulders to the work, else it will never be done. * * * * *

To conclude, it is very lamentable that poor rogues and beggars should be whipped, or branded according to law, or otherwise punished, because they are begging, or idle, and do not work, when no place is provided for them to set them to work. I have heard the rogues and beggars curse the magistrates unto their faces, for providing such a law to whip and brand them, and not provide houses of labor for them.

* * * * * * *

I make no doubt (most gracious soveraigne!) but it is evident to all men, that beg

* This was near the close of the last century.

gary and thievery did never no more abound within this your realm of and the cause of this misery is idleness, and the only means to cure the sam by his contrary, which is labor; for tell the begging soldier, and the wand sturdy beggar, that they are able to work for their living, and bid them g they will presently answer you, they would work if they could get it. Bu houses were set up in all able parishes, it will take away all such defensory answers, and then it will be tried whether it will work or not.

There is no doubt that the civil war, which at the time this p appeared had been in progress for several years, occasioned n tress among all classes; yet manufacturing and mechanical had taken root so firmly in the country, that under the common was quickly restored to a prosperous condition; and the progre crease of capital, as compared with the demand for it, is indicate fact that in 1651 the legal rate of interest was reduced from 8 cent.

In 1662 there was passed the important statute in relation t ments, by which the mass of the laboring poor were practically r to a residence in the parish in which they were born. Up to t they had been free to seek employment wherever it was to b only those who were unable or unwilling to work being comp reside in the places of their settlement, *i. e.*, the places where i necessity they were entitled to parish relief. But the act of 1 Charles II,* provided against the possibility that workmen r some future time become chargeable to the parish by preventi from wandering from their usual places of abode, "lest partic ishes," says Eden, "which, from their situation, their privileges, circumstances, held out inviting prospects to new-comers, shou end be overburdened with poor." By this act it was provide the residence in a parish necessary in order to procure a se should be reduced to forty days, and that within that time be lawful for any two justices of the peace, upon complaint mad church-wardens and overseers of the poor, to remove any new- the parish where he was last legally settled, unless he either tenement of ten pounds a year or could give such security fo charge of the parish where he was living as the two justice deem sufficient."

"The law respecting settlements," says Eden, "unavoidably l commission of frauds, both by poor persons who were desirous o ing settlements, and by the parish officers who allowed them t settlements, by a clandestine residence in the parish they ca was, therefore, enacted by the 1st of James II that the for continuance of any new-comer should be accounted only f time of his delivering notice, in writing, of the place of his ab the number of his family (when he had any) to one of the chu dens or overseers of the parish to which he should remove; a der to prevent parish officers from collusively receiving such it was further enacted, by the 3d of William and Mary, that days' continuance in a parish should be accounted only from t cation of such notice by its being read in the church, immediat divine service, on the Sunday after it was delivered to the ove

While, however, the legislature thus restrained the labori from obtaining settlements by a notice, it appointed other ways l a person might gain a settlement without the publication of namely, by being charged to the public taxes and paying them

*Although Charles actually ascended the throne in 1660, his reign is offic from the time of his father's death in 1649, and the various acts of Parliamen bered accordingly.

cuting an annual office in the parish, and serving in it a year; by serving an apprenticeship in the parish; by being lawfully hired into any parish for a year, and (as a subsequent statute requires) continuing in the same service a twelvemonth.

As might have been foreseen, the effect of these regulations was to keep large numbers of people in poverty and idleness in their own parishes, when employment might have been readily obtained in other localities, had they been free to go and seek it. This was set forth in the preamble to the act of 1697, which provided that if any person coming to reside in a parish should deliver to the church-wardens or overseers a certificate under the hand and seal of the church-wardens and overseers of the parish where he was last legally settled, allowed and subscribed by two justices of the peace, he should not be removable merely on account of his being likely to become chargeable, but only on his becoming actually chargeable, to the parish, when the parish which granted the certificate should be required to pay the expense both of his maintenance and removal. It was not, however, until near the close of the eighteenth century that the law was so changed as to afford any material relief from the unwholesome and senseless restrictions imposed by the law of settlements.

It does not appear that the reigns of Charles II and his immediate successor were unfavorable to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country, however unsatisfactory they may have been in their political aspects. In 1662, the second year after the Restoration, the revenue from customs amounted to £414,946; in 1688 it had increased to £781,987. The intervening period had also been marked by an increase in the number of buildings, the consumption of luxuries, and other indications of material prosperity. Sir William Petty, in his Political Arithmetic, published in 1676, says that the number of houses when he wrote was double what it had been forty years before. The royal navy had doubled in the same period, and the shipping of Newcastle had increased fourfold. He also notices the increased imports of wine and the general improvement in the style of living. His contemporary, Sir Joshua Child, observes that in 1688 the number of men on 'change worth £10,000 was greater than the number worth £1,000 had been in 1650; that in those earlier times gentlewomen thought themselves well clothed when wearing a serge gown, in which a chamber-maid in 1688 would have been ashamed to appear; and that, besides the great increase in clothes, plate, jewels, and household furniture, the number of coaches had increased one hundred fold. How far the working classes shared in these improved conditions we are not informed.

The following classification of the population of England by professions, occupations, &c., for the year 1688, is based upon the estimates of Gregory King:

FAMILIES AND THEIR INCOMES IN 1688.

Number of families.	Ranks and professions.	Number per family.	Income per family.
160	Temporal lords	40	£2,800
26	Spiritual lords	20	1,300
800	Baronets	16	880
600	Knights	13	650
3,000	Esquires	10	450
12,000	Gentlemen	8	280
5,000	Persons in greater offices	8	240
5,000	Persons in lesser offices	6	120

FAMILIES AND THEIR INCOMES IN 1688—Continued.

Number of families.	Ranks and professions.	Number per family.	[illegible] family.
2,000	Eminent merchants and traders	8	400
8,000	Lesser merchants and traders	6	200
10,000	Persons in the law	7	140
2,000	Eminent clergymen	6	60
8,000	Lesser clergymen	5	45
40,000	Freeholders of the better sort	7	84
140,000	Freeholders of the lesser sort	5	50
150,000	Farmers	5	44
16,000	Persons in liberal arts and sciences	5	60
40,000	Shopkeepers and tradesmen	4½	45
60,000	Artisans and handicraftsmen	4	40
5,000	Naval officers	4	80
4,000	Military officers	4	60
511,586	Average	5½	67.0
50,000	Common seamen	3	20.0
364,000	Laboring people and out-servants	3½	15.0
40,000	Cottagers and paupers	3¼	6.10
35,000	Common soldiers	2	14.0
489,000	General average	3½	10.10

It may not be amiss to present here some extracts from the acc[illegible] ount which Macaulay* gives of the condition of the English working cl[illegible] asse a few years before the revolution of 1688: "The great criterion," [illegible] say he, "of the state of the common people is the amount of their wa[illegible] ge and as four-fifths of the common people were, in the seventeenth [illegible] ce tury, employed in agriculture, it is especially important to ascertain w[illegible] wh were then the wages of agricultural industry. On this subject we h[illegible] ha the means of arriving at conclusions sufficiently exact for our purp[illegible] po

"Sir William Petty, whose mere assertion carries great weight, [illegible] forms us that a laborer was by no means in the lowest state wh[illegible] o ceived for a day's work 4*d.* with food, or 8*d.* without food. Four [illegible] sl lings a week, therefore, were, according to Petty's calculation, fair a[illegible] ag cultural wages.

"That this calculation was not remote from the truth we have ab[illegible] ant proof. About the beginning of the year 1685 the justices of W[illegible] wickshire, in the exercise of a power intrusted to them by an ac[illegible] Elizabeth, fixed, at their quarter sessions, a scale of wages for [illegible] county, and notified that every employer who gave more than the [illegible] thorized sum, and every working-man who received more, would [illegible] liable to punishment. The wages of the common agricultural labo[illegible] from March to September, were fixed at the precise amount mentio[illegible] by Petty, namely, 4*s.* a week without food. From September to Ma[illegible] the wages were to be only 3*s.* 6*d.* a week.

"But in that age, as in ours, the earnings of the peasant were v[illegible] different in different parts of the kingdom. The wages of Warwi[illegible] shire were probably about the average, and those of the counties n[illegible] the Scottish border below it; but there were more favored districts. [illegible] the same year, 1685, a gentleman of Devonshire, named Richard D[illegible] ning, published a small tract, in which he described the condition [illegible] the poor of that county. That he understood his subject well it is i[illegible] possible to doubt, for a few months later his work was reprinted, a[illegible] was, by the magistrates assembled in quarter sessions at Exeter, strong[illegible]

* History of England, Vol. I, pp. 323–330, Appleton's edition of Macaulay's works.

recommended to the attention of all parochial officers. According to him, the wages of the Devonshire peasant were, without food, about 5*s.* a week.

"Still better was the condition of the laborer in the neighborhood of Bury St. Edmunds. The magistrates of Suffolk met there in the spring of 1682 to fix a rate of wages, and resolved, that where the laborer was not boarded he should have 5*s.* a week in winter and 6*s.* in summer.

"In 1661 the justices of Chelmsford had fixed the wages of the Essex laborer, who was not boarded, at 6*s.* in winter and 7*s.* in summer. This seems to have been the highest remuneration given in the kingdom for agricultural labor between the restoration and the revolution; and it is to be observed that in the year in which this order was made the necessaries of life were immoderately dear. Wheat was at 70*s.* the quarter, which would even now be considered as almost a famine price. * *

"In the year 1680, a member of the House of Commons remarked that the high wages paid in this country made it impossible for our textures to maintain a competition with the produce of the Indian looms. An English mechanic, he said, instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacted a shilling a day. Other evidence is extant, which proves that a shilling a day was the pay to which the English manufacturer then thought himself entitled, but that he was often forced to work for less. * * * * *

"One of the most remarkable of the popular lays chanted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the Second may still be read on the original broadside. It is the vehement and bitter cry of labor against capital. It describes the good old times when every artisan employed in the woolen manufacture lived as well as a farmer. But those times were past. Sixpence a day was now all that could be earned by hard labor at the loom. If the poor complained that they could not live on such a pittance, they were told that they were free to take it or leave it. For so miserable a recompense were the producers of wealth compelled to toil, rising early and lying down late, while the master clothier, eating, sleeping, and idling, became rich by their exertions. A shilling a day, the poet declares, is what the weaver would have, if justice were done. We may, therefore, conclude that in the generation which preceded the revolution, a workman employed in the great staple manufacture of England thought himself fairly paid if he gained 6*s.* a week. * * * * *

"It seems clear, therefore, that the wages of labor, estimated in money, were, in 1685, not more than half of what they now are, and that there were few articles important to the working-man of which the price was not, in 1685, more than half of what it now is. Beer was undoubtedly much cheaper in that age than at present. Meat was also cheaper, but was still so dear that hundreds of thousands of families scarcely knew the taste of it. In the cost of wheat there has been very little change. The average price of the quarter, during the last twelve years of Charles II, was 50*s.* Bread, therefore, such as is now given to the inmates of a workhouse, was then seldom seen, even on the trencher of a yeoman or of a shopkeeper. The great majority of the nation lived almost entirely on rye, barley, and oats.

"The produce of tropical countries, the produce of the mines, the produce of machinery, was positively dearer than at present. Among the commodities for which the laborer would have had to pay higher in 1685 than his posterity now pay were sugar, salt, coals, candles, soap, shoes, stockings, and generally all articles of clothing and all articles of

bedding. It may be added that the old coats and blankets would have been not only more costly, but less serviceable than the modern fabrics."

Mr. W. T. Thornton, in his work on "Labor," published in 1869, takes issue with Macaulay in respect to the advantages which, according to the latter, the modern English workman possesses over the workman who lived in the last days of the Stuarts. In support of his view he cites "that most minute, careful, and comprehensive of inquirers," Daniel Defoe, whose description may be taken as applying to the early years of the eighteenth century. "It is curious to observe," says Mr. Thornton, "how, item by item, as if of malice aforethought, he disproves the whole of Lord Macaulay's proofs.

"Although in Yorkshire, and generally in the Bishoprick of Durham, a laborer's weekly wages might, he says, be only 4*s*., in Kent, and several of the southern and western provinces, they were 7*s*., 9*s*., or 10*s*. Often when he (Defoe) had wanted a man for work, and had offered 9*s*. a week to sturdy varlets at his door, he had been told to his face that they could get more by begging, and 'once,' says he, 'I put a lusty fellow in the stocks for making the experiment.' Again, he represents himself as habitually paying six or seven men together on a Saturday night, the least 10*s*., and some 30*s*., for work, and he mentions one man who for several years gained of him from 16*s*. to 20*s*. a week by his handiwork at the 'mean, scoundrel employment of tile-making.' Turning to manufactures, he says nothing was more common than for journeymen weavers to earn from 15*s*. to 30*s*. a week; and he appeals to silk-throwsters, whether they were not in the habit of giving 8*s*., 9*s*., and 10*s*. 'to blind men and cripples to turn wheels.' Then he speaks of 'the difficulty of raising soldiers, the vast charge the kingdom was at to officers to procure men, the many little and *not over honest* methods used to entice them into the service;' and all this he explains by the ease and plenty in which Englishmen lived. If, he argues, they had 'wanted employment, and consequently bread, they would have carried a musket rather than starve, and have worn the Queen's cloth, or anybody's cloth, rather than go naked and live in rags and want;' but he that could earn 20*s*. at an easy, steady employment, must be mad or drunk when he 'lists for a soldier to be knocked on the head for 3*s*. 6*d*. a week.'

"True, the high wages that prevailed were not always turned to the best account. They were higher here than in any other country in the world, but whereas a Dutchman with 20*s*. a week would be sure to grow rich and to leave his children in very good condition, an Englishman 'could often but just live, as it was called,' might, perhaps, 'hardly have a pair of shoes to his feet, or clothes to cover his nakedness, and might have his wife and children kept by the parish.' But then this was caused entirely by the extravagant humor of our poor people in eating and drinking, for they 'ate and drank, but especially the latter, three times as much in value as any sort of foreigners of the same dimensions in the world.' If it had not been for the ale-house, every one might have lived comfortably, for it was incontestable that there was 'more labor than hands to perform it,' and that the 'meanest labor in the nation afforded the workman sufficient to provide for himself and his family.'

"Not even Macaulay's eloquence and ingenuity can countervail these sturdy affirmations of Defoe, which place beyond dispute that there has not, since the earlier writer lived, been any such marked or general rise of money wages as the other imagined. Besides, money wages a century or two ago were very far from representing so accurately as at present the sum total of their recipient's resources. Among the proceedings, legal or other, which, with whatever motive instituted, have, together with

easant's garden, cribbed probably, like the site of his cottage, waste, supplied him with roots and herbs; on the adjoining he had grazing for a cow and a few sheep, as well as for pigs ry; some neighboring wood or heath furnished him with fuel athering, and he was lucky if he lived too far from a meer or allow of his catching an occasional eel or mallard, as well as It may be that where he once fed a flock of geese, is now an ich with apple blossoms; and that the fen in which he snared , has long since been drained and divided into corn-fields and lds; that the moor where he cut turf among the furze bushes, neadow bright with clover, and renowned for butter and cheese. hatever advantage such transformations may be to the country to the poor countryman they have been of less than no advan- ll. His share of the gain resulting from them is a miserable ainst his concomitant loss, for what he has gained is simply shops and markets, stocked more abundantly than before from ented produce of the improved land, while what he has lost is he same land would have yielded if left in a state of nature. supplemental aids derived from land in that state that the hind, when earning no more than 5*s.* a week in money, was ess enabled, as we are expressly told he was, to live much bet- working-men in any of the manufacturing countries of Ger- ance, or Italy. When this was the case in Yorkshire, where cheapest, it is very certain that in Kent and Sussex, and in ern counties generally, where agricultural wages were on an twice as high as in the north, and were supplemented in the ner, the condition of the laborers in husbandry cannot have which their successors have any reason to look back to with ."

parent discrepancies between Macaulay's conclusions and the ts of Defoe may, perhaps, be explained in part by an actual im- t in the condition of the working-classes having taken place 1685, the year to which Mr. Macaulay's description refers, and date at which was published the pamphlet from which Mr. has quoted.† Mr. Rogers, in the work heretofore mentioned,

seventeenth century from the depression into which, from various they had fallen during the sixteenth, and that they "had a gol during the first half of the eighteenth." Whether they had att condition which warranted this description as early as 1704 may, be doubted; but that their circumstances were better than they h at the close of the reign of Charles II is quite probable. The w France which followed the accession of William III to the throne occasioned a considerable falling off in external trade, the amount ping clearing outwards from English ports having declined from tons in 1688 to 174,791 tons in 1696, while the value of merchan ported fell in the same period from £4,086,089 to £2,729,520. cline in commerce was, however, accompanied with increased in a number of domestic industries. This was the case in the m ture of copper and brass, silk, and the finer descriptions of glass latter had up to that time been chiefly imported from France. A blade company which had settled in Yorkshire, established a pro business, and so great was the improvement in the manufac men's hats, previously imported in large numbers from Normand the English article soon excluded its foreign competitor, than was at once better and lower in price. These and other improv in manufactures were largely promoted by the influx of French which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. tolerant bigotry of Louis XIV drove from his kingdom nearl million of his Protestant subjects,* who were among the mos trious, enterprising, and intelligent of the population. Consisting of manufacturers and skilled artisans, they carried their exp skill, and artistic taste, as well as a large amount of capital, to eral countries of Protestant Europe in which they found refug believed that not less than fifty thousand of them settled in E Voltaire, in his Age of Louis XIV, states that a part of the sul London (Spitalfields) was peopled entirely with French manuf of silk, while thousands of French refugees, engaged in other ind established themselves in the suburbs of Soho and St. Giles. he says, carried to England the art of making crystal in pe which for that same reason was about this same time lost in Anderson, in his History of Commerce, (Vol. II, page 569) es the amount of capital, in money and effects, brought into the by these immigrants at an aggregate of three million pounds and says: "To the French refugees England owes the improve several of its manufactures of slight woolen stuffs, of silk, linen glass, and hats, (the last two since brought to perfection by us.) T called *à la mode* and lustrings were entirely owing to them; a cades, satins, black and colored mantuas, black paduasoys, d watered tabbies, and black velvets; also watches, cutlery-ware, jacks, locks, surgeons' instruments, hardware, toys, &c."

The peace of Ryswick, negotiated in September, 1697, was followed by evidences of increased prosperity. The improvement had been made in manufactures, and the new industries introduc co-operated with a revived commerce to produce an era of incre dustrial activity. In 1697 the merchandise shipped from Englis amounted to only £3,525,907. During the first three years of averaged £6,709,881 per annum. The increased activity of traffic may be in part inferred from the great increase which occ the use of the mails. During the eight years of the war the re

* The number has been variously estimated at from three hundred thousa million.

the post-office amounted to only £67,222 per annum. Its annual revenue during the first four years of peace averaged £82,319. Among other causes of the improved condition of trade have been mentioned the recoinage of the silver, with the withdrawal of debased coin, the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, the enlargement of the bounds of religious toleration, and the augmented confidence in the future which arose from a more definite settlement of the political constitution of the kingdom.

The reign of Anne, extending from 1702 to 1714, was distinguished for the successful military campaigns of the famous Duke of Marlborough. Out of the entire period, only two years were years of peace. It does not appear, however, that the activity of internal trade and industry was interrupted; and though foreign commerce may have languished for a time, it did not suffer as it had done during the preceding reign. It was more seriously crippled during the earlier years of the reign of George I, under whom England was successively involved in petty wars with various states which had sheltered the pretender to the British throne. There are evidences, however, that the country was in a prosperous condition. The taxes yielded increased revenues; money was abundant; the government seldom borrowed at a higher rate than 4 per cent., and at the close of George's reign in 1727 the market rate of interest was but 3 per cent. The abundance of capital did not fail to arouse the cupidity of the speculator, and it was during this period that the famous South-Sea bubble expanded and collapsed.

The following brief account of the condition of the country during the reign of George II (1727 to 1760) is given by John Wade in his history of the middle and working classes:

Of the thirty-three years of this king's government, only thirteen were years of war; the remainder of peace, prosperity, and great internal improvements. Shipping increased; agriculture, commerce, and the manufacturing arts flourished. Under numerous inclosure acts, the waste lands were reclaimed; new roads were opened and old ones improved; bridges were erected, and numerous rivers widened and deepened for facilitating internal communication; vast quantities of corn were annually exported. The balance of payments in return for the excess of exports in grain and other commodities kept up the circulation almost without the aid of a paper currency; commercial interest ran steadily at 3 per cent. The prices of the public securities rose above par, so that ministers were enabled to reduce the annuities, by offering the usual alternative to the creditors, of either the payment of the principal, or the acceptance of a lower rate of interest.

The activity of national industry and abundance of capital are evidenced by the extent of local improvements, especially in London and Edinburgh. In London no fewer than eight new parishes were erected between the Revolution and the end of the reign of George II. An act had passed in Queen Anne's reign for the building of fifty additional churches in the metropolis. The extension of commerce and manufactures caused a great addition to the population in the chief seats of industry and enterprise in the country—in Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Frome. One source of the general prosperity was the growing importance and increasing tempations held out by the colonies of North America. Already the New World had become the land of refuge and of hope to the needy and adventurous both from England and the continental states. In one year, that of 1729, there emigrated to the single province of Pennsylvania no fewer than 6,208 persons, of whom, as in the existing stream of emigration, the great mass were Irish, forced into exile, as at present, by high rents and destitution.

In the following paragraph Mr. Wade mentions a few of the leading improvements in agricultural industry introduced during the first half of the eighteenth century:

In 1710 the winnowing-machine was introduced from Holland, and about the same time the thrashing-machine began to be used in the northern parts of the island. In 1732 the celebrated Jethro Tull commenced his experiments on his farm in Berkshire, but thirty years elapsed before they excited much practical atten-

tion and before the more valuable parts of his system began to be adopted by gent agriculturists. He introduced the drill-husbandry and recommended th tution of labor and arrangement in the place of manure and fallow in the cu land. A rotation of crops and the cultivation of turnips, clover, and potato field became more general. That agriculture was extending is shown by the c legislation. More land was demanded for cultivation. In the belligerent reign iam III not a single act was passed for the inclosure of wastes or the dra marshes. In the equally fighting reign of Anne there were only two inclos but in that of George I the number was twenty-six, and in the thirty-thr reign of George II two hundred and twenty-six were passed.*

The period under consideration witnessed the birth of a num those inventions which, after successive improvements, were d to effect a revolution in most of the industrial arts. The revival of learning had brought to the knowledge of modern scholars ancient applications of the power of steam which, trifling as the contained the germs of those stupendous applications of the sam with which we are now familiar. During the sixteenth and seven centuries the subject had occupied the minds of a number of mechan and in 1663 the Marquis of Worcester, in his "Century of Inven announced that he had invented and constructed a steam-mach means of which he could raise a column of water to the height o feet. This was improved upon by Savery a few years later, and the piston, in a rude form, was devised by Dr. Dennis Papin. I Thomas Newcomen patented an engine which gradually came int general use for pumping water out of mines, and which, after suc improvements by Potter, Beighton, Smeaton, and others, form basis for the famous inventions of James Watt, the first of whi patented on January 5, 1769.

In the year 1738 Mr. John Kay, a native of Bury, in Lancashir residing at Colchester, one of the seats of the woolen manufactur gested a new mode of throwing the shuttle, by the use of which a was enabled to turn out nearly twice as much cloth as he could In the same year a patent was taken out by Lewis Paul for sp cotton or wool by the aid of rollers; and although his machine w successful in practice, it contained the principle subsequently dev by Arkwright in the spinning-frame, which he patented in 1769, a few months of the time when Watt obtained his patent for the in conjunction with which the new devices for spinning were s work such wonders.†

These and other inventions of the same period did not begin duce their great effects upon manufacturing industry until near th of the century; but they are evidences of the intellectual energ marked the period now under consideration, and of an industrial a which taxed to the utmost the modes of production then in us stimulating inventive genius to those efforts that were soon to a such magnificent triumphs.

The growth of the cotton-manufacture between 1697 and 1764 i trated by the following table, showing the quantity of cotton-wo

* That the large number of inclosure-acts passed during these two reigns is dence of the flourishing condition of the country at the time may readily be ad but we need not, therefore, infer that the permanence of this condition was p by the measures in question. To bring the common lands under cultivation w ously a means of increasing the aggregate resources of the country. To annex the great estates of the nobility was *not* the way to make their cultivation m ducive to the welfare of the masses of the working people.

† The spinning-jenny was invented by Hargreaves about 1764, and patented In 1775 Samuel Crompton invented a machine, since known as the mule, whi bined the actions of Arkwright's frame and Hargreaves's jenny, and in 1785 the loom was invented by Cartright.

ported to, and the value of cotton goods exported from, Great Britain at different times between the years just mentioned:

Years.	Quantity of cotton-wool imported.	Value of cotton goods exported.
	Pounds.	
1697	1,976,359	£5,915
1701	1,985,868	23,253
1710	715,008	5,698
1720	1,972,805	16,300
1730	1,545,472	13,524
1741	1,645,031	20,709
1751	2,976,610	45,986
1764	3,870,392	200,354

It will be seen from these figures that the exports of cotton goods in 1741 were more than three times as great as they were in 1697, and that in 1764 they were nearly five times as great as in 1741.*

Defoe, speaking of Manchester, in his "Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain," published in 1727, says:

Here, as at Liverpool, and also at Frome, in Somersetshire, the town is extending in a very surprising manner, being almost double what it was a few years ago. * * * The grand manufacture which has so much raised this town is that of cotton in all its varieties, which, like all our other manufactures, is very much increased within these thirty or forty years.

An article in the Daily Advertiser, of September 5, 1739, and which was also copied into the Gentleman's Magazine, says:

The manufacture of cotton, mixed and plain, is arrived at so great perfection within these twenty years, that we not only make enough for our own consumption, but supply our colonies and many of the nations of Europe. The benefits arising from this branch are such as to enable the manufacturers of Manchester alone to lay out about £30,000 a year, for many years past, on additional buildings. 'Tis computed that two thousand new houses have been built in that industrious town within these twenty years.

During the same period considerable improvement took place in the manufacture of iron, and before the middle of the century Lord Dudley's plan of smelting iron with coal, instead of charcoal, was successfully carried on at various points. The increase of production thus effected led to the use of iron for purposes to which it had never before been applied, and thus stimulated improvement in other directions. The hardware manufacture steadily grew in importance, and Birmingham and Sheffield, the chief centers of this industry, rapidly increased in wealth and population. The various operations connected with this industry were carried on chiefly by hand, but machinery was used in the rolling of metal sheets, the stamping of dies, and other processes requiring a greater power than human muscle could apply. In the

*The growth of the woolen manufacture is indicated by the number of pieces of broadcloth milled at the various fulling-mills in the West-Riding of Yorkshire at different dates from 1727 to 1795, inclusive, which was as follows:

Dates.	Number of pieces.	Dates.	Number of pieces.
1727	28,990	1765	54,660
1735	31,744½	1775	95,878
1745	50,453	1785	157,275
1755	57,125	1795	250,993

making of nails, an industry which was extensively carried on in neighborhood of Birmingham, it was not uncommon to employ the la of females, as appears from the following passage in Hutton's history that town:

> When I first approached Birmingham, in 1741, I was surprised at the prodigi number of blacksmiths' shops upon the road, and could not conceive how the coun though populous, could support so many people of the same occupation. In som these shops I observed one or more females, stripped of their upper garments, and overcharged with their lower, wielding the hammer with all the grace of their The beauties of their face were rather eclipsed by the smut of the anvil. Struck v the novelty, I inquired whether the ladies of this country shoed horses, but was swered with a smile, "They are nailers."

It is evident that the growth of these manufactures and of m others which either came into existence, or were greatly improved, dur the same period, must have reacted powerfully upon agriculture by f nishing an ample and ready market for its various products. The vantages arising from this source appear to have been enjoyed for m years by the farmers, and, probably also, to a considerable extent, their laborers, before the landlords, by a general enhancement of re asserted their claim to the increased pecuniary returns obtained fr their lands. A neighbor of Arthur Young informed that eminent a cultural writer, that between 1770 and 1780 an aged relative of his l frequently expressed surprise at the rise of rents that was then tak place, for during the long period through which his experience exten the renewal of leases had been commonly regarded as a matter of cour and father, son, and grandson, in turn had occupied the same farm w out such a thing as an increase of the rent entering into the thoug of either landlord or tenant.

To this fact, in conjunction with the activity of the various industr the prosperity of the working-classes, during the period in question, doubtless mainly due; while the raising of rents, the extension of l monopoly by the inclosure acts, and the disturbance of industry i dent to a period of transition in the methods of production co-opera with war and commercial revulsions to produce that deterioratio their circumstances which occurred in the latter part of the cent Of the improvement in their condition between the revolution of 1 and the accession of George III in 1760, an indication is afforded by fact that at the earlier date the use of wheaten bread by the comm people was mainly confined to a small proportion of the inhabitant the southern counties, whereas, at the later, it was used by about f eighths of the population of England. That the fare of the labor people was by no means scanty may reasonably be inferred from treatment of the inmates of work-houses. The following account ta from a parliamentary return, shows the expense of maintaining work-house at Saint Giles's in the Fields for they ear ended April 1727:

	£	s.
For baking	2	1
For milk	59	
For butcher's meat	180	
For cheese	81	
For bread and flour	321	
For oat-meal	26	
For peas	0	1
For beer	161	1
For shop-goods	61	
For herbs	8	
For mackerel	1	
	903	1

dering the comparatively low price of meat at the time in ques-
ıe amount obtained for the expenditure above given must have
ite liberal, while the supply of beer, then worth about 1½*d.* per
vas large-enough to attest the generosity of the managers of the
ıment, however unfavorably it may impress us in regard to their
ıt.

ll of fare of the inmates of the work-house at Bedford about
ɜ time was as follows:

k.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
...	Bread and cheese	Boiled beef and suet-pudding.....	Bread and cheese.
...	Broth.....	Cold meat left on Sunday	Do.
...	Bread and cheese.....	Boiled beef and a little mutton and suet pudding.	Do.
..	The same as Monday..	The same as Monday.....	Do.
...	The same as Tuesday	The same as Tuesday.....	Do.
...	The same as Monday..	The same as Monday.....	Do.
...	Bread and cheese.....	Hasty-pudding, or milk-porridge..	Broth, or bread and cheese.

riter who furnishes this information further says:

ıread is wheat dressed down and made into large household loaves by a
the house. Their drink is beer, turned in from the public brew-house at
-pence per gallon. The overseers do sometimes put a cow upon the common
and that nothing may be wasted or lost, they have a pig or two brought in
on their wash and dregs, and fragments; which when well grown, is fed and
the house. They have also a little garden for herbs, onions, &c.

Vade states that from 1720 to 1760, there was no material varia-
ıer in the prices of provisions or the rates of wages. "Through-
whole of that period," says he, "wheat kept steadily at from 32*s.*
he quarter, which was lower than it had been about the time of
olution. Wages of husbandmen rose a little toward the close of
n of George II, but not those of artificers. According to Mr.
ı tables wages in husbandry were in 1725, per week, 5*s.* 4*d.*; in
.; in 1770, 7*s.* 4*d.*" Eden, however, writing near the close of
teenth century, expresses the opinion that in most parts of En-
xcept in the vicinity of the large towns, the price of labor had
loubled within the preceding sixty years.

ollowing statement shows the expense of maintaining the family
ricultural laborer in 1762, the second year of the reign of George

	Per week. s.	d.
ur, oat-meal	2	6
ens, beans, peas, fruit	0	5
., candles, 3*d.*, soap, 2½*d*	0	11½
, butter, 1¾*d.*, cheese, 5*d*	0	8¼
, rent, 6*d.*, pins, worsted, thread, &c., 1*d*	1	1
epairs, bedding, shoes	1	0
, exotics, vinegar, spices	0	8½
tal per week	7	4¼

ese are actual expenses, they indicate the mode as well as the
iving at the time in question.

ding to a table published further on, the average price of mutton from 1706 to
only 1*s.* 8*d.* per stone of 8 pounds, or 2½*d* per pound. In 1740 the same price
for beef by the victualing office, and four years later the same meat was pur-
r 1¾*d* per pound.

The following statement shows the contract-rates of wages at Gree wich Hospital in 1760:

	s.
Carpenter, per day	2
Bricklayer, per day	2
Mason, per day	2
Plumber, per day	3

The contract-rate of wages for artificers had undergone no chan from 1729, and continued without variation till about 1795, when the suddenly rose from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per day.

The contract-prices for provisions and clothing in 1760 at the sam hospital were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d
Flesh, per cwt	1	11	6	Beer, per barrel	0	5	7
Bread, for 13¼ ounces	0	0	1	Candles, per dozen pounds	0	6	6
Butter, per pound	0	0	5½	Shoes, per pair	0	4	0
Cheese, per pound	0	0	3½	Coals, per chaldron	1	12	6
Pease, per bushel	0	3	6	Stockings, per pair	0	1	8
Oatmeal, per bushel	0	4	0	Hats, each	0	2	6
Salt, per bushel	0	4	0	Suit of bedding	0	4	4
Malt, per quarter	1	4	9	Coats, each	1	1	6
Hops, per cwt	4	13	4				

Mr. Howlett, in a pamphlet on "the insufficiency of the causes to whic the increase of our poor and of the poor's rates has been ascribed, published in 1788, maintained that, for a considerable period prior t the time he wrote, the rates of wages had not kept pace with the rise i the prices of provisions. An expensive war had brought an addition debt of more than one hundred millions sterling, and the increased tax thus occasioned had fallen in part on articles which were necessaries life, even among the poorest of the people, such as soap, leather, candle &c. Within twelve years the price of these articles had increased one-fift Wheat, in the mean time, had cost the poor man nearly 6*s.* a bushel; butt and cheese had risen three half-pence a pound, and meat a penny. The ge eral increase in the price of these commodities he reckons at one-fifth, or per cent., and asks, "What advantage have they (the working-classes) h to enable them to bear this augmented burden? What advance with the last ten or twelve years has been made in their wages? Very litt indeed; in their daily labor nothing at all, either in husbandry or ma ufactures. In some branches of the latter, by the iniquitous, oppre ive practices of those who have the direction of them, they are at th moment considerably lower. The only advantage they enjoy more th they did a few years ago is in piece-work." He thinks, however, th while this "augments the wages of the workmen it shortens the du tion of their lives, and of their capacity for labor." Extending his view to a somewhat longer period, Mr. Howlett says that wheat, "whic between the years 1746 and 1765, was only 32*s.* a quarter, was almo from that time to the year 1776, above 45*s.*" To counterbalance th "the rise in the price of labor was very little, if anything, more th twopence on the shilling, except only the money earned by piec work, which, ten or twelve years ago, was not nearly so general as present."

To show the very moderate rise of wages in the south of Englan during the fifty years from 1737 to 1787, he gives the following sta ment:

	Wages per di 1737.	17
Agriculture:	d.	
Laborers out of doors, in the country	10	
Threshers	9	
Laborers out of doors, near great towns	16	

nanufacturers:

.....	14	15
.....	15	18
ners	6	7

ges of weavers during the same period, he says, had been ›out 2*d.* a day in the coarse trade and nothing at all in the

re presented a number of tables, extracts from old accounts, lers, &c., illustrating the rates of wages and the cost of living › seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

WAGES AND PRICES FROM 1596 TO 1796.

howing the wages of servants, laborers, and artificers in the county of Chester as justices of the peace of the said county, at the said city of Chester, in the thirty- of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (*A. D.* 1596.)

Occupation.	Wages by the year.		Wages by the day.
	With meat and drink.	Without meat and drink.	With meat and drink.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
.....	1 11 8	5 0 0	0 0 2
.....	2 0 0	5 10 0	2½
.....	1 10 0	5 0 0	2
.....	1 3 4	5 10 0	3
ter.	2 13 4	5 13 4	4
ıter	1 0 0	3 10 0	1
.....	1 10 0	4 0 0	2
.....	1 6 8	5 0 0	2½
.....	1 0 0	5 0 0	2
.....	1 8 0	4 10 0	2
.....	1 3 0	4 6 8	2
.....	1 0 0	4 0 0	2½
.....	1 6 0	4 10 0	2
.....	1 5 0	3 13 4	2
.....	1 6 0	4 0 0	2½
.....	1 10 0	4 0 0	2
.....	1 0 0	4 0 0	1
.....	16 0	3 0 0	1
r.....	1 8 0	3 13 4	1
.....	1 10 0	4 0 0	2
.....	1 10 0	4 0 0	2
.....	1 6 0	3 13 4	1½
.....	1 3 4	4 0 0	1¼
.....	1 0 0	4 0 0	1
.....	1 10 0	4 0 0	2
.....	1 0 0	3 13 4	1½
.....	1 6 8	3 13 4	1½
.....	1 3 0	3 10 0	1
.....	1 10 0	4 0 0	2
.....	1 6 0	4 0 0	1
.....	1 0 0	3 13 4	2½
.....	16 0	3 10 0	1
.....	1 0 0	3 10 0	1¼
.....	1 6 8	3 16 0	1
.....	1 7 0	4 10 0	1½
.....	1 5 0	4 0 0	1½
.....	1 5 0	4 0 0	1½
.....	1 0 0	3 10 0	2
.....	1 10 0	4 10 0	2
makers)	1 8 0	4 0 0	2
.....	1 0 0	3 10 0	2
akers	15 0	3 10 0	1
.....	1 6 8	3 10 0	1
.....	1 0 0	3 5 0	1
andry	2 0 0	4 0 0	3
ıs.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	2
n	.....	.....	4
› best sort	1 0 0	3 10 0	.....
› second sort.....	10 0	2 10 0	.....
› third sort.....	8 0	1 16 0	.....

TABLE II.—*Showing the wages of servants, laborers, and artificers fixed by the justices of the peace at Okeham, in the county of Rutland the 28th day of April,* 1610.

	Wages annu	
	£.	s
A bailiff of husbandry, having charge of a plow-land, at least	2	1
A man-servant for husbandry of the best sort, who can sow, mow, thresh, make a rick, thatch and hedge the same, and kill a hog, sheep, or calf	2	1
A common servant of husbandry, who can mow, and cannot expertly make a rick and thatch it, nor kill and dress a hog, sheep, or calf	2	
A servant who can drive, plow, pitch, cart, and thresh, but cannot expertly sow and mow	1	
A boy under sixteen years of age	1	
WAGES OF WOMEN-SERVANTS.		
A chief woman-servant, who can cook, bake, brew, make malt, and oversee other servants	1	
A second woman-servant of the best sort, who cannot dress meat nor make malt, but can brew, &c	1	
A "mean or simple woman-servant," who can do only out-work and drudging	0	1
A girl under sixteen years of age	0	1
WAGES OF MILLERS.		
A chief miller, who can "expertly beat, lay, grind, and govern his mill"	2	
A common miller, who cannot, &c	1	1
WAGES OF SHEPHERDS.		
A chief shepherd, who is skillful in the ordinary of his cattle, winter and summer	1	1
A common shepherd	1	

WAGES OF MOWERS AND HARVEST-FOLK.

Occupations.	With meat.	Wi o me
	d.	
A mower by the day	5	1
A man reaper	4	
A woman reaper	3	
A man hay-maker	4	
A woman hay-maker	2	
A follower of scythes	3	
A raker of barley and peas	3	
A hedger	4	
A ditcher	4	
Every other laborer not before set down, (harvest excepted,) shall have from Easter to Michaelmas	3	
And afterward, every such laborer shall have from Michaelmas to Easter	2	

WAGES OF ARTIFICERS AND THEIR APPRENTICES.

Occupations.	From Easter to Michaelmas.		From Michaelmas to Easter.	
	With meat.	Without meat.	With meat.	Without meat.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chief joiner, per day	6	12	4	8
Joiner's apprentice, per day	4	8	3	6
Master sawyer, per day	6	12	4	8
Plow-wright, per day	5	10	4	8
Thatcher, per day	5	9	4	8
Hurdle-maker, per day	5	9	4	8
Horse-collar-maker, per day	6	10	4	8
Master mason, per day	8	12	6	10
Rough mason, per day	5	10	4	8
Master carpenter, per day	8	14	6	14
Expert carpenter, per day	5	10	4	8
Carpenter's apprentice, per day	3	7	2	6
Bricklayer, per day	5	9	4	8
Bricklayer's apprentice, per day	3	7	2	6
Tiler or slater, per day	5	10	4	8
Tiler or slater's apprentice, per day	3	7	2	6
Turner, per day	6	12	6	12
Gardener, per day	6	12	.....	.....
Tailor, per day	4	8	4	8

It appears, by the high constable's catalogues of persons hired under the statutes from 1626 to 1634, that the rate of wages for servants above given was then complied with.

TABLE III.—*Showing the wages of artificers, laborers, and servants as fixed by the justices of the peace at Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, on the 8th of April*, 1651, "*according to the true meaning of a statute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a special regard and consideration to the prices at this time of all kinds of victuals and apparel, both linen and woolen, and all other necessary charges wherewith artificers, laborers, and servants have been more grievously charged than in times past.*"

Occupations.	By the day from March to September.		By the day from September to March.		By the whole year.	
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	Wages.	Livery.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
A master mason	12	18	10	16	4 0 0	10 0
A master rough mason	10	17	8	14	3 0 0	10 0
A master mason's servants and apprentices, above the age of fourteen and under eighteen	4	10	3	7	1 10 0	8 0
A master carpenter	12	18	10	16	4 0 0	10 0
A master carpenter, journeymen, and servants, above eighteen and under twenty-four years	8	14	6	12	2 10 0	8 0
A master carpenter, servants and apprentices, above fourteen and under twenty-four years	6	12	6	10	1 4 0	8 0
A master sawyer	10	16	8	14	4 10 0	10 0
A master sawyer's laborer	8		8	12	4 0 0	8 0
Palers	8		8	12	4 0 0	10 0
Rivers of pale and clap-board and laths	10	18	8	16	4 0 0	10 0
A millwright	12	18	10	16	0 0 0	0 0
A plow-wright and cartwright	10	18	8	16	0 0 0	0 0
Coopers	10	16	6	14	0 0 0	0 0
A master shipwright	16	24	12	16	0 0 0	0 0
A hewer or common shipwright	10	18	8	14	0 0 0	0 0

TABLE III.—*Showing the wages of artificers, laborers, and servants, &c.*—Continued.

Occupations.	By the day from March to September.		By the day from September to March.		By the whole year.	
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	Wages.	Livery.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
An able clencher	10	18	8	14	0 0 0	0 0
An able holder	8	14	7	12	0 0 0	0 0
A master calker	14	24	10	16	0 0 0	0 0
A calker, laboring by tide	10	18	8	14	0 0 0	0 0
A common calker	9	16	8	14	0 0 0	0 0
A master joiner or carver	10	18	8	16	4 0 0	10 0
A master joiner or carver's servants and apprentices, above eighteen and under twenty-four years	8	14	6	12	3 10 0	10 0
A master joiner or carver's servants and apprentices, above fourteen and under twenty-four years	6	9	5	8	1 13 4	6 0
A master bricklayer, tiler, plasterer, and shingler	10	18	8	16	4 0 0	10 0
Second bricklayers, tilers, and slaters, above sixteen and under twenty-four years	8	16	6	14	2 0 0	10 0
Their servants and apprentices, above twelve and under twenty-four years	6	10	5	8	0 0 0	0 0
Brick and tile makers, burners of wood, ashes, and lime	8	16	6	12	3 0 0	10 0
Their servants and laborers	6	11	5	10	2 10 0	10 0
A plumber and glazier	10	16	8	14	3 5 0	10 0
Their servants and apprentices, above fourteen and under twenty-four years	6	10	5	8	1 10 4	6 4
Master thatchers	10	16	8	14	3 0 0	10 0
Their servants	8	13	6	12	2 10 0	10 0
Woodcutters, ditchers, hedgers, thrashers, and all other common laborers, (the time of harvest excepted)	8	14	6	12	3 5 0	10 0
Loaders of corn and meal	0	0	0	0	4 0 0	10 0
Knackers, collar-makers, and armorers	9	18	8	14	6 0 0	0 0
A bailiff of husbandry	0	0	0	0	5 0 0	10 0
A chief hind, best plowman, carter, shepherd, or neat-herd	0	0	0	0	4 10 0	10 0
The second hind, carter, or servant in husbandry	0	0	0	0	3 10 0	10 0
Apprentice at husbandry, with board and clothes	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
The best woman-servant, being a cook able to take charge of a household	0	0	0	0	2 10 0	0 0
The second woman-servant	0	0	0	0	2 0 0	0 0
A dairy-maid or wash-maid	0	0	0	0	2 5 0	0 0
A chamber-maid	0	0	0	0	2 10 0	0 0
Gardeners	8	16	7	12	3 0 0	10 0
Haymakers, men	8	12	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
women	5	10	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
Weeders of corn	4	9	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
Mowers of corn and grass	10	18	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
A fallower	6	15	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
Reapers, men	12	22	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
women	8	14	0	0	0 0 0	0 0
Best journeyman clothiers	0	0	0	0	3 10 0	10 0
Best journeyman weavers in fine cloths	0	0	0	0	3 0 0	8 0
Second journeyman weaver and clothier	0	0	0	0	1 10 0	10 0
A journeyman wool-comber, above the age of twenty-four	0	0	0	0	3 0 0	0 0
Wool-combers doing their work by task, for every warp*	6	0	0	0	0 0 0	10 0
A journeyman tucker, fuller, shearman, and dyer	0	0	0	0	2 10 0	10 0
Tailors and hosiers	8	14	6	12	2 10 0	10 0
Shoemakers, cutlers, smiths, farriers, saddlers, spurriers, tanners, and coopers	0	0	0	0	2 10 0	10 0
Millers, bakers, brewers, butchers, and cooks	0	0	0	0	2 10 0	8 0
The second sort of said artificers	0	0	0	0	2 10 0	

* Weavers doing their work at home were left to make their own agreements with the clothier.

WAGES OF ARTIFICERS AND LABORERS, BY TASK, OR IN GREAT, WITHOUT MEAT AND DRINK.

	£	d.
The mowing of an acre of grass, after land-measure	0	8
The well-making, clean-raking, and cocking of an acre of grass ready to carry	0	0
The reaping, binding, cocking or shocking, of an acre of wheat, rye, or mixtlyn*	0	4
The reaping, binding, and shocking of an acre of barley	0	6
The reaping, binding, and shocking of an acre of oats	0	6

*A mixture of wheat and rye.

ling, and shocking of an acre of beans	0	3	6
f an acre of peas, vetches, and tares	0	1	9
n acre of barley or oats	0	1	2
ting bands, raking and laying the same per acre	0	1	0
innowing wheat or rye, per quarter	0	1	10
innowing barley or oats, per quarter	0	0	10
innowing beans, peas, and tares, per quarter	0	0	10
e hundred, (six score)	0	2	6
ne hundred	0	2	6
e hundred	0	2	6
hundred	0	0	4
hundred	0	1	0
s, the hundred	0	4	0
plow, all new with meat and drink	0	1	6
plow, with meat and drink	0	0	10
odying of a plow, with the handle, with meat and drink	0	1	0
pair of cart-wheels, without meat and drink	0	8	0
l the stuff of a body of a cart, without meat and drink	0	1	8
e body of a cart, without meat and drink	0	3	6
ery gang of felloes	0	1	4
a felloe, without meat and drink	0	0	8
riving of every gang of spoke-timber, the gang contain-	0	1	0
l burning, straw and all other necessaries being provided without meat and drink)	0	2	6
ing, and setting on piler, every thousand tile, without	0	0	10
nealing of every thousand tile, without meat and drink	0	1	0

howing the wages of artificers, laborers, and servants as fixed es of the peace of the county of Warwick, on Tuesday next e of Easter, 1684, "*according to the laws and statutes of the h case made and provided, having a special regard and con- the prices at this time of victuals and apparel, and all other s necessary to be considered.*"

Occupations.	By the day.	
	With meat and drink.	Without.
	s. d.	s. d.
	0 6	1 4
ason	0 6	1 0
nd apprentices, above the age of eighteen	0 4	0 8
	0 6	1 0
nd journeymen, above the age of eighteen	0 6	1 0
nd apprentices	0 4	0 8
l cart-wrights	0 6	1 0
ers	0 6	1 0
and shinglers	0 6	1 0
	0 4	0 8
l apprentices, above the age of twelve years	0 3	0 6
	0 6	1 0
	0 4	0 8
hrashers, and all other common laborers, the excepted	0 4	0 8
	0 4	0 8
nen	0 2	0 4
	0 2	0 4
nd grass	0 6	1 0
arvest	0 3	0 6
	0 6	1 0
	0 4	0 8

From the middle of September to the middle of March, the wages w to be one penny a day less than the above rates.

WAGES BY THE YEAR.

	£	s.
A bailiff of husbandry	4	0
Chief hind, best plowman and carter	5	15
Shepherds	5	0
Inferior servant-man	2	10
A woman-servant, able to manage a household	1	15
A second woman-servant	1	6
A dairy-maid or wash-maid	1	10

TABLE V.—*Showing the wages of artificers, laborers, and servants in t county of Lancaster, as fixed by the justices of the peace at Manchest on the 22d of May, 1725, "upon conference with discreet and grave m of the said county respecting the plenty of the time and other necessa circumstances."*

WAGES BY THE YEAR.

	£	s.
A bailiff of husbandry or chief hind, not above	6	00
Experienced millers, without meat and drink, not above	10	00
Experienced millers, with meat and drink, not above	5	00
Chief servants in husbandry, that can sow or mow and do other husbandry well, not above	5	00
Common servants in husbandry, twenty-four years of age and upward, not above	4	00
Men-servants, from twenty to twenty-four years of age, not above	3	10
Men-servants, from sixteen to twenty years of age, not above	2	10
Best women-servants, that can cook or take charge of a household, not above	2	10
Chamber-maids, dairy-maids, and wash-maids, or other ordinary servants, not above	2	00
Women-servants under the age of sixteen, not above	1	10

WAGES BY THE DAY.

Occupations.	With meat and drink.			Without.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Best farm-laborers, from the middle of March to the middle of September, not above	0	0	6	0	1
Ordinary farm-laborers, from the middle of March to the middle of September, not above	0	0	5	0	0
Best farm-laborers, from the middle of September to the middle of March, not above	0	0	5	0	0
Ordinary farm-laborers, from the middle of September to the middle of March, not above	0	0	4	0	0
Hay-makers, men, not above	0	0	6	0	0
Hay-makers, women, not above	0	0	3	0	0
Mowers of hay, not above	0	0	9	0	1
Reapers, men, not above	0	0	6	0	1
Reapers, women, not above	0	0	6	0	0
Hedgers, ditchers, palers, thrashers, &c., not above	0	0	6	0	0
Masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, tilers, slaters, coopers, turners, master workmen, not above				0	1
Masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, tilers, slaters, coopers, turners, who are not master workmen, not above	0	0	6	0	1
Brick-layers, plasterers, white-limers, not above	0	0	6	0	1
Master brick-layer who has others working under his direction, not above				0	1
A pair of sawyers	0	1	0	0	2
Master tailors	0	0	6	0	1
Their journeymen and apprentices	0	0	5	0	0

WORK BY TASK.

	£	s.	d.
Threshing, winnowing, or fanning a quarter of oats	0	1	0
Threshing, winnowing, or fanning a quarter of barley, beans, and pease	0	1	6
Threshing, winnowing, or fanning a quarter of wheat and rye	0	2	0
For hewing a gang of felloes	0	1	0
For making a plow	0	2	0
For making brick, including all labor, per thousand, (six score to the hundred)	0	3	0
Miners in a standing delf, for 24 baskets, (one ton)	0	1	0
Miners in a sitting delf, for 24 baskets, (one ton)	0	1	3
Pavers, for every square yard, (the foundation being prepared and the materials on the ground)	0	0	1

The order of the justices provides that the above rates shall not be exceeded in any part of the county, but suggests that as the county is eighty miles long, the work-people in the northern portion of it ought not to demand so much, but should "be content with what the custom of the country hath usually been." The mayor or chief officer of every corporate town is called upon to have the order publicly proclaimed, and the sheriff of the county is to cause it to be proclaimed in every other market-town within the county. After proclamation, publicly and solemnly made on the market-day "at the height of the market," a legible copy of the order is to be posted in some open public place in each of the said market-towns, and "the wages, rates, and allowances" therein established are to remain in force until "an alteration be made, and such alteration afterwards proclaimed." In connection with the order, the justices publish the "denunciations, penalties, punishments, and forfeitures which the statutes appoint to be inflicted impartially upon such as oppose or transgress what is ordered." These are as follows:

1st. As to artificers, workmen, and laborers, that conspire together, concerning their work or wages, every one of them so conspiring shall forfeit, for the first offense, ten pounds to the King, and if he does not pay within six days after conviction by witness, confession, or otherwise, shall suffer twenty days' imprisonment, and during that time shall have no sustenance but bread and water; for the second offense, he shall forfeit twenty pounds, and that not paid within six days, as aforesaid, shall suffer the the pillory; and for the third offense, shall forfeit forty pounds, and that not paid within the said time, shall again suffer the pillory, lose one of his ears, and be forever after taken as a man infamous, and not to be credited. 2 and 3 Edw. VI, chap. 15.

2d. An artificer or laborer who undertakes a piece of work by the task may not leave the same unfinished, unless for not paying the wages or hire agreed on (or to do the King service,) without license of the owner of the work, on pain of imprisonment a month without bail, and five pounds forfeited to the owner of the work, besides his cost and damages, to be recovered by law.

3d. That master and servant may know that no servant that hath been in service before ought to be retained without showing a testimonial that he or she is legally licensed to depart from his or her last service, and at liberty to serve elsewhere, such testimonial to be registered with the minister of the parish whence the servant departs, and subscribed by the chief officer or constable, and two honest householders in the town. The master or mistress retaining a servant without showing such a testimonial forfeits five pounds; the person wanting such a testimonial shall suffer imprisonment till he procure it; and if he do not produce one within twenty-one days after his imprisonment, or if he show a forged one, to be whipped as a vagabond.

4th. No person shall put away his servant, nor any leave his service, before the end of his term, and none to be put away or depart at the end of the term without a quarter's warning before the end of the same term, unless for causes allowed by one or more justices of the peace. Such as put away a servant without cause so allowed before the end of his term forfeits 40*s.*; and the servant refusing to serve out his time or departing without cause so allowed shall be committed without bail till they become bound to serve according to their retainer.

5th. The person that gives more wages than is limited and appointed by the justices shall forfeit five pounds and be imprisoned ten days; and the servant retained that takes more wages than by the justices' order are limited, to be imprisoned twenty-one days without bail.

6th. The forfeitures are, one moiety to the King, the other to the informer, or him that will sue for the same. And lest these penalties and punishments might not suffice to keep masters and servants conformable to the wages limited by the justices' orders, but that some secret agreements might be made to elude them, the statutes further provide that every retainer, promise, gift, or wages, or other thing whatsoever, contrary to such orders, and every writing and bond to be made for that purpose, shall be utterly void and of none effect.

7th, and lastly. We the said justices, as the laws in this case do enjoin us, shall from time to time make strict inquiries and see the defaults against these ancient and useful statutes severally corrected and punished.

TABLE VI.*—*Showing the rates of wages paid for agricultural labor in* 1768 *at various places in England, with the distance of each place from London.*

Places.	Pay per week.				
	Distance.	Harvest.	Haytime.	† Winter.	Medium.
	Miles.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Hatfield	20	13 3	9 0	6 6	7 6
Stevenage	32	12 0	9 6	6 6	7 4
Offley	34	15 0	11 0	6 0	7 3
Houghton	37	15 0	11 0	7 0	8 0
Milton	41	14 3	8 6	5 6	6 6
Wanden	49	13 9	11 0	5 0	6 4
Broughton	.....	13 0	9 0	5 6	6 5
Astwick	46	15 0	8 0	4 3	5 6
Biddenham	47	15 0	8 0	4 6	5 6
Hale Weston	53	14 6	9 6	6 6	7 5
Catworth	57	13 0	9 6	4 9	5 10
Aychurch	70	13 3	11 0	4 9	6 1
Casterton	85	12 6	11 0	6 0	7 2
Paonton	99	0 9 0		6 0	7 0
Fossen	112	11 0	11 0	8 6	9 0
Cromwell	123	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 4
Drayton	134	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 4
Cantler	150	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 2
Coneysbro'	155	10 0	10 0	6 6	7 2
Ecclesfield	167	10 0	8 6	6 0	6 8
Woolley	165	8 0	7 0	4 9	5 3
Kiddel	194	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 6
Wilbersfort	192	11 6	7 0	4 0	5 0
Hatton	188	13 0	13 0	7 0	8 5
Risby	185	12 6		7 0	8 5
Stillingfleet	192	13 0	13 0	8 0	9 0
Holderness	193	14 0	14 0	8 6	9 7
Howden	173	9 6	7 0	6 0	6 5
Thorne	168	12 6	9 6	6 0	7 0
Wentworth	155	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 10
Driffield	200	13 0	11 0	6 6	7 7

I.—*Showing the rates of wages paid for agricultural labor, &c.*—Continued.

Places.	Pay per week.									
	Distance.	Harvest.		Haytime.		† Winter.		Medium.	
	Miles.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
.....	225	14	6	11	6	9	0	9	9
.....	220	14	0	14	0	8	0	9	3
.....	225	10	0	10	0	7	0	7	7
.....	238	8	6	8	6	7	0	7	3
.....	260	10	6	9	0	5	0	5	11
.....	240	7	9	7	0	6	0	6	3
.....	264	15	0	7	6	5	0	6	3
.....	270	16	0	10	0	8	0	9	0
.....	260	.....		7	0	6	0	6	1
.....	238	10	0	10	0	5	0	6	0
.....	230	9	4	10	0	7	0	7	6
.....	232	6	6	6	6	4	9	5	1
.....	232	6	3	7	6	4	9	5	2
.....	235	7	6	6	0	5	0	5	4
.....	240	7	6	7	6	7	0	7	1
.....	250	9	9	8	0	6	0	6	6
.....	279	9	6	12	6	6	0	7	0
.....	291	10	0	9	6	5	0	6	0
.....	310	8	3	8	3	5	0	5	8
.....	325	6	0	6	0	5	0	5	2
.....	325	9	0	6	6	4	6	5	1
.....	330	9	0	9	0	6	0	6	7
.....	340	6	0	6	0	5	0	5	2
.....	301	10	9	8	9	6	0	6	9
.....	290	10	0	10	0	8	6	8	9
.....	276	8	0	7	0	7	0	7	1
.....	296	8	0	10	0	8	0	8	2
.....	282	9	6	8	6	5	6	6	2
.....	286	6	6	6	6	7	0	6	10
.....	268	8	6	11	6	7	0	7	7
.....	246	10	0	10	0	7	0	7	7
.....	230	10	0	10	0	7	0	7	7
.....	223	10	0	9	0	7	0	7	6
.....	200	6	0	4	0	5	0	4	11
.....	180	7	3	6	6	5	0	5	4
.....	170	9	6	9	6	6	0	6	9
.....	158	14	0	14	0	7	0	8	5
.....	141	9	6	7	6	6	6	6	10
.....	117	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	8
.....	112	11	0	11	0	8	0	8	7
.....	110	11	0	11	0	6	6	7	5
.....	118	11	0	11	0	6	0	7	0
.....	102	11	0	11	0	6	0	7	0
.....	96	11	0	9	6	6	6	7	3
.....	85	13	0	9	6	6	0	7	0
.....	47	15	0	6	6	6	6	7	1
.....	35	12	6	9	6	6	6	7	5
.....	27	14	0	9	6	6	6	7	6
th.....	16	12	6	8	6	6	6	7	3
.....	2	12	6	9	6	9	0	9	4
.....	17	14	3	9	0	7	0	7	9
e.....	.....	10	8	9	5	6	5	7	1

VII, and VIII are taken from Arthur Young's Northern Tour, Vol. IV, pp. 442, 447, and 470
general term "winter" Mr. Young includes the entire year, with the exception of hay-
'est, to which he assigns, respectively, six weeks and five weeks.

TABLE VII.—*Showing the yearly wages of different classes of farm-servants, and the weekly wages of women employed in field-work in 1768 at various places in England.*

Places.	First-men.	Second-men.	Lads.	Average.	Dairy-maids.	Other maids.	Average.	Women per week		
								Harvest.	Hay-time.	Winter.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Risby	12 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stillingfleet	11 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	8 6 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Holderness	13 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Howden	11 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	8 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Thorne	11 11 0	11 11 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	9 10 0	7 10 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 9	3 3	2 6
Driffield	13 10 0	8 10 0	1 15 0	7 18 0	4 15 0	4 0 0	4 7 6	7 6	3 6	.....
Newton	11 10 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	6 3 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	4 17 6	4 9	3 9	2 0
Nunnington	12 10 0	5 10 0	3 10 0	7 3 0	4 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 6	3 0	3 6
Kirby	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkleatham	12 10 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	8 6	4 0	2 0
Scborton	12 0 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	8 6 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 9	3 3	2 6
Gilling	12 0 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7 3 0	4 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	7 6	3 0	2 6
Rookby	12 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 6 0	5 10 0	3 0 0	4 5 0	14 6	11 6	5 6
Fremington	9 0 0	7 0 0	2 10 0	6 3 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	4 6	.....
Kiplin	13 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	4 5 0	5 3	3 0	2 6
Swinton	11 10 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	7 3 0	5 0 0	3 17 0	4 8 6	5 6	3 9	3 0
Cratkhill	10 15 0	9 0 0	3 10 0	7 13 0	4 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	5 3	3 9	2 6
Sleningford	12 0 0	9 0 0	4 10 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0	3 0	3 0
Danby	15 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	4 15 0	5 3	4 0	.....
Asgarth	10 10 0	7 0 0	3 10 0	7 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	5 6	5 6	4 6
Raby	13 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	7 0	3 6	2 3
Gosworth	12 0 0	8 10 0	3 0 0	7 16 6	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	5 6	3 0	3 0
Morpeth	11 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	4 9	3 0	.....
Alnwick	9 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	3 0	.....
Belford	9 0 0	7 7 0	5 0 0	7 2 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	6 0	3 0	2 0
Hetton	10 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	7 6 6	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	6 0	3 0	2 0
Fenton	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	5 13 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	5 0	2 0	2 0
Berwick	9 0 0	7 7 0	5 0 0	7 2 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	6 0	3 0	2 0
Rothbury	12 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	7 13 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	7 0	4 6	2 0
Cambo	12 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	7 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 6	5 6	3 0
Glenwelt	10 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	5 13 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	6 6	5 6	4 6
Ascot	11 0 0	7 3 6	1 5 0	6 9 0	2 15 0	2 7 6	2 12 0	6 6	6 6	.....
Penrith	13 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	8 6 6	5 10 0	3 10 0	4 10 0	5 3	4 3	3 3
Keswick	10 10 0	6 0 0	3 5 0	6 11 6	4 14 6	3 3 0	3 18 6	6 3	6 3	3 3
Shapp	9 0 0	7 10 0	2 10 0	6 6 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 6	5 6	.....
Holme	9 10 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 3 0	4 4 0	2 17 0	3 10 6	6 6	5 6	4 6
Kabers	9 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 6 6	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 12 6	6 6	5 6	4 6
Garslang	10 0 0	7 0 0	1 18 0	6 6 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	5 6	5 0	4 6
Ormskirk	7 0 0	5 0 0	1 10 0	4 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	6 0	4 0	.....
Altringham	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	6 3	4 3	.....
Holm's Chapel	10 10 0	7 10 0	1 0 0	6 6 6	3 10 0	1 17 6	2 13 6	6 3	3 9	.....
Stone	9 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	5 13 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9	3 9	.....
Shenstone	11 0 0	6 10 0	2 10 0	6 13 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	3 5 0	6 0	6 0	2 9
Aston	7 10 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 16 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 3	3 3	.....
Hagley	10 0 0	6 15 0	2 15 0	6 8 6	3 10 0	2 15 0	3 2 6	6 0	3 3	2 6
Broomsgrove	8 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	5 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	6 0	6 0	3 3
Pershore	9 10 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	6 16 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0	3 3	2 6
Bendsworth	10 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	2 15 0	3 7 6	6 0	3 6	.....
Moreton	7 10 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	4 18 6	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	6 0	3 0	.....
Bensington	10 10 0	8 0 0	1 17 6	6 18 6	3 10 0	2 5 0	2 17 6	.....	3 3	.....
Henley	8 0 0	5 10 0	2 0 0	5 3 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	6 3	3 3	.....
Maidenhead	7 7 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 15 6	4 0 0	3 5 0	3 12 6	6 3	4 0	3 0
Harmondsworth	9 10 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	6 10 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	9 0	4 3	.....
Kensington	10 5 0	7 3 6	3 0 0	6 16 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	8 0	5 3	4 0
Mims	11 5 0	8 0 0	2 6 0	7 3 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	6 0	5 0	3 0
Averages	10 8 6	6 11 0	3 2 0	5 5 0	3 19 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	6 3	4 4	3 0
	8£ 9s. 9d.									

* Under the general term "winter," Mr. Young includes the entire year with the exception of hay-time and harvest, to which he assigns, respectively, six weeks and five weeks.

III.—*Showing the weekly wages of operatives in various industries at different places in England in the year* 1768.

'laces.	Manufactures.	Labor.	s.	d.
.....	Lace	Women	4	6
		Girls	4	0
.....	Iron, potteries	Men	10	0
		Boys	3	0
.....	Plating, cutlery, &c	Men	13	6
		Women	4	0
		Girls	3	0
.....	Cloths	Men	10	0
		Boys	1	9
		Colliers	11	0
.....	do	Men	8	3
		Women	3	6
		Boys	5	0
		Girls	1	8
.....	Alum	Men	7	6
.....	Lead-mines	Men	7	6
		Women	6	0
		Boys and girls	3	3
.....	Huckabacks	Men	8	6
.....	Colliers	Men	15	0
.....	Cotton-checks	Men	9	0
.....	Stockings, cottons, linsey-woolsey, tannery	Men	9	5
		Women	3	3
		Children	2	0
.....	Sail-cloth, sacking, pins, shoes	Men	8	7
		Women	4	6
		Children	2	6
.....	Porcelain, stockings, glass	Men	8	11
.....	Fustians, check, hats, small wares	Men	7	1
		Women	5	4
		Children	3	5
.....	Potteries	Men	9	6
		Women	6	6
.....	Shoes, hats	Men	7	6
		Women	4	6
		Children	1	0
.....	Porcelain, gloves	Men	9	0
		Women	4	6
		Children	2	3

	s.	d
nen	9	6
romen	4	7
hildren	2	8

—*Showing the price of meat (chiefly of mutton) at different dates from A. D.* 1596 *to A. D.* 1734, *inclusive.*

MUTTON.

	£.	s.	d.
ole mutton	0	18	0
wether	0	15	0
e-quarter of mutton	0	5	0
wether, in wool	0	18	0
sheep	0	14	0
tton weighing 44 pounds or 46 pounds, the stone, (8 pounds)	0	2	3
ıb	0	6	8
of mutton	0	1	10
tton	0	10	0
). Mean price of mutton, the stone, (8 pounds)	0	1	4
sheep, the pound, from	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
the pound	0	0	$1\frac{1}{10}$
ditto	0	0	$2\frac{3}{8}$
on, ditto	0	0	2
), ditto	0	0	$2\frac{9}{10}$
). Mutton, the stone	0	1	8
). Mutton, the stone	0	2	0
on at Smithfield market, the stone	0	0	9

TABLE X.—*Showing the prices paid by the British Victualing Office for beef, pork, and butter, and for Cheshire and Suffolk cheese, from 1740 to 1795.*

Date.	Beef.		Pork.		Butter.	Cheshire cheese.	Suffolk cheese.
	Cwt.	Pound.	Cwt.	Pound.	Pound.	Pound.	Pound.
	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1740	1 3 7¾	2⅛	1 11 0⅛	3¼	.....	.....	.....
1741	1 4 9⅛	2⅛	1 16 3¼	3¾	.....	.....	.....
1742	1 4 4	2⅛	1 12 9	3⅛	.....	.....	.....
1743	0 19 2⅛	2	1 7 2	2¾	.....	.....	.....
1744	0 18 3⅛	1¾	1 2 5⅛	2¼	.....	.....	.....
1745	0 19 9⅛	2	1 1 9	2¼	.....	.....	.....
1746	1 1 3⅛	2¼	1 4 8¼	2⅛	.....	.....	.....
1747	0 19 4¼	2	1 4 0½	2⅛	.....	.....	.....
1748	.....	2¾	.....	2⅛	.....	.....	.....
1749	.....	2¼	.....	2⅛	5	.....	15-16
1750	.....	2	.....	2¼	4¼	.....	1¼
1751	.....	2¼	.....	2¾	4⅛	.....	1¼
1752	.....	1¾	.....	3	4	2¼	1¼
1753	.....	2	.....	2¾	5¼	.....	1⅛
1754	.....	2¼	.....	3	5⅜	.....	1⅛
1755	.....	2¼	.....	3⅛	5¼	.....	1¼
1756	.....	2¼	.....	3⅛	5 7-16	3	1¼
1757	.....	2⅛	.....	3¾	5⅛	3¼	1⅛
1758	.....	2⅛	.....	4¼	5 7-16	3	.....
1759	.....	2⅛	.....	3¾	4⅛	2⅛	.....
1760	.....	2	.....	3	5⅜	2¼	.....
1761	.....	2¼	.....	3¼	5	2¼	.....
1762	.....	2	.....	3¼	6⅜	3 7-16	.....
1763	.....	2	.....	.....	5⅜	2⅛	.....
1764	.....	2¼	.....	4¾	5¾	3⅜	.....
1765	.....	2¼	.....	4¼	5	3	.....
1766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1767	1 5 5⅛	2⅛	.....	.....	5⅜	3	.....
1768	1 5 3⅛	2⅛	.....	.....	5⅛	2 13-16	.....
1769	1 2 9	2¼	1 13 0	3⅛	5 9-16	2⅞	.....
1770	1 2 2⅛	2¼	2 1 5	4¼	5⅞	3⅜	.....
1771	1 2 6	2¼	2 3 3⅛	4⅛	6⅜	3¼	.....
1772	1 6 3	2¾	2 12 6	5⅛	6⅛	3⅛	.....
1773	1 4 0	2⅛	2 9 11	5¼	7	3¾	.....
1774	1 8 8⅛	3	1 18 3	4	6⅛	3¼	.....
1775	1 10 4⅛	3¼	2 4 7⅛	4¾	5¼	3¼	.....
1776	1 8 7	3	2 2 11¾	4⅛	6⅛	3	.....
1777	1 8 5⅛	3	2 3 11⅓	4⅛	7⅛	3¼	.....
1778	1 5 8	2¾	2 3 0	4⅛	8	3⅛	.....
1779	1 13 2	3⅛	1 18 6	4	8⅛	3¼	.....
1780	1 11 2	3¼	2 0 9	4¼	7⅜	3	.....
1781	1 6 3	2¾	1 17 6	4	5¾	3¼	.....
1782	1 6 8	2¾	2 1 0	4¼	6	3¾	.....
1783	1 10 0	3	(*)	.....	6⅛	4⅛	.....
1784	(*)	.....	(*)	.....	7¼	4⅛	.....
1785	†1 5 6	2½	†2 5 0	4¾	6	4	.....
1786	1 8 6	3	.....	.....	6	4	.....
1787	1 6 5	2¾	.....	.....	5	4	.....
1788	1 9 1	3	2 7 11	5	5	4	.....
1789	1 9 2	3	2 3 11	4⅛	4	3	.....
1790	1 8 9	3	2 3 2	4⅛	6	4	.....
1791	1 8 6	3	2 6 5	4¾	6	4	.....
1792	1 8 7	3	2 6 5	4¾	6	4	.....
1793	1 10 4	3¼	2 6 5	4¾	6	4	.....
1794	1 11 10	3¼	2 7 7	5	6	4	.....
1795	1 13 11	3⅛	2 11 3	5¼	7	4	.....

* None bought. † Ready money.

NOTE.—These prices are considerably lower than the price paid by the consumer, which, in 1795, was about 7*d.* a pound for beef and mutton; they, however, show the proportion between the prices of different periods. In the price per pound fractions less than one-fourth are omitted.

.*—*Showing the prices of the principal articles of subsistence in 1768, at different places in England, with the distance of each place from London.*

Places.	Distance.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Mutton.	Beef.	Veal.	Pork.	Average of meats.
.....	20	2	7	4	4	4	3½	.....	3½
.....	32	2	7	3½	4	3½	4	4	3½
.....	34	2	7	3¾	4	4	3½	4	3½
.....	37	1½	.....	4	4	3½	4	4	3¾
.....	41	1¾	7	4	3½	3½	.....	4	3½
.....	49	1¾	7	4	4	3½	3	3½	3½
.....	.....	1¾	6	4	3½	4	.....	.....	3½
.....	47	1¾	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	53	1¾	7	4	4	3½	4	4	3½
.....	57	2	6	4	3½	4	3½	4	3½
.....	70	1¾	6	4	3½	3½	.....	.....	3¾
.....	85	.....	6	3	3	3	3	.....	3
.....	92	.....	4	4	3½	4	3½	.....	3½
.....	99	.....	6	4	3	3½	.....	.....	3½
.....	112	.....	6	4	3	3½	.....	.....	3½
.....	123	.....	6	4	3	4	.....	.....	3½
.....	134	.....	7	4	3	2	.....	.....	2¾
.....	150	.....	7	4	3	4	2	.....	3
gh.....	155	.....	6	4	3½	3	3	.....	3
.....	161	1½	6	4	3½	3½	3	4	3½
.....	167	1¼	8	3½	3½	3½	3	4	3½
.....	165	.....	6	4	3¼	3½	.....	.....	3½
.....	178	1¾	7	.....	3½	3¾	3	.....	3½
.....	190	1¾	6½	4	4	4	2½	4	3¾
..... }	194	.....	6½	4	3½	3	2½	.....	3
.....	192	.....	6½	2	3½	3½	.....	.....	3½
.....	188	.....	6½	2½	3	4	.....	.....	3½
.....	185	.....	5½	2½	3	3	4	.....	3½
.....	192	1	5¼	2	3¼	3½	.....	3½	3½
.....	173	1	5¼	3	3½	3½	.....	.....	3½
.....	168	1	4	3	3½	3½	2½	3¼	3½
nt worth.....	155	1	6	3½	3½	3¼	2½	.....	3
.....	200	¾	6	2	3	3	.....	.....	3
.....	225	1½	6	2	3¼	3	.....	.....	3
.....	220	¾	5½	2	3	3	3	4	3¼
.....	225	¾	4½	2	3	3	.....	4	3¼
.....	238	1¼	7½	2½	3½	3½	4	.....	3½
n	200	1¼	6¼	1¾	3½	3½	3½	4	3½
.....	240	1¼	6½	2	3	3	3½	.....	3
.....	234	1½	7½	2½	3	3	.....	.....	3
.....	270	1½	6	2¼	3½	3½	2	.....	3
.....	280	1¼	6¼	2½	3	3½	2½	.....	3
.....	230	.....	5¾	2¼	3	3	3½	3	3
.....	248	1¼	5¾	2	2¾	2¾	2½	3½	2¾
.....	230	.....	5¾	2	3	3	3	3½	3
.....	232	1	5¼	1¾	3¼	3¼	.....	3½	3¼
.....	232	1	5	2	3	3	.....	3½	3
.....	235	1	6¼	2	3½	3½	3	4	3½
.....	240	1	5½	2	3	3½	.....	.....	3¼
.....	250	1	6½	2¼	3½	3¼	3½	4	3½
.....	276	¾	7	1½	2½	3	2	.....	2¼
.....	291	.....	8	2	3	3	3	4	3¼
.....	310	.....	6	2½	2½	2½	2	3	2½
.....	325	.....	5¼	3	2½	3½	2	.....	2½
.....	325	.....	5	2	2½	3	2	3	2½
.....	330	.....	5	2½	3	3	2	3	1¾
.....	301	.....	5	2½	3	4	2¼	3½	3
.....	290	.....	4¾	2	3	3	.....	.....	3
.....	276	.....	6	2	2½	3	2	3	2½
.....	296	¾	6	2	2	3	2½	4	2¾
.....	292	¾	5¼	2	2½	2½	2	3	2½
.....	286	¾	5¾	2	2½	2	2	3	2¼
.....	268	.....	6	2½	2¼	2½	2½	4¼	2¾
.....	256	1	6½	3½	2¼	2½	2½	4½	3
.....	246	¾	5½	3	2	2½	2	4	2½
.....	230	¾	8	3	2½	2½	.....	4	3
.....	223	¾	7	3	3	3	.....	3	3
.....	182	.....	7½	3½	3	3	3	4	3¼
.....	200	1½	7	3½	3½	2½	4	4	3½
.....	180	.....	6	3½	3	2½	3½	3½	3
.....	170	.....	6	2½	3½	2½	4	4	3½
ipel	158	.....	6	3½	3½	2½	3½	3½	3½
under Line.....	150	1	8	3	3	3½	3	.....	3
.....	117	1	7	2½	2½	2½	.....	3	2½
.....	112	1	8	2½	2	2¼	.....	3½	2½
.....	110	1½	6	4	3¼	3	3	3½	3

XI, XII, and XIII are taken from Arthur Young's "Northern Tour," vol. iv, pp. 424, 435,

TABLE XI.—*Showing the prices of the principal articles of subsistence, &c.*—Continued.

Places.	Distance.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Mutton.	Beef.	Veal.	Pork.	Average of meat
Broomsgrove	118	1½	6½	3½	3½	3	2½	4	3
Pershore	102	1½	7	3	3	3	2	4	3
Bendsworth	96	1½	8	3½	3	2½	3	3½	3
Moreton	85	1½	7	3½	3½	3½	2½	4	3½
Bensington	47	1½	6	4	3½	3½	3	4	3½
Henley	35	1	7	4	3½	3½	3½	4	3½
Maidenhead	27	1½	7	4½	3½	3½	4	4	3½
Harmsworth	16	1½	7	4	3½	3½	4	4	3½
Kensington	2	1½	8	4½	3½	2½	3½	4	3½
Mims	17	1½	8	4½	3½	3½	4½	4½	4
Averages	.....	1½	6	3	3	3	3	3½	3

TABLE XII.—*Showing the yearly expenditures of workingmen for house-rent, fuel, and the wear of tools, at various places in England in 1768.*

Places.	House-rent.	Firing.	Tools.	Places.	House-rent.	Firing.	Tools.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hatfield	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	Asgarth	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 5 0
Stevenage	2 0 0	0 0 0	1 1 0	Raby	1 15 0	1 5 0	0 0 0
Offley	2 2 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	Newcastle	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....
Houghton	2 0 0	2 10 0	0 12 0	Gosworth	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....
Milton	1 10 0	1 5 0	0 6 0	Morpeth	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....
Wanden	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 15 0	Alnwick	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 0
Broughton	1 0 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	Belford	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 0
Hale-Weston	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	Hetton	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 0 0
Catworth	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 8 6	Berwick	1 0 0	1 5 0	.....
Aychurch	0 3 9	2 10 0	0 8 0	Fenton	0 10 6	1 0 0	0 0 0
Casterton	0 14 0	.....	.....	Rothbury	0 15 0	1 0 0	.....
Byten	0 19 0	1 10 0	.....	Cambo	0 10 0	0 16 0	.....
Paonton	2 10 0	2 0 0	.....	Gleuwelt	0 15 0	0 10 0	.....
Fossen	0 15 0	1 10 0	.....	Ascot	0 15 0	.....	.....
Cromwell	1 5 0	1 0 0	.....	Penrith	1 0 0	1 10 0	.....
Drayton	1 0 0	1 15 0	0 14 0	Keswick	1 0 0	1 5 0	.....
Cantler	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	Shapp	1 10 0	1 5 0	.....
Coneysbrough	1 10 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	Kendal manufactures	1 10 0	2 7 6	.....
Ecclesfield	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	Holme	1 2 6	1 7 6	.....
Woolley	1 10 0	0 12 0	.....	Kabers	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Wakefield manufactures	2 5 0	1 0 0	.....	Garslang	1 7 6	1 10 0	.....
Leeds manufactures	2 0 0	1 0 0	.....	Warrington manufactures	1 5 0	0 16 0	.....
Kiddel	0 18 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	Liverpool	1 5 0	0 17 6	.....
Wilbersfort	1 0 0	1 10 0	.....	Altringham	1 10 0	1 0 0	.....
Hatton	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	Knotsford	2 5 0	1 0 0	.....
Rasby	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 15 0	Holmes-Chapel	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....
Stillingfleet	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	Newcastle manufactures	2 12 6	1 2 6	.....
Howden	1 10 0	0 15 0	.....	Stone	0 11 3	.....	.....
Thorne	1 5 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	Shenstone	1 15 0	1 10 0	.....
Wentworth	1 5 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	Aston	2 0 0	1 5 0	0 7
Driffield	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 0 0	Hagley	2 15 0	1 10 0	0 5
Newton	0 18 0	1 5 0	0 5 0	Broomsgrove	2 0 0	1 10 0	.....
Nunnington	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	Pershore	1 5 0	1 10 0	0 10
Kirby	1 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	Bendsworth	0 12 6	1 5 0	0 2
Kirkleatham	1 0 0	1 10 0	0 2 6	Moreton	1 15 0	0 0 0	.....
Scherton	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 5 0	Bensington	1 10 0	1 5 0	0 2
Gilling	0 18 6	1 10 0	0 3 6	Henley	2 5 0	2 0 0	0 8
Rookby	0 5 0	2 10 0	0 3 6	Maidenhead	2 10 0	2 10 0	0 5
Brough	1 10 0	1 0 0	.....	Harmondsworth	3 15 0	0 0 0	0 7
Fremington	1 5 0	1 15 0	.....	Kensington	5 0 0	.....	.....
Kiplin	1 5 0	0 16 0	0 3 0	North Mims	3 10 0	0 0 0	0 7
Swinton	1 7 6	0 15 0	0 6 0				
Craikhill	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 10 0				
Sleningford	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 5 0				
Danby	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 12 2	Averages	1 8 2	1 3 11	0 7

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the yearly value of servants' board, washing, and lodging at various places in England in 1768.*

	£.	s.
Danby	8	13
Ormskirk	9	0
Altringham	8	13
Knotsford	10	8
Stone	6	10
Shenstone	9	0

	£	s.	d.
.....	10	0	0
grove	6	0	0
orth	12	0	0
;ton	10	0	0
verage	9	0	0

XIV.—*Showing the prices of provisions in the hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in the county of Suffolk, England, from 1792 to 1796.*

	First quarter 1792.			First quarter 1793.			First quarter 1794.			First quarter 1795.			First quarter 1796.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ur, the sack	1	11	0	1	14	6	1	15	6	2	8	0	4	0	0
ur, the sack	1	9	0	1	13	0	1	13	6	2	6	0	3	18	0
bel	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	6	1	3	6
.....	4	12	0	12	0	0	5	5	0	6	15	0	.....		
.....	1	11	0	1	13	6	1	15	6	1	17	0	2	6	0
ound	0	0	4½	0	0	4½	0	0	4½	0	0	4½	0	0	5½
eese, cwt	1	0	0	0	17	0	0	19	6	0	17	6	1	2	0
ese, cwt	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	5	0	2	7	0	2	8	0
nd	2	16	0	2	12	0	2	16	0	3	8	0	4	0	0
dozen pounds	0	7	2	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	6	0	9	3
chaldron	1	3	0	1	9	6	1	9	6	.....			.....		
e firkin	1	16	0	.....			.....			2	4	0	.....		
the sack	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		

XV.—*Showing the expenses and earnings of two families of agricultural laborers in a manufacturing parish near Carlisle, Cumberland.*

	No. 1.—Four persons.						No. 2.—Six persons.					
	1792.			1794.			1793.			1795.		
EXPENSES BY THE WEEK.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ur, or oatmeal	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	4	6
salt	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	2	0	0	2
ork	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	2
r, and butter	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
.....	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	2½
.....	0	0	1¼	0	0	1¼	0	0	0½	0	0	0½
.....	0	0	3¾	0	0	4	.....			.....		
.....	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	10½	0	0	10½
.....	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	10
d worsted	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	2	0	0	2
l per week	0	6	9¾	0	7	2½	0	7	0½	0	7	5½
l per year	17	12	1	18	14	10	18	5	1	19	7	10
EARNINGS PER WEEK.												
age	0	7	6	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	7	6
.....	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	2	0
.....	.....			.....			.....			.....		
l per week	0	8	10	0	9	4	0	9	0	0	9	6
l per year	23	19	4	24	5	4	23	8	0	22	14	0
EXPENSES PER YEAR.												
, as above	17	12	1	18	14	10	18	5	1	19	7	10
.....	2	10	0	2	10	0	1	7	0	1	7	6
, wood, and peat	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	14	4	1	14	4
.....	2	0	0	2	10	0	1	16	0	2	0	0
tials, sickness	.....			.....			0	1	0	.....		
l expenses per year	24	2	1	25	14	10	23	3	5	24	9	2
l earnings per year	22	19	4	24	5	4	23	8	0	24	14	0
lus, (+;) deficiency, (−)	− 1	2	9	− 1	9	6	+ 0	4	7	+ 0	4	10

No. 1 is a decent family, living well, and managing economically; the man 35, woman 30, nder 7 years of age. No. 2, the man 35 years, wife the same, and four small children; often stress.

TABLE XVI.—*Showing the expenses and earnings of two families of agricultural laborers Buckden, in Huntingdonshire.*

	No. 1.—Four persons.		No. 2.—Six persons	
	1792.	1795–'96.	1793.	1795–'9
EXPENSES PER WEEK.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Bread, flour, or oatmeal	0 3 10	0 2 5½	0 5 10	0 4
Bacon or other meat	0 1 0	0 1 4½	.....	.....
Tea, sugar, and butter	0 0 9	0 1 0¼	0 0 9	0 1
Soap and blue	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	0 0 1½	0 0
Candles	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0
Yeast and salt	.....	0 0 2	0 0 2½	0 0
Cheese	0 0 4	0 0 6	.....	.....
Beer	0 0 2½	0 0 3¼	.....	.....
Potatoes	.....	.....	.....	0 0
Thread and worsted	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 1¼	0 0
Total per week	0 6 5¾	0 6 3¼	0 5 2¼	0 7
Total per year	16 16 11	16 7 2	18 13 9	18 15
EARNINGS PER WEEK.				
Man, average	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 7 3	0 7
Woman, average	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 1 2	0 1
Children, average	0 0 10	0 0 10	.....	.....
Total earnings per week	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 8 5	0 8
Total earnings per annum	22 12 4	22 12 4	21 17 8	21 17
EXPENSES PER ANNUM.				
Provisions, as above	16 16 11	16 7 2	18 13 9	18 15
Rent	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 7 0	2 7
Fuel	2 3 0	2 8 0	.....	.....
Shoes	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 11
Other clothes and furniture	2 18 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 11
Births, burials, sickness	0 9 0	0 9 0	1 1 0	1 1
Total expenses per year	25 13 11	26 1 2	26 7 9	27 6
Total earnings per year	22 12 4	22 12 4	21 17 8	21 17
Surplus, (+;) deficiency, (—)	—3 1 7	—3 8 8	—4 10 1	—5 8

NOTE.—The parish allows barley at 3*s.* the Winchester bushel. Even with this indulgence No. 2 almost entirely on barley, water, and a few potatoes.

No. 1.—Man and wife under 40, boy 16 years, and a baby. This man, as well as No. 2, is a shepherd and their wages are lower than those of other laborers. They make up their deficiencies by keeping two pigs and cultivating a little garden.

No. 2.—Man and wife under middle age, girl 11, boy 9, girl 6, girl 2½, a boy at service. During year the family received 1*s.* a week from the parish.

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the expenses and earnings of three families of agricultural labor at Clopshill, in Bedfordshire, England, in* 1795.

Expenses by the week.	No. 1.—Four persons.	No. 2.—Six persons.	No. 3.—S persons
Bread, flour, or oat-meal	0 4 0	0 7 6	0 7
Bacon or other meat	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 1
Yeast and salt	0 0 3	0 0 2¾	0 0
Thread and worsted	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0
Tea, sugar, and butter	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0
Soap	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	0 0
Candles	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0
Cheese	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
Beer	0 0 3½	0 0 4	0 0
Potatoes	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 0
Total per week	0 7 11	0 12 4½	0 11
Total per year	20 11 8	32 2 5	30 8

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the expenses and earnings of three families of agricultural laborers at Clopshill, in Bedfordshire, England, in* 1795.—Continued.

Expenses by the week.	No. 1.—Four persons.			No. 2.—Six persons.			No. 3.—Six persons.		
EARNINGS PER WEEK.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Man, average	0	7	6	0	8	0	0	7	6
Woman, average	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6
Children, average	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	4	0
Total per week	0	9	0	0	10	6	0	13	0
Total per year	23	8	0	27	6	0	33	16	0
EXPENSES PER ANNUM.									
For provisions, as above	20	11	8	32	2	5	30	8	10
For rent	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
For wood	1	10	0	0	13	0	1	12	6
For clothing	1	11	6	1	11	6	2	2	0
For sickness	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Total expenses per annum	25	13	2	36	1	11	35	18	4
Total earnings per annum	23	8	0	27	6	0	33	16	0
Deficiency *	2	5	2	8	15	11	2	2	4

* Harvest earnings not included; they go a great way toward making up deficiencies.

No. 1.—Eldest child, 3 years; youngest a baby.
No. 2.—One girl 10, second 8; two others under 5 years. This family has a large garden and keeps a pig. The parish allows 1*s.* a week.
No. 3.—Eldest girl 13, other girl 10, two boys under 5 years. The laborer is allowed by his master barley at 3*s.* bushel.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HALLIWELL COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Below are presented a few extracts from a large collection of bills, accounts, and inventories, illustrating the history of prices between the years 1650 and 1750, presented to the Smithsonian Institution in 1852, by James Orchard Halliwell, esq., of Brixton Hill, near London, and now embraced in the Library of Congress. The collection comprises about seven thousand separate documents, bound in fifty-four volumes, and intended as materials for a projected work on the history of prices. The design of preparing such a work having been abandoned, the collector of these valuable manuscripts presented them "to the people of the United States, who, beyond all others," says he, "are most likely to produce a writer on the history of commerce willing to make use of materials which will strikingly illustrate the immense commercial progress the world has achieved during two centuries."

The following entries, culled from the household account-book of the Archer family, illustrate the rates of wages in 1710.

EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR.

1710.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 5th.	Paid George Hill for 4 weekes worke	0	9	6
12th.	Paid Goodman Mills for 2 days' work		1	8
18th.	Paid Wm. Judge 6 days		9	0
	George Hill 6 days and ½		5	5
	John Hearth 6 days and ½		2	2
	John Fisher 6 days and ½		2	2
	Mills, serving Whisler, 7 days		6	8
26th.	Paid ye tayler for makeing my coate		1	6
May 5th.	Paid my br. for 2 weeks to ye workmen	3	17	1
8th.	Given ye carpenter as drew ye draught of ye farm-house	1	1	6
July 11th.	Paid Wm. Austin for half a yeare's washing		6	0
20th.	Paid Whisler and his man, one day		2	6
23d.	Paid for makeing 34 qr. and 6 bushells of malt	9	7	0

1710.			£
July	25.	Paid Booth for fining the ale	0
	26th.	Paid Tom Johnson's wife for makeing my shirts and mending my br's shirts	
	27th.	Paid ye washerwoman for 2 days	
	30th.	Paid Mrs. How for doing my gown	
Aug't	28th.	Paid Horwood's bill 37 weeks' work	10
	29th.	Paid Rose for 9 days' washing	
Oct.	12.	Paid the tayler for 4 dayes' work	
	23d.	Paid Rose for 12 days' washing	
Nov.	3d.	Paid John Dore 2 weekes' worke	[illegible]
Dec'r	8th.	Paid George Hill half a year's wages	2 [illegible]
		Paid Alice half a year's wages due to her 29th September	2 [illegible]
		Paid Home for 5 weeks' work	1
		Paid Mr. Rawlins, for surveying the woods and measuring ye brewhouse	66 [illegible]

PRICES IN 1710 AND 1711.

From the same source the following entries are selected as exam[illegible] of the prices of a large number of commodities purchased between J[illegible] 21, 1710, and August 21, 1711:

1710.			£	s.
June	21.	Paid for six bottles of wine and white bread	0	12
	22.	Paid for 2 qr. and a half of oates	2	10
	25.	Paid for 3 yards of ribon	0	3
	26.	Paid for a tin sauce pan	0	0
	28.	Paid for six yards of lace	1	3
		Paid for a salmon and bread	0	6
	29.	Paid for a side of mutton	0	8
July	6.	Paid for a looking-glase and 2 knives	0	7
		Given Robin to buy a whip	0	5
	14.	Paid for 4 groce of corks	0	8
	15.	Given Greeve's maid for a pig	0	5
	17.	Paid for 7 chickings	0	2
		Paid for crawfish and trouts and graylings	0	4
		Paid for more crawfish	0	1
	19.	Paid for anchoves, one pound	0	1
		Given for a shoulder of vension	0	5
		Paid ye postman for letters	0	1
	21.	Paid Daniell Heathcoate for a sheep	0	13
	24.	Given White's man for a lamb	0	5
	25.	Paid for 5 couple of rabitts	0	5
	27.	Paid ye washer woman for 2 dayes	0	0
Aug.	1st.	Paid for 2 couple of rabbitts and a pd. of capers	0	3
		Paid for a sheep, weight 75 pound	0	18
	3d.	Given Mr. Ward for 2 shoulders of vension	0	5
	5th.	Paid for a watch-case, and paid for cleaning the 2 clocks	0	19
	6th.	Paid for 10 ducks	0	5
	7th.	Paid for Sue Eyre's gloves	0	1
	10th.	Paid for 6 pd. of butter	0	2
		Paid for two couple of rabitts	0	2
		Paid for a bushell of salt	0	2
		Paid for 2 dozen and 9 orringes	0	8
		Paid for musheroomes	0	3
	14th.	Paid for a pair of shoes	0	2
		Given ye Duke of Devonshire's keeper and his man for a buck	0	2
	15th.	Given for two pair of stockings	0	5
	17th.	Paid for 6 pd. of butter	0	[illegible]
		Paid for 14 pd. bacon, at 5*d.* ½ peny	0	[illegible]
		Paid for a salmon	0	[illegible]
	18th.	Paid Mary Vicars for carrying water	0	[illegible]
	20th.	Paid Mr. Charles Bagshaw for 16 qr. of oates	1	1
		Paid Robert Scholar for 6 bushells of wheat	1	[illegible]
		Paid ye tayler for a busk	0	[illegible]
		Paid for a handkerchief	0	[illegible]
	23rd.	Paid for 2 pair of shoes	0	[illegible]
		Paid Daniel Heathcott for a calf	0	[illegible]
		Given to Ward and his man for a buck	1	[illegible]

1710.			£	s.	d.
Sept.	1st.	Given a maid for a pig	0	2	6
	6th.	Paid for this dayes bread	0	1	2
	11th.	Paid ye miller for 5 bushells of barley	0	15	0
		Paid for a part in a mine	6	10	0
		Given Sr. Philip Gell's boy for a side of vension	0	5	0
	25th.	Paid Mr. Awood for 2 qr. of oates	1	5	0
		Paid for a coach glase	1	5	0
		Given for a hare	0	2	0
Oct.	3rd.	Paid for 2 geese	0	3	0
		Paid for 8 qr. of oates, at 13*s.* and 4*d.* per	5	6	8
	4th.	Paid for 2 dayes bread	0	3	6
	5th.	Paid for 2 quarts of white wine	0	4	0
		Paid ye brassier for a sauce pan and candlestk	0	5	6
		Paid for mending ye windows	0	1	6
	6th.	Paid for 3 couple of rabbits and mending ye warming-pan	0	4	0
		Paid for a peck of potatoes	0	0	6½
	6th.	Paid for an Apron for Jack	0	2	6
	9th.	Paid for 6 pd. of butter	0	2	3
		Paid for 12 chickings	0	3	0
	13th.	Paid for setting 2 hares	0	2	0
	23rd.	Paid for 5 dozen of soape	0	5	0
		Paid for 2 pd. of brisketts	0	3	6
	29th.	Paid for 11 partridges	0	3	8
		Paid for a pair of shoes	0	4	0
	31st.	Paid ye Duke of Devon quitt rent	1	10	0
		Paid for boyled wheat	0	1	0
Nov.	1st.	Paid Mr. Bosley for cureing my eye	1	12	3
		Given Mr. Bosley for leting me blood	0	5	0
	4th.	Paid Tho. Johnson, ye miller, for 15 loads of malt and 5 bushells and a half of barley	21	2	0
	6th.	Paid for 2 ounces of nuttmegs	0	1	0
		Paid for 3 couple of rabbitts	0	2	0
		Paid for 16 pd. of butter	0	6	0
	7th.	Paid Tom Eyre for 38 st. of bacon	0	17	0
	9th.	Paid my mother her first rent	26	8	9
		Paid for 2 pecks of apples	0	2	8
	10th.	Paid John Dale for 5 pair of stockings	0	16	3
		Paid for 4 pair of gloves	0	8	0
		Paid for a wheelbarrow	0	5	0
		Paid for starch and indegoe	0	1	6
		Paid for 3 ells of Holland	0	2	0
		Paid Mrs. Buxton for 33 yds. of cloath	1	17	6
	10th.	Paid for half a dozen of brooms	0	10	06
		Given Mr. Ward's man for 2 shours. of ven	0	5	00
	16th.	Paid for a hind qr. of mutton		3	00
		Given to the poor of Bakewell	02	10	00
	22d.	Paid for a pair of leading-strings		6	00
	25th.	Paid my sister Carter for my stays		10	00
	30th.	Paid for lace for 2 heads and ruffles	07	03	06
Decr.	2d.	Paid for a hatt at Dunstable		8	00
		Paid for a pair of bodice		15	00
		Paid the coachman as carried my dear down into Essex		08	00
	5th.	Paid Robin for a weekes board wages		7	05
		Paid for a gown and coat for dear Willy	5	15	03
		Paid for a buckle for little Will		4	06
	6th.	Paid for a pair of earings	03	00	00
		Paid for playthings for ye child		02	06
		Paid Mr. Burchett for ye picture	12	18	00
		Paid for a vessell of beer		5	00
	8th.	Paid for my handkerchift and 2 girdles	04	01	00
	10th.	Pa d my aunt Gell's interest due at Michaelmas 1710	20	15	00
		Paid for a barrel of beer		5	00
		Paid for 3 pair of gloves for ye child		03	00
		Paid for paper and wax and ink	01	01	00
	17th.	Paid for 2 lobsters		03	06
	19th.	Paid for a common-prayer book and St. Austine's Meditations	01	06	00
		Paid for wine and beer, and a cart and porter, and for musterd, and for bringing billetts		17	06
	22d.	Paid for a set of wheels for ye chariot	05	00	00

			£	s.
1710.				
Decr.	23.	Paid Martin for a coach glase	0	16
		Paid for shoeing ye mare		02
		Paid for a pair of patenings and clogs		08
		Paid for a tin baskett for plates		05
		Paid for a dozen pair of gloves	01	04
	26th.	Paid for a dozen of sope plates		17
		Paid for 2 box irons and a candlestick		15
		Paid for a pair of slipers		07
		Paid for wash balls and sweet water		17
	26.	Paid for a dozen of mops		11
		Paid Mr. Bright's bill for ye horses standing 25 night	19	00
		Paid for making a gown and pettycoate, and scouring it	01	10
	28th.	Given Parson Sherley's man		05
		To Dr. Cook for my illness	11	16
1711.				
Jan.	ye 12th.	Paid for 2 pair of stockings and 3 mettings		18
	15th.	Paid all our men for a yeare's washing to this day twelvemonth	04	04
	ye 25th.	Given R. for going to Newbury when I was ill		10
		Paid for 6 pd. and ½ of eells		02
	26th.	Paid for 12 bottles of wine from Smith's	01	10
	27.	Paid for 6 pair of mittings and patches		14
	31st.	Paid Robin for a pair of bootts		10
		Paid Mary Hassell for 9 pd. of butt		05
Feb.	2d.	Paid for 3 wild ducks		01
		Paid Dr. Cook to return to London	11	00
	11th.	Paid J. Winkwork for 2 pair of shoes for myself, and a pair of boots for Johnathan		15
		Paid Frank Ffisher for 2 ducks and a drake		01
	11th.	Paid for 2 large plumb-cakes	3	10
		Pd. for boxes to put ym. in	0	2
		Pd. ye carryour for bringing ye watch up	0	0
		Paid for bringing it from ye inn	0	0
		Pd. for one glass for ye specticles	0	0
	16th.	Paid for a letter	0	0
	17th.	Paid for mending ye gold watch	3	0
	25.	Paid for a letter	0	0
		Paid for a pr. of white sattin shoes for little master		2
		Paid for 2 pr. of stockins for little master		2
		Paid for a pr. of clowded wosted		10
Mar.	15th.	Paid for an ounce and ¼ of gold thred, at 6*s.* 8*d*		10
		Paid for 3 qrs. of a yeard of plain muslin and starching		6
	20th.	Paid for a pattorn for an apron		1
	24th.	For 6 pownd of tobaccoe and a box		12
		Paid for a peice of diaper tape		1
	24th.	Paid for 1 peice of narrower ditto	0	0
		Paid for ½ a hundred of needles		0
		Paid for a hatt and a silver edging to it		9
	29th.	Paid for 2 bottles of Doctr. Bifield's drops		5
		Paid for another hatt and silver edging		9
	31st.	Paid for a baby ready dressed		10
Apr.	1st.	Paid for a peice of rich silke for a pr. of shoes and faceing		3
		Paid for 2 brass knockers for a dore and a hatch		17
		For 12 pd. of tobacco and a 16 pd. box	1	4
	6th.	Paid for little master's white tammy coat		10
	9th.	Paid for 2 hundred of sparraguse and a basket		5
	23.	Paid for 4 yds. ¼ of brocaded silke for mastr. coate	2	5
	24.	For ½ a pd. of pack thred		0
May	5th.	Paid for a new lid for an old box to send ye coat in		0
	6th.	Paid for a dozen of kid gloves	2	10
	ye 13.	Paid for ye loadstone	2	10
	ye 22.	Paid for 2 pd. of coffy		12
	ye 26.	Paid for a pair of white satting shoes of little master		2
May	ye 26th.	Paid for a guilt correll	1	9
June	ye 2d.	Paid for 11 yds. of rosett, at 4*s.* 3*d.* ye yd	2	6
	ye 5th.	Paid Willett for druggett, and Durant for a sute of clothes	2	19
		Paid ye mantoewoman's bill for making ye gown and coate, &c.	1	1
	8th.	Paid for a pr. of wosted stockins for Mr. Archer		6
	24th.	Paid for a new telliscope	1	4
July	7.	Paid for ye oring flowers and ye bottle		5

		£	s.	d.
22.	For makeing six shirts for Mr. Tho. Eyer, and buttons	0	10	2
st.	Paid for a yd. and ½ of white damask for ye pettycoates		9	0
th.	Paid for a piece of tape		0	9
	Paid for a pair of bodys		18	0
th.	Paid for a new lid for ye box to send ye stays in		0	2
	Paid for a firkin of sope	1	6	0
th.	Paid for 3 qrs. and ½ of cherry and scarlett silk for robeings, &c.,		5	6
th.	Paid for dying ye greene gowne and pettycoate		6	0
th.	Paid Mrs. Cousin's bill for ye 2 gowns and pettycoats, &c	2	6	0
th.	Paid for 3 ells of Hollond, at 6s. ell		18	0
	Paid for 2 pr. of cherry collered silk stockins	1	4	0
st.	Paid for ½ a doz. of marble wash balls		2	6
	Paid for a qr. of a pd. of pomatum and pott		0	8
th.	Paid for 2 glasses for ye bird cage		2	6
th.	Paid Mary Lincoln for bringing ye mantoe from Pickadily		0	6
st.	Paid for a strong box		3	0
	Paid for cord and paper to pack ye Box up		0	5

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

following entries, which, like those that precede, have been culled he household account-book of the Archer family, are presented much on account of their statistical value as for the illustrations many of them furnish of social and domestic life at the period to they relate. The fact that Mr. Archer, a country gentleman of state, gives the cook an extra five shillings "for dressing two s" when his tenants "paid their rent at Coopersale," and varying or extra trouble on other occasions, indicates a due appreciation domestic's position in the household, and suggests that the state temper may have had something to do with the quality of her s. That it was found expedient to treat her with consideration ıer indicated by an entry which records the payment to her of 2*s.* ır saving the suet." As an incentive to economy, this method) doubt, found to be far more effective than verbal exhortations. , Mr. Archer appears to have found it an incentive to various 'irtues, for we find him paying 5*s.* to Robin and Jack "for coming ıober," 9*s.* to Tom and Jonathan "for saying their catechism," 8*s.* ıthan and Will "for reading four Sunday nights," 2*s.* 6*d.* "to the at Wickham," to encourage them in their studies, no doubt, and Katty for teaching Willy his prayers." One feels a shade of ointment, however, in finding that on the same day that he makes st payment he gives 11*s.* to his brother John "to play at cards." e 21st of January, 1711, he pays "Betty" £1 1*s.* 6*d.* for looking im "in the small-pox;" on the 27th of the same month he pays to a barber for shaving his head; and on the 29th of March he periwig for 19*s.* Perhaps his illness had led him to serious medi-, for about this time he expends 8*s.* 6*d.* "for 3 Whole Dutys of and at sacrament he contributes as much as 10*s.* for himself and r his wife, to whom he always refers as "my dear." The follow-) but a few out of many hundreds of similar entries:

		£	s.	d.
ı.	Given to lame soldiers	0	2	0
	Given to our tenant's servants	0	9	0
ı.	To my dear and myself	2	3	6
ı.	Given a poor woman	0	0	6
2.	Given Mr. Winterton's maid for ye use of ye cradle	0	5	0
	Given old Elston's maid and 2 men	0	10	0
	Given Goody Top	0	2	6
ı.	Given her mother	0	2	6
	Given ye poor people	0	2	6

not unlikely that the cook was a male, since the record affords no positive evi-) the contrary.

			£		
1710.					
		Given ye ringers at Blakewell	1		
July	17.	Given Mrs. Buxton's maid	0		
	19.	Given at Chatsworth, for seeing ye house	0		
	21.	Given to see ye gardens at Chats	0		
	26.	Given Robert Stayley, the fidler	0		
Aug.	6th.	Given at ye sacrement	0		
	7th.	Given a woman as brought a pig	0		
	13th.	Given nurse and James for being blooded	0		
	15th.	Given Betty for dressing ye dinner	0		
		Given Robin for breaking ye horse	0		
	23rd.	Given Shepard, ye fidler, and a poor man	0		
	25th.	Given Jonathan for reading	0		
	29th.	Given to Parson Firn	0		
Sept.	8th.	Given to 10 girls as brought a cheese	0		
	22nd.	Given ye ringers at Wirksworth	0		
	25th.	Given to ye servants at Hopton	3		
		Given more to ye servants	0		
Oct.	11th.	Given to a maid as brought a pr. of stockings	0		
	14th.	Given Annie Twigg for dear little Wm	0		
	30th.	Lost at shuffellboard, and given Jack and Tom	0		
Nov.	10th.	Given Wm. Bassford for going to Derby, and Jn. Cope for putting out his shoulder	0	1(	
1711.					
Jan'y	21st.	Given to Betty for looking after me in the small-pox	01	01	
		Brother Frank's allowance for Oct. last, and Dr. and apothicary money	17	04	(
	27th.	Paid ye barber for shaving my head		07	(
Feb.	6th.	Paid James, for to buy mourning and liverys and hatts and breeches	40	00	0
	8th.	Paid Mrs. Cheveley for to buy mourning for me	25	00	0
	12th.	Paid for 2 blunder busses	2	00	0
		Paid Frank Fisher for 2 woodco		02	0
	21st.	Paid for a suit of cloathes for my dear	3	15	0
		Paid for a hatt and lace	1	00	0
	25th.	Paid Lovelock, for makeing my dear's cloaths	1	09	0
Mar.	3d.	Paid for 2 turkeys of T. Butcher		05	0
	8th.	To Dr. Cook for dear little Will'm	*2	03	0
	12th.	Paid for 2 wigs	1	12	0
	15th.	Given nurse for looking after d'r Willy when he had ye small-pox	1	1	
	18th.	Given James for buying my horse	1	1	
		Paid for ye horse	10	0	
		Given ye cook for saving ye suet		2	
		Paid Wm. Whitehorn for a s'rloyn of beef		5	
	26th.	Paid my sister Carter part of her money, so yt ye interest must not go on	50	0	
	27th.	Paid for ye Queen's tax for Benham		13	
		Paid for 3 Whole Duty's of Man		8	
		Given Robin for selling ye horse		2	
	29th.	Paid for a perrywig		19	
Apr.	1st.	Paid for a hatt for little Willy, and for letters		8	
		Given Mr. Packer's man for a dog		5	
	2d.	Paid John Newton for ye poor's rate to Easter	3	4	
	10th.	Given Johnathan for coming home sober	0	1	
	12th.	Paid for Cambden's Brittaine	2	10	
	16.	Paid Edward Young for ye window tax	1	5	
		Given to ye scolars at Wickham		2	
		Paid Jn. Webb ye Queen's tax and gaol money	8	9	
		Paid Mr. White for measuring land	1	0	
	22d.	Given Robin for bringing the writtings safe		5	
May	19th.	Given Jn. Cox for cowcumbers		2	
	20th.	Paid Mr. Web for 16 gosslens	1	4	
		Paid Mr. Lyte for ye 2 guns	6	6	
	23d.	Paid ye women for picking stones		1	
	31st.	Paid Robin for letters and bath waters		4	
June	8th.	Given ye cooper's wife for sitting up with Tom		5	
	11th.	Given Robin and Jack for coming home sober from my cousin Packer's		5	

* The superfluous cyphers, which appear in the original, are omitted in subseque as some have been in preceding, entries.

			£	s.	d.
1711.					
ne	11th	Given James for disapointing him when Jack was to go away		10	0
	13.	Paid for 2 barrells of gunpowder	1	1	6
	24.	Given Frank Adams for strawberries		2	0
		Given Tom and Jonathan for saying their catichism		9	0
ly	11th.	Paid for makeing my br. John's shirts		6	0
	12.	Paid Robin for going down with Strowd to be cured of ye farcy		4	0
		Paid for collyflower		6	0
	18th.	Given where wee dined		10	0
		Given at Queen's Colledge		2	0
		Paid for lacing ye men's hatts		5	6
		Paid for ye lace and buttons		19	6
		Given my br. John what he lost at cards		11	0
	23.	Paid Mrs. Webb for 6 ducks		2	6
	30.	To the surgeon for letting me blood		10	9
		Paid for a chaire for little Willy		6	6
g.	9th.	Paid for a sissers case and penknife	1	7	0
		Paid for a purse and a pair of buckles	1	16	0
	16.	Paid for silver buttons for my dear's frock	1	12	0
	28.	Paid for 2 pair of stays	17	12	0
		Paid for 3 seals		10	0
pt.	6.	Lost at cards and given Jack		7	6
		Given Mr. Dimsdale's man for 2 hares		4	0
	23.	Given James for an apron, and to learn to do up napkins		15	0
	25.	Paid Mary Young for four geese		10	0
t.	12.	Given Jonathan and Will for reading four Sunday nights		8	0
	28.	Given ye cook for the parson's supping here twice		5	0
v.	5.	Given Humphrey Fisher, now he is ill of the small-pox		10	0
		Given Jonathan and Will for reading		2	0
1711.					
	8th.	Paid Dr. Cook to return up to London	100	0	0
	23.	Paid Robin for the cloaths yt were Jack's	5	0	0
		Paid for 4 aprons for Betty Mills		9	0
		Paid Robin for a razor		3	0
	26.	Paid a plumber for a pump to our house	2	4	0
		Paid James for his old leather breeches for Jonathan		10	0
	28.	Paid for a bottle of cinnamon water		14	6
Dec.	4.	Given Tom to buy him spurs and a whip		2	6
	8th.	Paid Richard Kimber for mending odd things		2	0
	15th.	Given Katty for teaching Willy his prayers		5	0
		Given my br. Jn. to play at cards		11	0
	18th.	Paid the man as brought ye child's stayes from London		1	0
	19.	Paid for bricks to do the washing with		10	0
	20th.	Given the carrier's man for his Xmas-box		5	0
		Given the cook for dressing 2 diners when the tenants paid their rent at Coopersale		5	0
	23d.	Paid for 4 bottles of wine		10	0
		Paid for pipes and tobacco		1	6
		Given at ye sacrament, my dear and myself	1	0	0
	26.	Paid Mr. Pool two small bills he has brought in twice—the carrier of Eping is one, and I don't know ye other		18	0
		Given old Sole's prentice for his Christmas-box		5	0

Below are given a number of miscellaneous accounts forming a part of the Halliwell collection:

A tavern bill, 1675.

	£	s.	d.
Bread and beere		16	4
Wine and orranges		15	4
A neck and breast of mutton and broath		5	0
A breast of veale		4	0
A shoulder of mutton and sallet		3	6
Six chickens		7	6
Sparrow grasse		2	0
Poeht eggs		1	0
Ffyre		2	0
	£2	16	8
To servts		5	0

BLACK BOY, CHELMSFORD, *May* 15*th*, 1675.

Mr. John Moore's bill—1676.

Ye 26th of December.	£	s.	d.
Owinge for lodginge		16	0
For a sroude		10	0
Ffor a necke of mutton and all other things		7	8
Ffor ffaggetts		1	0
For a barrall of eall	1	4	0
For a pound of tobackoe and pipes		2	6
For moer drink		2	6
For ye woman searchers		1	6
For links		3	0
Ye porter		1	0
For eall and beer and bred and posset drink in ye tiem of his siknes		8	0
For ye man that lookt after him in his siknes		5	0
Ye wosherwoman		1	2
Ye sum tis	4	3	
The clark's ffees		19	
Totall	5	2	

Disbursements—1675.

		£	s.
Aug. 10th.	Paid unto John Swallow for mending 2 sutes of clothes of my master's		2
17.	Given unto Thomas Jackson by my master's order ffor tobaccoe pipes		1
21st.	Paid unto Mr. Boniface, the barber, for trimming my mr		1
25th.	Paid for a quarter of a pound of tobaccoe		
27th.	Paid for mending my master's golesshooe		
Sept. 14.	For a letter by the post unto Valentine Broughton		
	Ffor clenne tobacco-pipes		
Oct. 11th.	Paid John Swallow for mending my master's wastecoate and doublett		
14.	Ffor a Gazette		
	Ffor 2 pounds of candles		
	Paid for a bottle of scurvy grasse		
Disburs'd in the whole		0	17

Bps. Storford—Feb. ye 1st, 1675.

	£	s.
1 horse 6 nights' hay		4
15 bushell of oats	2	0
One bushell 3 pecks of beens		7
Half a bushell of mault		1

Bott off Judith Gresham—No. ye 9, 1706.

	£	s.
1 pair of shamey gloves		3
5 yds. half off ffine plain muslin, at 9*sh*	2	9
1 white gause handkercheiff		3
1 black ffann with India sticks		4
2 yds. and halff off lustring ffor a hood, 7*sh*		17
1 broad crape hood		11
1 black girdle		1
1 black fferbelo apron		15
2 white koles and 3 wiers		2
Making 5 sut's of night cloths		7
Making 3 pair of double ruffles		3
Making 3 long tuckers		2
1 white sarsnet hood		10
2 yds. of ribin ffor ye apron		
5 yds. and quarter off muslin ffor 2 heads, and 7 pr. of ruffles	1	14
Starching the 5 yds. off muslin		2
2 yds. 3 quarters off ffine lawn	1	19
4 yds. and halff off ffine cambrick for a cornet sute	3	3
4 yds. off muslin ffor 2 aprons	1	14
Starching ye muslin		2

	£	s.	d.
Making ye aprons	0	8	6
3 yds. halff ell off white Spanish		4	9
1 white silk girdle		1	4
1 ffine stick ffan wth gause		16	0
6 yds. off white and silver ribin	1	13	0
6 yds. off ffine plain ground lace, att 44*sh*	13	4	0
6 yds. off plain ground ffor night cloths, at 28*sh*	8	8	0
4 yds. off lace ffor ruffles, at 15*sh*	3	7	6
1 yd. and quarter off ffine lace ffor ye bosome		17	6

Laid out for Madam Archer—1711.

			£	s.	d.
March	6th.	Paid for six bottles of Hungary water	0	7	6
	19th.	Paid for 2 yds. 3 qrs. of plain muslin, at 8*s*. ye yd	1	2	0
	27th.	Pd. for 3 qrs. and ½ of one striped muslin		5	3
	28th.	Virginia tobaccoe, 12 pd. and a box	1	10	4
	25th.	For making 2 hemed night heads		4	0
		For makeing 2 day heads, single laps		3	4
		For makeing 6 hemed tuckers		1	6
April	4th.	Paid for a past bord box			1½
	14th.	Paid for 8 o. and qr. of clowded wosted, at 8*d*. ye ounce		5	6
	19th.	Paid for a cheese of 12 pd. lack 6 oz		3	8
	23d.	Paid for a pr. of pumps		16	0
	24th.	Paid for 2 yds. of white sarcnett for a hood		6	0
	25th.	Paid for 2 pr. of shammy gloves		7	0
		Paid for 5 pr. of black lether gloves		6	8
May	13th.	For 1,000 of ye best stiff pins		1	0
	24th.	Paid for a duzen of oringes		3	0
		Paid for a doz. of leamons		2	6
June	2d.	Paid for a pr. of ereings		3	6
July	5th.	Paid for a pd. of Bohe tea	1	4	0
		Paid for a yd. of best black lute string		6	6
	12th.	Paid for 2 new glasses for ye spectacles		1	0
	15.	Paid for 300 of wallnuts to pickell		1	0
		Paid ye basket woman for bringing ym home			1½
		Paid for ye Christian Hero		1	6
	15.	Paid for boyling ye silver buttons			6
		Paid for dying ye night gowne lying		2	0

Sir John Newton's bill—1701.

Bought of James Lund and Llnellin Aspley, at the Crane in the Poultry, March 29°, 1701.

	£	s.	d.
1 pair of fine China jarrs, painted with gold	1	6	0
1 pair of blew China Roulwaggons	1	8	0
4 China chocolet cups and 4 saucers, in colers		13	4
2 ditto chocolet cups and 2 two saucers		8	0
4 small china bottles		3	0
1 china teapot		3	0
3 pair bottles and 3 faulty cups		2	6
12 delf saucers		4	0
	4	7	10
1 pair small bottles with gold		2	6
9 faulty chocolet and tea cups, in colers		3	0
	4	13	4
Agreed to a bolt [abate] for the upper percell		2	10
	4	10	6

A poulterer's bill.

		£	s.	d.
Due to me upon the ballance			18	10
Decr. 31st.	For a lamb and pluck		8	0
	For side of veal and head, at 2½*d*. p. pound		8	9
	For 3 shell ducks and 2 widgions		2	10
	For dish fish		5	0
	For 2 turkeys		4	6

		£	s.	d.
	For 8 geese	0	16	0
	For 200 hundr. oysters		4	0
	For a curlow			9
Jan. 1st.	For a turkey		2	6
	For 6 pell. buter		2	6
	For eggs		2	6
	Paid for hire of a large tray		1	0
	Paid for looking after ye bacon		2	0
4th.	For 2 ducks and a teal		1	11
6th.	For a dish fish		6	3
	For mustard seed		2	0
	For 4 pullets		2	8
8th.	For 2 teal		4	0
		£4	16	0

Christmas boxes, 1711.

Recd. 16 06.

		s.	d.
December 26th.	Watchman, waits, turncock, and brewer's men, each	2	6
	Dustman	2	0
	3 baker's men, coachmaker's man, neweswoman, cornchandler's man, the post, gardner's man, and clerk, each	1	0
	Chimney-sweeper		6
	Butcher's man, sadler's man, tayler's boys, locksmith's men, farrier's man, foreign postman, and Mr. Gover's son, each	1	0
		14	0

Work dun for Mrs. Ann Pegg Oct. ye 10th, 1706.

	£	s.	d.
Washing a suite of night-cloas and ruffles	0	0	5
Washing two heads, 6*d.*; one sheet of pines, 4*d.*	0	0	10
Quarter and ¼ of holand for 2 pr. of mittins	0	1	8
3 yards ¼ of riben, 2*d.*, to bind ym	0	0	10
Washing a suite of night cloas			3
2 yds. ½ ell of scarlet edging, 6 yd. for her workt		1	3½
A black silk apron 4/6; sawing silk, 2*d.*		4	8
¼ of an ounce of thred, 2½ needles, 2*d.*			4½
Washing and dresing her best lacet head and ruffles			10
2 yds. ¾ of white riben, 13*d.* yd		4	3¾
A black and white fann, 14*d.*; a paper of patches		1	8
½ ell of black riben, 3 powder			5½
4 yds. of yelow riben, 2*d.* yd.; 3 nailes of broad ½			10
3 halfe sheets of pines		1	0
Washing and dresing a plane head and ruffles			8
5 nailes of stript cambrick 10*d.* yd		3	1½
Making, starching, and dresg. her night cloas		1	4
Making and starching her rufles, 6*d.*; tape, 1*d.*			7
2 yds. of black and white riben, 17*d.* yd		2	10
Making one shift, one apron, and 3 tuckers			10
yd. ¼ of muslin in an apron 4/6 yd		5	0¾
¼ and ½ of spotted cambrick for single rufles		1	10½
5 nailes of plane muslin for tuckers, and one pr. of rufles		1	8½
Holand tape for shifts, tuckers, and apron			4
Washing and dresing 2 heads, 12*d.*; washing a suite of nitcloas, 3*d*		1	3
Washing and dresing a head and 4 pr. of rufles		1	2
Washing 2 suites of night-cloas			6
½ a sheet of pines 3*d.*; washing and dresing a head, 6*d*			9
Washing a suite of night-cloas, 3*d.*; and ½ pd. of powder			5
Washing and dresing yr. best head and rufles			10
Washing and dresing a plane head, 6*d.*; one sheet of pines, 6*d.*		1	0
Washing her 2-stript night-cloas and ruffles			[illegible]
Washing 2 suites of plane night-cloas, 6*d.*; thred 2½			
		2	4

ving "mem'm" may interest the merchants of Boston, showing as it does 'goods most in demand 168 years ago. The statement that "goods well bt. will fetch 140 to 150 p. c. advance" will cause regret that "ye good old passed away:

' *the most staple goods in general at Boston, in New Engl'd, ye 4th 8ber*, 1706.

ımasks, mock, do., but few, if any, toyes, and all other fashionable stuffs wear.
ımasks, sort'd, viz, a few with red and white flowers, most of blue and a few grave, modest coulers.
pes, wch. cost abt. 40 or 45 apce.; most of the former.
s, sorted, viz, blue, red, and lemo. colr., pretty fine, and other graver, fash-s, and some black.
rges, wch. cost abt. 35/apce., first cost.
a good steel blue, and no other coulors.
orted, viz, some yellow, some blue and red, most white, and some of them , from 13 to 18 per yard, first cost.
l Kendal cottons, blue, red, and a few white.
gets of grave coulors.
could. serges, mixt. wth. blue and white, of 1½ yd. wide.
d cloths, of a drab coulr., from 5/ to 8/ cost; most of the former.
ches-ticking, with fine, narrow, bright-blue stripes,; narrow, ditto.
nd Dutch checks, few of them high prised.
ters, blue and red; most of the former; costs 2/6 or 3/pr. yd.
ort of calicoes, abt. ½ ell wide, flowd. with red and white flowers, and some ne flowers of 1½ or yard wide.
's white and browne.
lins of different finenesses, shaded, of 1½ yard wide.
slins, fit for headdresses and neckcloths.
nslins, a few.
d hollands to sell here for abt. 3 to 5 an ell.
owlass of different finenesses.
parcel of pinns packt. up by themselves in barrls. or trunks.
silver thread and twist.
es, bla. and could.
gauze.
thread laces.
ate and breast buttons; halfe of the latter, and of each some black.
narrow gartering.
narrow alamode is still much wanted; ye last sold was at 12/per ell.
writeing-paper costs about 5/ or 6/ a reame.
of fashonable flowd. silkes, from 4/ to 6/6, or 2/a yard cost, will sell well er, wth. some good bla. flowd. silke amongs it.
f the best and largt. wool-cards, halfe thicks, blue, red, and sad coulors; rmer.
luck is worth here £7 to £7 10/, more or less, as in goodness.
orted as pr. memo. 70/ per c. here.
worth here £14 a barrl.
rowley's nailes sorted as hereafter mentioned.
nd sickles of the best makers', good goods.
on, worth here £40 per pr. tunn.
itto, £34 to £35 per tunn.
iggs, £25 pr. tunn.
arrs, worth £26 to 27 pr. c.
ted, vizt, goose, one-halfe; ye other ½, duck, pigeon, and bird, is now scarce rds of £30 pr. tunn.
are, vizt, raisins, solis, new, and in half barrils, £5 10 pr. c. here.
nd figgs in ye caskes are imported in if possible.
ed, vizt, 100 lb. of nutmegs, 25 lb. of cloves, 6 lb. of mace, 5 cwt. of pepper ts, worth here now 3/per lb.
f hatts, sorted, vizt, elts and castors, cloth or Carolina hatts.
hat goods have no price affixt to them will fetch here (being well bt. in to 150 p. advance, and more, if any perticulars happen to be extraord-ted when they arryve.

THE ERA OF MACHINERY.

The inventions which distinguished the latter part of the eighteenth century inaugurated a new era in productive industry. The new devices for spinning, already referred to, were used at first in connection with water-power; but it was not long before the steam-engine was brought into requisition to give them increased efficiency and a wider sphere of operation. Once successfully applied to the moving of machinery, this great motor seemed to stimulate the inventive faculties of man to preternatural activity; and one labor-saving device was quickly followed by another, until a great proportion of all manufacturing industry, was largely performed by the aid of machinery.

This great change in the methods of production—a change which has progressed steadily from the latter part of the last century to the present time—was inaugurated in Great Britain, and it was there that the new system received its earliest and most signal development. Augmenting to a prodigious extent the aggregate product of labor,* it necessarily gave rise to a vast increase in the aggregate wealth of the community; and in this increase the working-classes have undoubtedly shared to a considerable extent, though in a degree not at all comparable to that in which the wealthier classes have been benefited. Indeed, each new application of machinery was a source of temporary inconvenience, or even of severe distress, to the particular class of workmen whose manual labor it superseded.

But the most important bearing of the new methods of production upon the relations between labor and capital and the condition of the working-classes grew out of the necessity which they created for associated industry, and for large establishments, carried on by accumulated capital. Nowhere is this more forcibly illustrated than in the manufacture of textile fabrics, which from time immemorial had been in an eminent degree a household industry. The language of Wordsworth—

> "Maids at the wheel, the weaver at his loom,
> Sat blithe and happy"—

would doubtless have answered almost equally well to describe an ancient Egyptian household in the era of the pyramids, or the occupations of an ordinary Lancashire family in the middle of the eighteenth century. Almost every farm-house and cottage in the manufacturing districts of England had its spinning-wheel,† which furnished in-door occupation for women and children, while the men were engaged in the labors of the field. The invention of the fly-shuttle in 1738 had very much increased the rapidity with which weaving could be done, and the business of spinning was thus stimulated to great activity, the earnings of spinners being unprecedentedly large. While the textile industries were in this condition Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny,‡ and Arkwright the spinning-frame, sometimes called the water-frame or throstle;§ and a few years later these were followed by a still more elaborate machine,‖ in which the operations of both of them were combined. So great was the superiority of the new machines that the old-fashioned

* It is calculated in Kennedy's "Rise and Progress of the Cotton Trade" that, as early as 1815, one person, aided by machinery, could produce as much as two hundred cottage spinners could have produced in 1760.

† In many cases several.

‡ About 1764.

§ Patented in 1769.

‖ The "mule," invented by Samuel Crompton in 1775.

nery had risen to an unusual height and attracted large num-
business, gradually sank to a pittance, scarcely sufficient to
workpeople the most wretched subsistence.
nph of machinery, however, had been only a question of time.
, as in spinning, separate domestic industry was compelled
ce to collective industry in large establishments. The work-
ad pursued the even tenor of his way at his own loom, and
ife who had plied her busy task over the wheel at her own
re compelled by the force of irresistible circumstances to take
s along with hundreds of others in "the mill," and to regulate
of labor, as well as their meals and their hours of rest, by
of its peremptory bell.
entration of capital, which was necessary to the prosecution
turing industry under the new system, was greatly facilitated
gh prices which manufacturers at first obtained for their
"Yarn of a quality which in 1815 was sold for three shillings
rought in the infancy of the manufacture as high as thirty
The British mulled muslins which, when first manufactured,
ly bought up by the rich at $2.50 a yard, are now offered to
of less durable quality, however—for six cents a yard."* So
ve been in many other industries, for the public were accus-
he prices they had paid for the products of manual labor, and
manufacturers could readily undersell, while retaining an
profit for themselves. It was not till machine-made goods
possession of the market that the competition between rival
rers brought prices down to a proper level and gave the con-
easonable share in the reduced cost of production. In the
vast fortunes had been rapidly accumulated, and to the new
s made available for manufacturing purposes was added that
rprises yielding such magnificent pecuniary results attracted
side. Thus the industrial revolution inaugurated by Watt,
tion with Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton, gained
etus with each year's progress, and with marvelous rapidity
ts transforming effects upon economic and social conditions.
prehension of the nature and effects of that revolution will

sions of individuals, even in the most prosperous communities—masses so large that the possession of one such mass by any individual implies, as its necessary counterpart, the comparative poverty of scores or even hundreds of others, and their dependence upon the one for employment.

When industry was carried on in small separate establishments, a steady and industrious workman might reasonably hope to accumulate the means of setting up in business for himself, and thus the workman of this year might next year be numbered among the employers. Theoretically this is so still, for it is a common boast in our own country, at least, that the avenues to wealth and the honors of official life are open to all. Circumstances, however, are sometimes stronger than the laws, and inexorably deny what the laws very freely permit. It is quite evident that the number of industries which may be prosecuted by separate individuals on a small scale, and which may be started with such an amount of capital as a working-man can save out of his wages, is now comparatively small, and that it is steadily diminishing as the sphere of machinery extends. One may still see the shoemaker's shop, with its modest array of tools and its little stock of leather, representing a total capital of a few hundred dollars, or even less; but the sphere of such shops is now comparatively limited, and the proportion of boots and shoes made by machinery in large factories is increasing year by year. In like manner one may still see the shop of the blacksmith, the wheelwright, the carpenter, and the cabinet-maker; but in all of these and in other trades, the amount of work executed in large establishments by the aid of machinery is immense, and is constantly augmenting.

It is hardly necessary to say that this is not referred to as a thing to be regretted. The vast increase in man's productive powers which machinery has brought with it is an incalculable blessing; it would not be wise, however, to close our eyes to the incidental evils—temporary in their character, it is to be hoped—by which this blessing is accompanied. The alarmists who imagined that machinery, by doing the work which had been done by human hands, would leave the hands without employment were not long in learning from experience and observation how groundless were their fears. What machinery has done is not, if we except occasional temporary consequences of its introduction, to deprive men of employment, *but to change the conditions under which they work.* Except in the co-operative enterprises, which within a few years past have been successfully carried out, its effect has been to divide all that large portion of society employed in connection with it into two distinct and, in respect to their circumstances, widely separated classes, the one consisting mainly of a few very rich employers, the other embracing a multitude of employés, who, if not absolutely very poor, are at least extremely poor in comparison with the members of the other class.

This wide contrast of conditions is probably one of the causes of the discontent of the working-classes; but the principal cause, both of this discontent and of their aggressive attitude toward capital, is to be found in the fact that to the great mass these conditions appear to be practically permanent. The journeyman mechanic who could see a prospect that within ten years he might himself become the owner of a shop was not disposed to feel or act unkindly toward a class of which he hoped so soon to become a member, viz, toward the employers; but to the operative the possession of a factory is a thing so remote from probability that it scarcely enters into his wildest dreams of future success. So it is in all the industries carried on in those great establish-

ments, against which the competition of little shops, in any extended sphere, is each year becoming more difficult.

It is thus that machine-labor has imparted to the great body of the working-people the cohesion and the common sentiments of a permanent class apart from the class of employers. But while it has thus furnished the occasion for their combination in defense of their common interests, it has at the same time contributed in another way to render that combination powerful and efficient. By creating gregarious industry and greatly extending the sphere of urban life, it afforded to the working-classes enlarged opportunities for mutual intercourse, and thus gave rise to an unwonted degree of intellectual activity. The result has been a marked increase in popular intelligence and a corresponding improvement in the methods and purposes of combination among workingmen. The breaking of machinery and the "ratting" of workmen not connected with trades-unions are now happily becoming comparatively rare, and mutual benefit, such as relief out of society funds in sickness or old age, together with co-operation, is attracting an increasing share of the attention of the working-class. There is reason to hope that the last-mentioned form of combination may yet afford the means of reconciling machinery and associated labor with that personal independence which they at first seemed likely to place quite beyond the reach of the mass of workingmen. By the union of many small sums, associations of workmen may succeed in forming out of their own earnings those aggregations of capital which are necessary to the prosecution of industry with the aid of the best modern appliances. If they can do this and also supply out of their own ranks efficient oversight and business management, the great capitalist, towering among his operatives like a mountain among hillocks, will cease to be an industrial necessity.

But the consideration of this subject, co-operation, as well as of trades-unions and strikes, must be postponed until something has been said of the more immediate effects of the factory system during the earlier period of its development, and of the public questions and legislative measures to which those effects gave rise. Upon these points the Duke of Argyle, in Chapter VII of his "Reign of Law," presents some highly-interesting facts and reflections. After observing that the factory system began under the old motive-power of water before the steam-engine was made available, he continues as follows:

Very soon the course of every mountain stream in Lancashire and Yorkshire was marked by factories. This again had another consequence. It was a necessity of the case that such factories must, generally, be situated at a distance from pre-existing populations, and, therefore, from a full supply of labor. Consequently they had to create communities for themselves. From this necessity, again, it arose that the earlier mills were worked under a system of apprenticeship. The due attendance of the requisite number of "hands" was secured by engagements which bound the laborer to his work for a definite period.

And now, for the first time, appeared some of the consequences of gregarious labor under the working of natural laws, and under no restrictions from positive institutions. The mill-owners collected, as apprentices, boys and girls, youths and men, and women, of all ages. In very many cases no provision adequate, or even decent, was provided for their accommodation. The hours of labor were excessive. The ceaseless and untiring agency of machines kept no reckoning of the exhaustion of human nerves. The factory system had not been many years in operation when its effects were seen. A whole generation were growing up under conditions of physical degeneracy, of mental ignorance, and of moral corruption. The first public man to bring it under the notice of Parliament with a view to remedy, was, to his immortal honor, a master-manufacturer, to whom the new industry had brought wealth, and power, and station. In 1802 the elder Sir Robert Peel was the first to introduce a bill to interfere by law with the natural effects of the unrestricted competition in human labor. It is characteristic of the slow progress of new ideas in the English mind, and of its strong instinct to adopt

no measure which does not stand in some clear relation to pre-existing laws, that Sir Robert Peel's bill was limited strictly to the regulation of the labor of apprentices. Children and young persons who were not apprentices, might be subject to the same evils, but for them no remedy was asked or provided. The notion was, that as apprentices were already under statutory provisions, and were subjects of a legal contract, it was permissible that their hours of labor should be regulated by positive enactment. But the Parliament which was familiar with restrictions on the products of labor, and with restrictions of monopoly on labor itself—which restrictions were for the purpose of securing supposed economic benefits—would not listen to any proposal to regulate "free" labor for the purpose of avoiding even the most frightful moral evils. These evils, however great they might be, were the result of "natural laws," and were incident to the personal freedom of employers and employed. In the case of apprentices, however, it was conceded that restrictions might be tolerated. And so, through this narrow door the first of the factory acts was passed. It is a history which illustrates, in the clearest light, the sense in which human conduct, both individually and collectively is determined by natural law. If Watt's steam-engine had been invented earlier—if mills had not been at first erected away from the centers of population, in order to follow the course of streams—if, consequently, the evils of the factory system had not begun to be observable in the labor of apprentices, there is no saying how much longer those evils might have been allowed to fester without even an assertion of the right to check them. The act of 1802,* though useless in every other sense, was invaluable at least in making this assertion.

Meanwhile Watt's great invention had been completed. And now a new cycle of events began. When the perfected steam-engine became applicable to mills, it was no longer always cheaper to erect them in rural districts; on the contrary, it was often cheaper to have them in the towns, near a full supply of labor and a cheap supply of fuel. With this change came the abandonment of the system of apprenticeship. It was now "free" labor which more and more supplied the mills. But this only led to the same evils in an aggravated form. Children and women were especially valuable in the work of mills. There were parts of the machinery which might be fed by almost infant "hands." The earnings of children became an irresistible temptation to the parents. They were sent to the factory at the earliest age, and they worked during the whole hours that the machinery was kept at work. The result of this system was soon apparent. In 1815, thirteen years after he had obtained the act of 1802, Sir Robert Peel came back to Parliament and told them that the former act had become useless; that mills were now generally worked not by water, but by steam; that apprentices had been given up, but that the same exhausting and demoralizing labor from which Parliament had intended to relieve apprentices was the lot of thousands and thousands of the children of the free poor. In the following year, 1816, pressing upon the House of Commons a new measure of restriction, he added that unless the legislature extended to these children the same protection which it had intended to afford to the apprentice class, it had come to this, that the great mechanical inventions which were the glory of the age would be a curse rather than a blessing to the country. These were strong words from a master-manufacturer, but they were not more strong than true.†

* 42 and 43 George III, cap. 73.

† Prominent among those who labored to bring these evils to the attention of Parliament and the country was Robert Owen, himself a wealthy and successful manufacturer, though more widely known at a later period for his extreme opinions on social questions. His son, in his recently published volume entitled "Threading My Way," gives the following account of his observations during a journey which he made with his father through England and Scotland in 1815 for the purpose of collecting evidence touching the condition of children employed in the cotton, woolen, linen, and silk factories of the kingdom:

"The facts we collected seemed to me terrible almost beyond belief. Not in exceptional cases, but as a rule, we found *children of ten years old worked regularly fourteen hours a day*, with but half an hour's interval for the mid-day meal, which was eaten in the factory. In the fine-yarn cotton-mills, (producing from 120 to 300 hanks to the pound,) they were subjected to this labor in a temperature usually exceeding 75°; and in all the cotton-factories they breathed an atmosphere more or less injurious to the lungs because of the dust and minute cotton fibers that pervaded it.

"In some cases we found that greed of gain had impelled the mill-owners to still greater extremes of inhumanity, utterly disgraceful, indeed, to a civilized nation. Their mills were run fifteen, and, in exceptional cases, sixteen hours a day, with a single set of hands; and they did not scruple to employ children of both sexes from the age of eight. We actually found a considerable number under that age.

"It need not be said that such a system could not be maintained without corporal punishment. Most of the overseers openly carried stout leather thongs, and we frequently saw even the youngest children severely beaten.

ley pleased? Who were better able to judge than fathers and mothers of the
of their children? Why interfere for the protection of those who already
est and most natural of all protections? Such were some of the arguments
terfering with free labor.

what sense was this labor free? It was free from legal compulsion; that is
was free from that kind of compulsion which arises out of the public will of
community, imposed by authority upon the conduct of individuals. But
another kind of force from which this labor was not free—the force of over-
motive operating on the will of the laborers themselves. If one parent, more
an others of the welfare of his children, and moved less exclusively by the
gain, withdrew his children at an earlier hour than others from factory-work,
n were liable to be dismissed and not employed at all.*

other hand, motives hardly less powerful were in constant operation on the
The ceaseless, and increasing, and unrestricted competition among them-
eagerness with which human energies rush into new openings for capital,
rise, and for skill, made them, as a class, insensible to the frightful evils
e arising from that competition for the means of subsistence, which is the
motive of labor.

e there wanting arguments, founded on the constancy of natural laws,
y attempt on the part of legislative authority to interfere with the "free-
ndividual will. The competition between the possessors of capital was a
n not confined to our own country. It was also an international competi-
Belgium, especially, and in other countries, there was the same rush
new paths of industry. If the children's hours of labor were curtailed, it
olve of necessity a curtailment also of the adult labor, which would not
le when left alone. This would be a curtailment of the working-time of
mill; and this would involve a corresponding reduction of the produce.
certain limits this is not by any means a necessary inference. No similar
of produce would arise in foreign mills. In competition with them the mar-
fit was already small. The diminution of produce, from restricted labor,
roy that margin. Capital would be driven to countries where labor was
om such restrictions, and the result would be more fatal to the interests of
ng-classes of the English towns than any of the results arising from the
ours of work. All these consequences were represented as inevitable. They
out of the operation of invariable laws.

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ight out the surgeons who were in the habit of attending these children,
ir names and the facts to which they testified. Their stories haunted my
n some large factories from one-fourth to one-fifth of the children were
ples or otherwise deformed, or permanently injured by excessive toil, some-
rutal abuse. The younger children seldom held out more than three or four
out severe illness, often ending in death.

we expressed surprise that parents should voluntarily condemn their sons
ters to slavery so intolerable, the explanation seemed to be that many of the

Such were the arguments, urged in every variety of form and supported by every kind of statistical detail, by which the first factory acts were vehemently opposed. And, indeed, in looking back at the debates of that time we cannot fail to see that the reasoning of those who opposed restriction on free labor met with no adequate reply. Not only were the supporters of restriction hampered by a desire to keep their conclusions within the scope of a very limited measure; not only were they anxious to repudiate consequences which did legitimately follow from their own premises, but they were themselves really ignorant of the fundamental principles which were at issue in the strife. Their conclusions were arrived at through instincts of the heart. The pale faces of little children, stunted and outworn, carried them to their result across every difficulty of argument and in defiance of the alleged opposition of inevitable laws. And yet, if the supporters of the factory acts had only known it, all true abstract argument on the subject was their own. The conclusions to which they pointed were as true in the light of reason as they felt them to be true in the light of conscience.

The debate resulted in the passage of the act of 1819, (59 Geo. III, c. 66,) which, being the first measure restricting the labor of unapprenticed children, was, properly speaking, the first of the factory acts. This act, however, as well as one passed in 1825, remained practically a dead letter for want of adequate enforcing clauses, and it was not until the passage of Lord Ashley's bill in 1833, establishing a stringent system of government inspection, that any progress was made in mitigating the evils which the factory system had developed. Speaking of Manchester in 1832, Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth says:

The population employed in the cotton factories rises at 5 o'clock in the morning works in the mills from 6 till 8, and returns home for half an hour or forty minutes to breakfast. This meal generally consists of tea or coffee, with a little bread. The tea is almost always of a bad, and sometimes of a deleterious quality. The operatives return to the mills and workshops until 12 o'clock, when an hour is allowed for dinner. Among those who obtain the lower rate of wages this meal generally consists of boiled potatoes. The mess of potatoes is put into one large dish, melted lard and butter are poured upon them, and a few pieces of fried fat bacon are sometimes mingled with them, and, but seldom, a little meat. Those who obtain better wages add a greater proportion of animal food to this meal at least three times in the week, but the quantity consumed by the laboring population is not great. The family sits around the table, and each rapidly appropriates his portion in a plate, or they will plunge the spoons into the dish, and with an animal eagerness satisfy the cravings of their appetites.

The population nourished on this aliment is crowded into one dense mass in cottages separated by narrow, unpaved and almost pestilential streets, in an atmosphere loaded with smoke, and the exhalations of a large manufacturing city. The operatives are congregated into mills and workshops during twelve hours in the day, in an enervating, heated atmosphere, which is frequently loaded with dust or the filaments of cotton, or impure from constant respiration, or from other causes. They are drudges who watch the movements and assist the operations of a mighty material force, which toils with an energy ever unconscious of fatigue. The state of the streets powerfully affects the health of their inhabitants; sporadic cases of typhus chiefly appear in those which are narrow, ill-ventilated, unpaved, or which contain heaps of refuse or stagnant pools.

The following passages, referring to the same subject, are taken from a small volume on the Progress of the Working-Class, the joint production of Messrs. J. M. Ludlow and Lloyd Jones:

Let it be recollected that the evils of such a state of things pressed no less on the wife, woman, the helpless child, than on the man. "From the whole of the evidence laid before us," say the commissioners of 1832, "we find first, that the children employed in the principal branches of manufacture throughout the kingdom work during the same number of hours as the adults." "In some rare instances," they say elsewhere, "children begin to work in factories at five years old. It is not uncommon to find them there at six. Many are under seven, still more under eight; but the greatest number are under nine. Form sheer fatigue, the poor creatures would go supperless to bed, unable to take off their clothes at night, or to put them on in the morning. Pains in the limbs, back, loins, and side," say the commissioners, "are frequent. The frequency and severity of the pain uniformly bear a strict relation to the tender age of the children and the severity of the labor. Girls suffer from pain more commonly than boys, a

atures, showing no disposition to mirth and cheerfulness. At the proper age
ere wide but sharp and angular, the shoulders pointed, the head not held
considerable stoop."

education worthy of the name was impossible for a population under such
, results avowedly from the statements of the commissioners of 1832. Fac-
ers were in those early days, for the most part, grossly ignorant. Even the
ers, who were the best paid, were only distinguished from the rest by their
nt riotousness.

* * * * * *

t themselves, what wonder if they cared little to educate their children,
m too often only instruments for money-making—means of self-indulgence.
stances might be quoted from the blue-books of the driving of mere infants
by their parents, simply that they might live in riotous idleness out of the
eir children's earnings. But the first great struggle of the factory-reformers
r education than for its necessary condition—the relaxation of overtoil for
-and hence the former subject appears only in a subordinate rank among the
detailed in the earlier reports. What, in fact, education must have been in
ars thus best from such documents as the reports of the inspectors of facto-
1839 to 1843, when overwork was to some extent stopped, and the educational
of the factories acts was already in operation. Thus, in 1843, Mr. Leonard
s able to report that in an area of eight miles by four, comprising the large
f Oldham and that of Ashton, for a population of 105,000, there was not, at
f his then last quarterly report, one public day-school for the children of the
anks.

* * * * * *

ere the amusements of the masses thus overworked, ill-fed, ill-housed, left
st part uneducated? Large numbers of working-people attended fairs and
the latter of which jumping in sacks, climbing greased poles, grinning
orse-collars for tobacco, hunting pigs with soaped tails, were the choicest
. An almost general unchastity—the proofs of which are as abundant as
d be painful to adduce—prevailed among the women employed in factories,
ally throughout the lowest ranks of the working population. But drink was
spring of enjoyment. When Saturday evening came, indulgences began,
tinued till Sunday evening. Fiddles were to be heard on all sides, and limp-
en and pale-faced women thronged the public houses, and reeled and jigged
ere turned, drunk, and riotous, into the streets at most unseasonable hours.
nday morning the public houses were again thronged, that the thirst follow-
dulgence of the night might be quenched. When church hour approached,
the church-wardens, with long staves tipped with silver, sallied forth, and,
ible, seized all the drunken and unkempt upon whom they could lay their
d these, being carefully lodged in a pew provided for them, were left there to
sermon, while their captors usually adjourned to some tavern near at hand
rpose of rewarding themselves with a glass or two for the important services

botanists, students in chemistry and astronomy; men there were—politicians, dabblers in theology—who, when work was not actively on foot, kept the conversation among their fellows from sinking into inanity or vice, or who discouraged such practical joking as was mischievous or painful. But these men were exceptional, and sometimes, notwithstanding their studies, they were as fond of a glass as their most graceless neighbors." * * * * *

"Moreover, as invention after invention brought new trades into the factory system, as the war of competition raged fiercer and fiercer, the numbers of these outlying trades were becoming always fewer and weaker in the midst of the swelling mass of factory workers; and if the strenuous efforts of many of them tended to pull that mass up, its weight was, in turn, always tending to drag them down."

But with the reform acts of 1832, and Lord Ashley's measure in regard to factories in 1833, there commenced an era of improvement. It would be interesting to trace the history of British legislation, in regard to labor and the laboring class, from that time to the present, but this would be too long a task. The following passage, however, from the work of Messrs Ludlow & Jones, already cited, will serve, without specifying particular laws or the dates of their passage, to give a good idea of the aggregate of legislative work in the interest of the class under consideration which was accomplished by the British Parliament between the years 1832 and 1867:

The reform acts of 1832 found the factory workers, under twenty-one, in the cotton trade, only protected from night-work between 8.30 p. m. and 5.30 a. m.; those under eighteen restricted to twelve hours' labor, or nine on Saturdays; children under nine forbidden to be employed. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven sees the workers in all the leading branches of our textile industry, cotton, woolen, worsted, hemp, flax, tow, linen, silk, when worked under steam power, enjoying the reduced hours of ten and a half a day, with a Saturday half-holiday after 2 p. m. If children are allowed to work at eight years of age, provision is made for their education. Various other branches of industry, such as print-works, bleach and dye works, and lace factories, and processes connected with the protected manufactures, have been brought, with slight variations of detail, into the system; and finally, though by a measure which has not yet had time to produce any effects on a large scale, a number of other manufactures and employments; whilst an efficient system of inspection has been instituted to see the system carried out.

The reform acts of 1832 found our mines and collieries worked, in great measure, by women and children—those degraded, those crushed by the labor. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven sees female underground labor absolutely prohibited, as well as boy labor unless educated, in coal or connected iron-stone mines, under ten; otherwise, both in these and in all other mines, under twelve; whilst here also a system of inspection is at work, powerfully aided by the independent action of the workers themselves.

To say nothing of chimney-sweeps and bakers, the reform acts of 1832 found ou sailors almost without protection in purse, health, or safety. Eighteen hundred an sixty-seven finds a vast code in existence which endeavors to secure all three; an a though palpably insufficient in many respects, (especially through the exclusion of t coasting trade from various of its provisions,) shows at least a vast advance in pu b consideration for the merchant seamen.

The legislation in force in 1832, allowed the working classes no banking facil except through the pawnbroker or the private savings-bank, no legalized field o sociative self-help but the friendly society; to which all federative expansion wa nied. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven finds the savings-bank system more efficien itself, yet largely supplemented by the post-office savings-bank, which stakes credit of the state on the safety of the poor man's deposit; finds the loan society, benefit building society, the industrial or provident society, recognized and regul by law, the large friendly societies with branches or harmless oaths or tests bro within its pale, the trade society struggling for recognition, and last, not least, association of the worker to profits allowed without the risks of partnership.

In 1832, sanitary science, as distinct from curative medicine, may be said to h been unknown, and the only protection to life against other than personally injuri action, to have lain in the common law of nuisance, and the building acts of the tropolis, and of a few large towns; 1867 sees abroad a very flood of sanitary legi tion. In every place large enough to maintain a local board, the right to pure air, p

ng-class have been stimulated by the copyright of designs acts, by an
patent-act, by the protection given to articles exhibited at industrial exhi-

n hundred and thirty-two knew only a newspaper-press shackled in a hun-
, operating under the constant terror of the common informer, weighed down
duties, advertisement-duties, and paper-duties. Eighteen hundred and sixty-
that press absolutely free from all imports, the stamp only remaining as the
n optional privilege. Notwithstanding the initiation of commercial reform
ion, the reform acts of 1832 left the whole trade of the country and the indus-
workingman doubly fettered by a mischievous fiscal system which enhanced
e cost of consumption and of production, taxed safety, cleanliness, provi-
nt; whilst leaving the income of the rich untouched. Eighteen hundred
seven sees every necessary of life, every element of production, either free
to moderate duties; the window-tax gone, with the soap, brick, and timber
e duty on fire insurance greatly reduced; property and incomes directly
the state.
the post-office was a burden on communication; it is now the most bene-
l institution in the country.
the association of capital, except by special privilege, did not, so to speak,
1867 almost every form of commercial association is practicable, under the
companies acts. Limited liability has enabled the working-class to con-
eir small capital to the increase of the productive power of the country, and,
act, has practically been extended from the company to private establish-
n 1832 the stamp duties threw the ordinary legal transactions of the working-
xpenses of justice, the enforcement of his legal claims, practically out of the
e law. The reduction of the former on the one hand, the establishment (or
ival) of the county court on the other, have, by 1867, brought both within it.
ensation for accidents act has created a new civil right of especial importance
s.
the poor laws were pauperizing and degrading the whole country. In 1867,
the right to live is more fully than ever recognized, the growth of pauperism
t been stopped, if the evil plant remains far still from being uprooted.

bove extract contains a general outline of British legislation in
rest of the working classes from 1832 to the beginning of 1867.
s affecting workingmen and their relations to their employers,
ave been enacted since the latter date, may be noticed in some-
eater detail. That which first claims attention is the measure
is the "factory ates extension act of 1867," which bears date Aug-
f that year. This act extends the operation of the factory acts
al large and important industries not previously included within
ope. It provides that, in addition to the establishments defined

3. Any premises, whether adjoining or separate, in the same occupation, situate in the same city, town, parish, or place, and constituting one trade-establishment, in which fifty or more persons are employed in any manufacturing process.

Under the provisions of this act no child, young person, or woman may be employed in or about any factory on Sunday, subject to modifications as regards blast-furnaces. No boy under twelve years of age and no female may be employed in any part of a glass-factory in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on. No child under eleven years of age may be employed in grinding in the metal trades. In the manufacture of glass no child, young person, or woman may be allowed to take his or her meals in any part of the factory where the materials are mixed, or (in the manufacture of flint glass) where the work of grinding, cutting, or polishing is carried on. The owner of an establishment may be required to provide a fan or other apparatus to ventilate his building and free it from dust, the inhalation of which would be injurious to the work-people. He is also required to put in proper condition any grindstone worked by steam or other mechanical power, which is so faultily fixed as to be likely to cause bodily injury to the grinder using the same, and a failure to comply with this requirement subjects him to the same penalties incurred by a failure to properly fence machinery under the factory act of 1844.

Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state are empowered to modify certain of the provisions of this act with regard to the necessities of particular trades.

Another act of the same date (August 15, 1867) authorizes Her Majesty, or one of her principal secretaries of state, to grant licenses for councils of conciliation or arbitration for the adjustment of differences between masters and workmen, when petitioned so to do by a certain number of the masters and workmen in any particular trade in any borough or place. Such councils must consist of a chairman and not less than two nor more than ten masters and workmen, to be elected by the masters and workmen respectively of the trade for which the council may be constituted. Such councils are empowered to settle disputes which otherwise would involve prosecutions and proceedings in court or before the magistrates, but not to fix rates of wages or hours of work.

The "agricultural gang's act" of August 20, 1867, was designed to remedy or mitigate certain well-known abuses connected with the hiring of women, young persons, and children, by contractors called "gang-masters," to be employed in agricultural work on lands not owned or occupied by the employer. It came into force on January 1, 1868, and applies to England only.

Under its provisions no child under eight years of age may be employed in an agricultural gang, females may not be employed in the same gang with males; nor may any female be employed under a male gang-master, unless a female licensed to act as "gang-master" is present with the gang.

No person is allowed to act as a gang-master unless he has obtained a license granted by two or more justices in divisional petty sessions on due proof that he is a person of good character and fit to be intrusted with the management of an agricultural gang. No license may be granted to any person who is licensed to sell beer, spirits, or any other excisable liquor.

The penalties under this act consist of fines and withdrawal of license, and all such penalties may be recovered summarily.

The "workshop regulation act" of August 21, 1867, came into operation

during any period of twenty-four hours more than twelve hours, ch not less than one and a half hours must be allowed for meals, nployment must take place between 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. No ng person, or woman may be employed in any handicraft on r after 2 p. m. on Saturday, except in establishments where han five persons are employed in making articles to be sold on the premises, or in repairing articles of a like nature to old.

l under eleven years of age may be employed in grinding in trades or in fustian cutting.

ful infraction of the above provisions subjects an employer to not to exceed three pounds, and the parent or person deriving benefit from the labor of the person employed to a penalty eed twenty shillings.

y workshop where grinding or other process is carried on, lust is generated and inhaled by the workmen to an injurious e local authority or the inspector of factories may require the the workshop to provide, within a reasonable time, a fan or mechanical appliance as may, from time to time, be approved Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, for the purpose ing the evil mentioned.

forcement of the above provisions is intrusted mainly to the orities, it being left to the option of the inspectors of factories r not to visit and inspect any workshop.

hild employed in a workshop must attend a school, having a qualified teacher, at least ten hours in each week that he is so , and no time spent at school on Sundays, or before 8 a. m., p. m., or in excess of three hours at any one time or of five ny one day, may be counted as a part of the ten hours de- y the act.

ection with the legislation of 1867, "the masters and servants' at year, requires notice, as one which has caused much dis- n among workingmen, whose principal objection to it is founded rteenth section of the law, which makes breach of contract

nected with it, this man is liable at any moment to be dragged off to prison as a common felon for absenting himself from work. * * * The impossibility of applying the master and servants' act to breaches of contract committed by employers leads me to say, that, although this act was designed to be perfectly fair to both sides in its operation, it is not so, because it is impossible to prosecute employers. We admit that the act has had most beneficial results, and that the number of cases has diminished enormously since its enactment, for which we feel sincerely thankful; but we still think that the provision to which we object is not in accordance with the spirit of modern legislation, and that, if such a provision was ever necessary, it was only necessary when the people were less educated than they are now. If the law of contract be allowed to rest on its own basis, as a matter of equity between man and man, it may be trusted to accomplish all the purposes which justice requires.

An act "to provide better dwellings for artisans and laborers," which bears date July 31, 1868, was designed "to make provision for taking down or improving dwellings occupied by workingmen and their families which are unfit for human habitation, and for the building and maintenance of better dwellings for such persons." It provides for the official inspection of such dwellings, and contains provisions to compel the owners of buildings so occupied to comply with its requirements.

The "wages attachment abolition act" of 1870 (July 14) provides that after its passage no order for the attachment of the wages of any servant, laborer, or workman shall be made by the judge of any court of record or inferior court.

A similar act "to limit wages arrestment in Scotland" is dated August 9, 1870. It provides that from and after January 1, 1871, the wages of all laborers, farm-servants, manufacturers, artificers, and work-people shall cease to be liable to arrestment for debts contracted subsequent to the passage of the act, unless such wages exceed twenty shillings per week, when the surplus over that amount may be arrested, but if the costs of such arrestment exceed the amount recovered they are not to be charged against the debtor.

The "factory and workshop act" of August 9, 1870, extends the definition of "factory" as enacted in the act of August 15, 1867, so as to make it include print-works, *i. e.*, works in which figures, patterns, or designs are printed upon any woven or felted fabric, (not being paper,) and bleaching and dyeing works, or "any premises, whether in the open air or not, in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material, or the dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, is carried on." To all such establishments the regulations of the act of August 15, 1867, in respect to factories as there defined, with certain modifications appended in a schedule, are extended.

An act dated May 25, 1871, exempts persons professing the Jewish religion from penalties incurred in respect of young persons and females professing the said religion working on Sundays, provided that the establishments in which such employment takes place are closed on Saturday up to sunset.

The trades-union act of June 29, 1871, provides that the purposes of any trades-union shall not, merely because they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trades union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or to render void or voidable any agreement or trust. But nothing in this act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of the following agreements:

1. Any agreement between the members of such union as to the conditions on which any members of such union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ, or be employed;

2. Any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a trades-union;
3. Any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade-union—
a. To provide benefits to members, or
b. To furnish contributions to any employé or workman not a member of such trades-union, in consideration of such employé or workman acting in conformity with the rules or resolutions of such trades-union, or
c. To discharge any fine imposed upon any person by sentence of a court of justice; or
4. Any agreement made between one trades-union and another; or
5. Any bond to secure the performance of any of the above agreements.
But none of the above agreements are to be deemed unlawful.

The act further makes provision for the registry of trades-unions, authorizes such unions to purchase or lease buildings and land, not to exceed one acre, (and for the purposes of this section makes every branch of a trades-union a distinct union;) vests the property of each union in its trustees, whom it makes responsible for moneys actually received on account of such union, and no further; prescribes the responsibility of the treasurer, and his punishment for withholding from the union money which he holds in trust for it; provides regulations for registry, and requires each union to place a copy of its rules and of any alterations in or amendments to the same in the hands of the registrar; requires each union to submit to the registrar an annual statement of its accounts, including the several objects of expenditure and the amount for each; applies the summary jurisdiction acts to all offenses committed under it, but under certain prescribed regulations allows an appeal to quarter sessions; provides that no interested person shall act as a member of a court of appeal, and defines the term "trades-union" as meaning each combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, as would, if this act had not been passed, have been deemed an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade. The act in question also repeals the trades-unions' funds acts of 1869.

Another act, bearing the same date as the last, (June 29, 1871,) and known as "the criminal law amendment act," has been, and still is, a source of much dissatisfaction and bitter complaint on the part of the working-classes of the United Kingdom. This act makes it an offense punishable with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for not exceeding three months, to do any one of the following acts:

(1) To use violence to any person or any property.
(2) To threaten or intimidate any person in such a manner as would justify a justice of the peace in binding over the person so threatening or intimidating to keep the peace.
(3) To molest or obstruct any person in the manner defined by this section, with a view to coerce such person—
(1) Being a master, to dismiss or cease to employ any workman; or, being a workman, to quit any employment, or to return work before it is finished;
(2) Being a master, not to offer, or, being a workman, not to accept, any employment or work;
(3) Being a master or workman, to belong to any temporary or permanent association or combination;
(4) Being a master or workman, to pay any fine or penalty imposed by any temporary or permanent association or combination;
(5) Being a master, to alter the mode of carrying on his business, or the number or description of any persons employed by him.

For the purposes of this act a person is deemed to molest or obstruct another person in any of the following cases:

(1) If he persistently follow such person about from place to place.
(2) If he hide any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such person, or deprive him of, or hinder him in, the use thereof.

(3) If he watch or beset the house or other place where such person reside works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or pl or if, with two or more persons, he follow such person in a disorderly manner i through any street or road.

It is provided that no one shall be punished for doing or conspir to do any act merely on the ground that such act restrains or tend restrain the free course of trade.

Offenses committed under this act are to be prosecuted under summary-jurisdiction acts, appeals being allowed under certain defi conditions.

In an interview with the home secretary, in November, 1873, Howell referred to the criminal law amendment act, as follows:

We ask that the entire act may be repealed. It has caused heart-burnings on part of the workmen such as no other law has. * * * We feel, moreover, none of the prosecutions under that act can justify its continuance. Most of t have been unjust and the punishments have been much more severe than the act i warranted. We feel that if it be necessary really to provide some remedy against ticular offenses, for instance, "rattening," this can be provided for in another act (ing with "malicious injury to property," and applying to the whole country; violence to the person can also be provided against in another act dealing with "offe against the person." The criminal law amendment act being a special act dire against workingmen in unions, we feel that we have a right to ask the governm to remove it. Even if it were just in its principles, it is so intricate and involved, has been so variously interpreted, that none of us are safe.

An act dated August 16, 1871, and entitled "The industrial provident societies act amendment," is designed to facilitate the e tion of houses, cottages, or other buildings on land held by such so ties, and gives them certain new powers to build, sell, lease, m gage, &c.

The "factory and workshop act" of August 21, 1871, takes the du enforcing the workshop acts of 1867 to 1871 from the local authori and imposes it upon the inspectors and subinspectors of factories. forbids the employment after January 1, 1872, of any female under six years of age, or any child under ten years, in the manufacture of br and tiles, (other than ornamental tiles.) It requires that any acci causing loss of life to any one employed in a factory, and any acci produced by machinery, or by explosion, or escape of gas, or stean metal, if of such a nature as to prevent the person or persons injure it from returning to their work in the factory within forty-eight h after its occurrence, shall be made known to the proper authority. provides that all offenses under the factory acts of 1833 to 1871, inclu may be prosecuted and the penalties therefor recovered summarily. certain cases, where the nature of the business carried on in any cla factories or workshops is shown to depend on the weather or the sea of the year, and where it is consequently necessary to employ yo persons of fourteen years of age and upward and women at cer times of the year for a longer period than is allowed by the factory a extension acts of 1864 and 1867, or the workshop-regulations act of 1 one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state is authorized to m and publish certain defined exceptions to the provisions of the law question.

The act of August 6, 1872, "to make further provision for arbitra between masters and workmen," authorizes the appointment, by mu agreement between masters and workmen, of an arbitrator or of a trators, and of an umpire to act in cases of disagreement between arbitrators, for the settlement of disputes between masters and w men. An agreement under this act is made mutually binding upon master and the workman, upon the master or his agent giving a prin copy of the agreement to the workman, and the workman accepting

same; provided that the workman may give notice to the master, within forty-eight hours after receiving a copy of the agreement, that he will not be bound by it; in which case the agreement, as between such master and such workman, is to be of no effect.

An agreement entered into between a master and a workman is to be binding upon each of them during the continuance of the contract or service in view of which it was made, and so long thereafter as they mutually consent to employ and serve without having rescinded it, or until the expiration of any notice (not to exceed six days) of an intention to cease employing or serving, where such notice has been made a part of the agreement.

The agreement may provide that the parties to it shall, during its continuance, be bound by any rules therein contained, or to be made by the arbitrators, arbitrator, or umpire, as to the rate of wages to be paid, the hours or quantities of work to be performed, or the conditions or regulations under which work is to be done, and may specify penalties to be enforced by the arbitrators, arbitrator, or umpire, for the breach of any such rule.

The agreement may also provide for referring to the arbitrator, arbitrators, or umpire certain disputes arising out of infractions of law, and upon his or their hearing and determining the same, no other proceeding can be taken before any other court or person for the same matter; but, if the disagreement or dispute is not so heard and determined within twenty-one days from the time when it arose, the jurisdiction of the arbitrators, arbitrator, or umpire ceases, unless the parties have consented in writing, since the disagreement or dispute arose, that it shall be exclusively determined by the arbitrators, &c.

Further provisions of the act relate to the procedure of the arbitrators, the taking of evidence, and the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c.

The "coal-mines regulation act" of August 10, 1872, applies to mines of stratified iron-stone, mines of shale, and mines of fire-clay, as well as to coal-mines. It prohibits the employment of any boy under ten years of age, or any woman or girl of any age, underground in such mines. It permits the employment of boys between ten and twelve years of age, when specially allowed by one of Her Majesty's secretaries of state in view of a necessity due to the thinness of the seams, but not for more than six days in a week, and not for more than six hours in a day, if employed more than three days per week; and in any case not more than ten hours in a day.

A boy of twelve years of age, or a "male young person" under the age of sixteen, may not be employed below ground, in any mine to which the act applies, for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day.

Every boy of from ten to twelve years of age, allowed to be employed in mines as mentioned above, is required to attend school for at least twenty hours in every two weeks. Elaborate and stringent provisions are enacted to prevent the violation of this section or any evasion of either the letter or the spirit of the requirement. Thus the school-attendance must not be in the evening, or on Sunday, nor must it exceed three hours at any one time, or five hours in any one day, or twelve in any one week; that is, any time in excess of these periods will not be counted as a part of the twenty hours every two weeks required by the laws. The forging or counterfeiting of a certificate of school-attendance, or the use of a forged or counterfeit certificate, is made punishable with three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, and the neglect of

a parent to send his boy to school incurs a penalty not to exceed twenty shillings for each offense. There are other provisions intended to prevent the sending of a boy to an incompetent teacher, one of which is that the government inspector of mines for the district in which the boy is employed may declare a teacher disqualified to issue certificates subject, however, to an appeal on the part of the teacher to the education department.

With respect to the employment of women, young persons, and children *above* ground in connection with such mines, it is provided that (1) no child under ten years of age shall be so employed, and every child so employed is subject to the regulations (as to hours of labor and school-attendance) mentioned above as applying to boys of from ten to twelve years of age. The regulations with respect to "male young persons" under sixteen years of age are applied to every woman and child employed *above* ground at the mines, and no woman, young person, or child may be so employed between the hours of 9 at night and 5 the following morning, or on Sunday, or after 2 p. m. on Saturday. The intervals for meals allowed to such persons must not be less than half an hour to each period of employment exceeding five hours, or less than one and one-half hours to every period of employment exceeding eight hours.

As a safeguard against accident, it is provided that the person in charge of any engine or apparatus used in going into or coming out of the mine shall be a male of at least eighteen years of age.

Wages must not in any case be paid to persons employed in or about a mine at any public house, or other place where spirituous or fermented liquors are kept for sale.

The act requires that in communication with every seam, with certain defined exceptions, in which persons are employed in mining, there shall be at least two shafts or outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than ten feet in breadth, communicating with each other by a passage at least four feet wide and three feet high, and each provided with proper apparatus for raising or lowering the persons employed in the mine.

Every mine coming under the provisions of this act, with certain specified exceptions, is required to be under the control and daily supervision of a properly qualified manager, (who may be the owner or agent of such mine, but must not be a contracter for getting the mineral in such mine, or a person in the employ of such contractor,) and such manager, though nominated by the owner or agent, must also be provided with a certificate of competency granted by a board of official examiners, and must be registered as having such certificate. A certificate of service, however, showing the requisite past experience in the management of a mine or mines is allowed as an equivalent for a certificate of competency granted under this act. A certificate of either class may be canceled if its holder, upon a proper inquiry, be convicted of incompetence or gross negligence.

Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors of mines, who must be free from certain specified disqualifications calculated to interfere with their disinterestedness, and who shall have the right to enter and inspect any mine to which the act applies, and to see that the law is complied with; and they must also notify the owner, agent, or manager of the mine of any cause of danger not provided against in the rules, but which they may discover in the course of their inspections.

Where the owner, agent, or manager of a mine is unwilling to comply with the requirements of the inspector in regard to a matter not

scribed in the act, the case is to be referred to two arbitrators, one to be selected by the inspector and the other by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine, and neither of them to be interested in the mine to which the arbitration relates. To settle any points of difference that may arise between them, the arbitrators are to select an umpire, whose decision on matters referred to him is to be final, as also is that of the arbitrators on the general case. Every arbitrator must either be a practical mining engineer or a person accustomed to the working of mines.

The act embodies a series of rules in relation to ventilation, the fencing of places (shafts, &c.) not in use, the withdrawal of workmen from the mine in case of danger, the use of safety-lamps and other lights, the employment of gunpowder in blasting, the securing of the shafts, roofs, and sides of a mine, the daily inspection of mines, and various other points touching upon the safety of the persons employed therein. Willful neglect of precautions necessary to safety incurs the penalty of imprisonment. A large part of the act consists of careful provisions, intended to secure its own enforcement and to prevent evasion of its requirements.

The "metalliferous mines regulation act," bearing the same date as the above, applies to all mines excluded from the operation of that law. Under the provisions of this act no boy under twelve years of age, and no girl or woman of any age, may be employed in any mine below ground. No boy of twelve years of age and under thirteen years, and no young person of from thirteen to sixteen years of age may be employed in a mine below ground for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day. An interval of not less than eight hours must be allowed for rest between the period of employment on Friday and the period of employment on the following Saturday, and in other cases the interval between periods of employment must not be less than twelve hours, except in the case of boys and young male persons whose employment is at such a distance from their ordinary place of residence that they do not return there during the intervals of labor, and who are not employed more than forty hours in any week. In such cases an interval of eight hours must be allowed between each period of employment. The period of each employment is deemed to begin at the time of leaving the surface and to end at the time of returning to the surface. The regulations in regard to the payment of wages and precautions against accidents have a general similarity to those provided in the "coal-mines regulation act."

The last important act of the series known as "the factory acts" is that of July 30, 1874, entitled "An act to make better provision for improving the health of women, young persons, and children employed in manufactures, and the education of such children, and otherwise to amend the factory acts." This act, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1875, provides that in every factory to which it applies, the period during which children, young persons, or women may be employed shall be either the period between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. or the period between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Where the period between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. is adopted, a child, young person, or woman shall not be employed except between those hours, and shall not be employed continuously for more than four and a half hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. Between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. on every day except Saturday, two hours shall be allowed for meals, of which time at least one hour shall be before 3 p. m. On Saturday, a child, young person, or woman

after dinner on the same day; nor shall any child be employed o urday for two successive weeks, or in any week in which, on any day, he has been employed more than five hours. Children so emp in factories must attend school, as directed by section 38 of the f act of 1844.

When children are employed on alternate days, they may be emp during the same hours and with the same hours for meals as youn sons and women, but must not be employed on two successive day must attend school as provided in section 31 of the factory act of

After January 1, 1876, in the case of factories to which this a plies, a person of the age of thirteen years and under fourteen shall be deemed to be a child and not a "young person," unless h obtained from the proper authorities a certificate of having att such standard of efficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic as from time to time be prescribed. During the year 1875 a child m be employed in a factory if he is under the age of nine years, and the expiration of that year he may not be employed if he is und years of age. The three last provisions do not apply to person may be lawfully employed in factories before the time when they g effect.

The enactment of the factory act of 1850, or any previous act, authorized the employment of any child in the silk manufacture d longer hours than those authorized in the case of a child in any factory to which this act applies, with certain exceptions durin first two years of its operation, are repealed.

Various provisions of a minor character, as well as those d which are intended to secure the enforcement of the act and to against the evasion of its requirements, are omitted.

Another act of the same date as the last, entitled the "hosiery ufacture and wages act," was directed against a custom whicl prevailed among employers in the hosiery manufacture of lettin knitting-frames and machinery to the artificers employed by then the deducting of rents for these frames from the wages of such arti The act provides, among other things, that all wages in the h

ing, in addition to the repeal or modification of the two obnoxious laws above named, may be mentioned the amendment of the trades-union and conspiracy acts; the reconstruction of the small-penalties act on the principle that imprisonment should only be used as a means of enforcing payment after all other means have failed; the modification of the law in relation to summary jurisdiction and the qualification of magistrates and jurors respectively, including a reduction in the qualifications of the latter and payment for jury service; an alteration in the law so that workmen or their families may be able to sue employers in event of injury or death from accidents due to negligence; a further extension of the factory and workshop acts, an act to prevent truck, and an act for the protection of seamen's lives by preventing the sending of ill-found and unseaworthy vessels to sea.

TRADES-UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The legislation of Great Britain for the regulation of factories, mines, and workshops, so far at least as it authorizes or forbids the employment of any person or prescribes the hours during which any person shall labor, has been confined, as has been seen in the foregoing summary, to the protection of "children, young persons, and women." The theory of the legislature has been that adult men were capable of making their own terms with their employers, and that there was, consequently, no occasion for the law to interfere with their agreements, further than to enforce such contracts as workman and employer might voluntarily enter into. Entering, upon these conditions, into the contest with capital, the workmen, in steadily increasing numbers, have sought to gain additional strength by combinations formed among the members of particular trades, and sometimes even by mutual support and assistance among the members of different trades. Such combinations have sometimes been temporary, having been formed for the accomplishment of special purposes, after the attainment of which, or the failure to attain them, they have ceased to exist as associations. But the most common form of combination in recent times, for trade purposes, has been the organization of those permanent societies generally known as trades-unions.

Combinations for trade purposes have, indeed, existed in Great Britain and elsewhere in Europe for many centuries; such, for example, as the medieval guilds and trades-companies. These, however, differed very widely from the modern trades-unions, the medieval trades-companies consisting both of employers and workmen, while the guilds were originally formed for the protection of life and property in an age when the state was less successful than at present in the performance of that duty. One of their purposes undoubtedly was to strengthen the urban populations at a time when feudal nobles were accustomed to levy tolls upon commerce and exact heavy contributions from the cities and towns. In the times of the Plantagenets the two great mercantile guilds of London and Bordeaux were co-extensive with their municipal corporations, and were sufficiently powerful to show considerable spirit and independence, even in their dealings with royalty itself. As the guilds increased in power, they became exclusive, and in some cases various classes of workmen were debarred from membership. One regulation required that a workingman should "purge himself by abstinence from work for at least a year and a day" before he could enter the sacred chamber of the guild. This sometimes led to the formation of separate associations of tradesmen in one town, which, however, was in some cases followed by a re-union into one guild, such as took place in 1284 at Berwick-on-Tweed.

The medieval trades-companies were composed of small capitalists and workmen, but they had some regulations similar to those of the modern trades-unions. They fixed the relative number of apprentices and journeymen to be employed by a master, and had rules against working with men who had not regularly learned their trade, as well as against systematic over-time. In some instances they appear to have taken away the tools of members who failed to pay their dues, as a means, perhaps, of coercing them into payment rather than as a punishment. Disputes between masters and workmen were settled by the president of the company and its court of assistants. It was one of their rules that any man entering a town and seeking employment in a particular trade, must join the company representing that trade and pay his dues to its funds as a condition of being permitted to work. The fees at first were small, but were raised as the companies increased in power, until admission became very difficult and the companies themselves became oppressive monopolies. The charge for apprenticeship was also raised to a very exorbitant figure. In the twelve great companies of London, (the mercers, grocers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners and cloth-workers,) the fee for apprenticeship was successively raised from 10 to 40 and ultimately to 100 pounds, whereas in the early times it was only half a crown. Illegitimate children, and even the sons of peasants, were refused admission as apprentices.

As early as the reign of Edward II, no person could be made a freeman of the city of London unless he belonged to one of the trades-companies, and in the following reign the court of common council was chosen from the trades and not from the wards of the city, while the Lord Mayor was required to be a member of one of the twelve great companies. To these was transferred the power, which the old guild had formerly possessed, of making or changing trade regulations, and their privileges were confirmed by Edward III, who was himself a member of the company of cloth-workers. In the sixteenth century the members of the trades-companies were divided into three classes: The livery, which included the richer members, the masters, and the free workmen. Their form of government had, by this time, become more aristocratic, the officers being appointed by a committee or court of assistants, instead of being elected in a general assembly of the members. In short, the trades-companies ceased to be friendly associations between capitalists and workmen, and in the end were controlled by men of considerable wealth, even if they were not composed entirely of that class. By their exorbitant fees for apprenticeship, and their arbitrary restrictions they rendered it difficult, if not impossible for a poor man's son to learn a trade, while by preventing competition they taxed the public in general for their own benefit.

In English history there are records of a number of coalitions among workingmen for particular purposes, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were in Germany associations of journeymen formed, apparently for mutual assistance during those years of travel (wanderjähre) which the regulations of the trades-companies required of the young workman on the completion of his apprenticeship; but it was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that those permanent organizations, now so well known under the name of trades-unions, began to make their appearance. These organizations are, indeed, one of the natural outgrowths of that great revolution in industry which has already been dwelt upon at some length. In an industrial system which was carried on by means of great accumulations of capital on the one hand, and great numbers of laborers without capital

er, and which at the same time collected these laborers into roups and brought them into constant association with each ; was almost inevitable that such organizations should spring stence. To the circumstances just mentioned must be added which strongly contributed to the progress of association among ; people. The new industrial methods had gathered them in mbers into the towns where manufactures were established, and being unable to cultivate a garden or to keep a cow, a pig, or a kens or geese, they were wholly dependent upon employment in n particular industry; and when, through a collapse of trade, ustry failed to furnish them with work, they were liable to be to a condition of pitiable helplessness and of deep distress. Acly many societies were organized for the purpose of mutual assistd relief, and it was in such friendly purposes that many of the nions had their origin. Indeed, mutual relief in sickness, accilack of work, still forms an important feature among the objects a majority of the trades-unions are devoted.

1824, when the coalition act of 1800 was repealed, these assowere illegal, and such as existed were obliged to conduct their ings in secrecy. Since that time they have grown very rapidly, even as late as 1871 the law prohibited them from taking any alculated to interfere with the free course of trade—such, for inis interfering between their members and the employers in regard of wages or hours of labor.

llowing list comprises the names of the associations represented ational Trades-Union Congress held at Liverpool in the latter January, (January 18 to 23, inclusive,) 1875, with the number of s in each:

abinet-Makers' Association	1,900
m Trades Council	450
ted Beamers, Twisters, Drawers' Society, Blackburn	900
ted Tailors	14,000
ted Boot and Shoe Makers	5,511
ted Wood-Turners, Sawyers, and Shuttle-Makers	1,100
ted Society of Engineers	44,000
ted Council of Woolen Operatives, Yorkshire	430
ted Association of Cotton-Spinners	14,200
ted Association of Miners	45,000
ted Society of Railway Servants	20,000
ted Iron and Steel Workers	20,000
ted Operative Bakers, Liverpool District	400
ted Society of Carpenters and Joiners	13,090
ted Trades Council of Bury	1,250
am Trades Council	9,000
Card-Room Operatives' Association	1,200
ades Council	2,000
kers and Iron-Shipbuilders	15,000
Tile Makers, North Stafford	150
ate-Spoon and Fork-Filers' Society	100
les Council	1,250
rades Council	500
ades Council	1,000
Dyers, and Finishers	1,764
nited Trades Council	8,000
olliery Mechanics	2,300
ounty Colliery Engineers' Association	1,573
ashire Power-Loom Weavers' Amalgamated Association	16,000
lon Operative Society of French Polishers	200
l and Wool-Shear Grinders' Society	250
h United Trades Council	10,000
Council Millers' Association	400
nion of Agricultural Laborers	30,000
' Union of Sheffield	3,000

Fire-Iron Workers, Birmingham and District	250
Friendly Society of Operative Cabinet-Makers, &c., of Great Britain	1,950
General Alliance of Operative House Painters	5,000
General Union of Carpenters and Joiners	9,701
General Union of Basket, Skip, and Hamper Makers	700
General Union of Tin-Plate Workers	1,250
Glass-Bottle Makers, Yorkshire	1,000
Glasgow United Trades Council	140,000
Gravesend and Vicinity Trades Council	200
Hollow-ware Pressers, Potteries	700
Iron-Founders' Society of England, Ireland, and Wales	12,075
Kent Agricultural and General Laborers' Union	9,500
Leeds and District Trades Council	4,000
Leicester Section of National Amalgamated Union of Operative Riveters and Finishers	1,200
Leicester Trades Council	3,170
Lincoln Trades Council	500
Liverpool Brick-Makers' Society	400
Liverpool Operative Ship-Painters' Benefit Association	800
Liverpool No. 2 Branch Operative House-Painters	300
Liverpool and Vicinity United Trades Council	5,760
Liverpool Sail-Makers' Association	408
Liverpool Amalgamated Boot-Makers' Center Men's Men	180
Liverpool United Shipping Trades Council	2,610
Liverpool Coopers' Friendly Trade and Burial Society	400
Liverpool Shop Assistants' Union	620
Liverpool Rope-Makers	120
Liverpool Mast and Block Makers	158
Liverpool Tin-Plate Workers' Society	210
London Amalgamated Society of Tin-Plate Workers	500
London Consolidated Bookbinders	830
London Trades Council	13,734
Manchester and Salford Trades Council	10,000
Mersey Ship-Joiners' Association	500
Mersey Shipwrights' Association	1,020
Miners' National Association	140,000
National Agricultural Laborers' Union	60,000
National Amalgamated Union of Operative Boot and Shoe Riveters and Finishers	4,000
National Association of Nut and Bolt Makers	2,000
National Association of Operative Plasterers	3,300
National Flint-Glass Makers of Great Britain and Ireland	2,000
National Union of Working Women	300
National United Association of Rope and Twine Spinners of Great Britain and Ireland	1,600
Nottingham and Neighborhood Association of Organized Trades	3,000
Nottingham Amalgamated Society of Lace-Makers	2,500
North Stafford Engineers' Association	500
Oldham Amalgamated Trades Council	3,50
Oldham Operative Cotton-Spinners' Provincial Association	2,90
Operative Bricklayers' Society	3,7
Operative Bricklayers, Sheffield, Manchester Order	2
Operative Stone-Masons' Society	2
Provincial Typographical Association	
Razor-Blade Grinders, Sheffield	
Rotary Power Framework Knitters	
Scissors-Grinders, Sheffield	
Seamens' Protective Society, Liverpool	
Sheffield File-Grinders	
Sheffield Trades Council	
Sheffield United Steel-Melters' Association	
South Yorkshire Colliery Operatives' Association	
Stalybridge Trades Council	
Steam-Engine Makers' Society	
Stockport Power-Loom Weavers	
United Kingdom Society of Coach-Makers	
United Kingdom General Post-Office and Telegraph-Service Benefit Society	
United Journeymen Brass-Founders' Association of Great Britain and Ireland	
United Operative Masons' Association of Scotland	10
Walsall and District Trades Council	

n Filesmiths' Union	390
London Cabinet-Makers	400
›y District of the Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers	
npton Trades Council	1,300

be seen that this gives a total of 919,842 members, from which luctions must be made for duplicate representation.* After hese allowances it will be quite safe to say that the aggregate hip of the trades-unions represented in the congress† did not of 800,000.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

owth of trades-unionism will, however, be best illustrated and ıt position most clearly indicated by presenting statistics of a ıe larger associations. One of the most important and com-ganized of these bodies, though not now the largest in point of is the "Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Mill-Smiths, and Pattern-makers," more commonly known, however, Amalgamated Engineers." This great association, numbering se of 1874 about 45,000 members, grew out of a "friendly union nics," which was formed in Manchester about the year 1826, or short time after the repeal of the coalition act. In its present vever, it has existed only twenty-four years, or since 1851. Its uring that period is exhibited by the following table, showing ›er of its members, the amount of its accumulated fund, and the ımount per member, at the close of each year, from 1851 to lusive:

TABLE I.

Year.	Number of members.	Balance on hand at close of year.			Amount to each member.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	11,829	21,705	4	11½	1	16	8
e)	11,617	1,721	2	11			
mber)	9,737	5,382	1	3½		11	0¾
	10,757	17,812	16	7	1	13	1½
	11,617	20,202	11	9	1	14	9½
	12,553	35,695	1	11	2	16	10½
	13,405	43,207	18	3½	3	4	5½
	14,299	47,947	4	10½	3	7	0¾
	15,194	30,353	12	1½	1	19	10¾
	17,790	36,831	19	8	2	1	4¾
	20,935	60,198	1	6	2	17	6
	22,862	73,398	1	0½	3	4	2
	24,234	67,615	16	6	2	15	9½
	26,058	67,410	3	8	2	11	8¾
	28,815	86,947	15	0	3	0	4¼
	30,984	115,357	13	10½	3	14	5½
	33,007	138,113	8	3	4	3	8¼
	33,325	125,263	2	7	3	15	2
	33,474	98,699	2	1½	2	18	11½
	33,539	76,176	7	10	2	5	1¼
	34,711	82,467	6	11¾	2	7	6¼
	37,790	116,326	6	7¼	3	1	6¾
	41,075	158,313	15	10¼	3	17	1
	42,382	200,923	1	6¾	4	14	9¾
	44,000						

f the city "trades councils" above mentioned comprise branches of trade-ıns separately represented.

f these unions have branches in the colonies and in foreign countries.

ıs the year of the great lock-out.

ect of the panic of 1866 and the industrial prostration of the succeeding years ı a falling off in the society's funds.

The following table shows the amounts expended for beneficial purposes by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers during the twenty-three years from 1851 to 1873, inclusive, with the amount expended for each purpose, and the average amount of expenditure per member:

TABLE II.

Class of benefit.	Amount expended.			Average per member		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Donations to members*	561,827	0	0	24	11	[illegible]
Relief in sickness	252,441	0	0	9	18	9
Superannuation	89,856	0	0	2	19	[illegible]
Accidents	22,800	0	0		18	[illegible]
Funerals	80,687	0	0	3	3	7¼
	1,007,611	0	0	41	12	9
Benevolent grants, (nineteen years)	20,553	0	0		13	8½
Assistance to other trades, (twenty years)	11,830	0	0		11	7
Total	1,039,994	0	0	42	18	0¼

* By "donations" is meant the stated pecuniary assistance rendered to members when out of work.

The following table shows the expenditures of the same association for the year 1873, with the different objects of expenditure and the average amount per member:

TABLE III.

Objects of expenditure.	Aggregate.			Amount per member.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Donations, fares to situations, and beds to non-free members.	13,645	11	5½		6	5½
Contingent benefit	1,916	18	0			10¾
Sick benefits, stewards and medical certificates	18,022	5	9		8	6
Superannuation benefit	9,477	18	11		4	5¾
Accidents, &c., per twenty-third rule*	1,800	0	0			10¾
Funerals	6,567	10	2		3	1¼
Grants from benevolent fund	1,436	16	8			8½
Printing, stationery, emblems, postage, and parcels.	3,950	0	8½		1	10½
Branch-officers, executive council, secretaries, treasurers, auditors, banking expenses, delegations, and bonds of security.	6,276	12	11		2	11
Rents, rates, coal, and gas	1,343	16	2½			7½
Purchasing new property, including club-boxes, locks for ditto, &c.	118	13	2½			0¾
Telegrams, bad coin, &c	567	6	9½			3¾
Grants to other trades	694	0	0			4
Grants to London trades council, trades parliamentary committee, gas-stokers' defense fund.	58	6	8			0¼
	65,875	17	5½	1	11	1
Unacknowledged remittances	1,324	0	0	.....		
	67,199	17	5½	.....		

* The twenty-third rule relates to assistance to members in emigration, and will be noticed hereafter.

At the end of 1873 this society had 358 branches, of which 259 were in England and Wales, 39 in Scotland, 11 in Ireland, 7 in Australia, 1 each in New Zealand, Queensland, and the East Indies, 5 in Canada, 1 in Malta, 2 in Turkey, 1 in France, and 30 in the United States. The average number of members to each branch at the date mentioned was a fraction over 118; the largest branch (located at Crewe, in Cheshire,) having 458, and the smallest only 6. Under the revised rules of the association, adopted May 25, 1874, a branch cannot be organized with less than twelve members, and the local councils have the power to discontinue all existing branches having not more than ten members.

The American branches (*i. e.*, those in the United States) comprise an aggregate membership of 1,405, or an average of 47, less a small fraction, to each branch. They are located at the following places: Allegheny City, Altoona, Atlanta, Bloomington, (Ill.,) Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Dunkirk, Elizabethport, (N. J.,) Fall River, (Mass.,) Louisville, Nashville, Newark and New Brunswick, (N. J.,) New York City, (two branches,) Omaha, Paterson, (N. J.,) Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Port Huron, (Mich.,) Providence, Rochester, San Francisco, Schenectady, Saint Louis, and a town in New Jersey, the name of which is omitted.

The income of the society during the year 1873 from the regular payments of members and other sources (including £3,851 14*s.* 6*d.* as interest on money deposited in bank) was £109,809 3*s.* 2*d.* Its expenditures for the year, as already shown, were £67,199 17*s.* 5½*d.*, leaving £42,609 5*s.* 8½*d.* to add to the surplus fund, which was thus swelled to the figure already given, namely, £200,923 1*s.* 6¾*d.*, or an average of £4 14*s.* 9¾*d.* (about $26 in United States paper currency) per member.

An applicant for admission into this society must not be under 21, (with a few specified exceptions,) or over 40 years of age. He must have worked five years at his trade, and must be earning the ordinary rate of wages in the district in which he is employed. He must also be a person of "steady habits and good moral character," and must be free from certain specified physical disabilities, such as being deaf or dumb, having lost a limb, or two entire fingers off one hand, being ruptured, subject to fits, or obliged to use glasses at his work in consequence of imperfect vision. A member who wittingly proposes an ineligible candidate for membership is liable to a fine of £1.

The fee for admission to membership varies according to the age of the member, rising gradually from 15*s.*, the fee at 25 years of age, to £3, the fee at 40 years of age. The regular contribution is 1*s.* per week from each member; but when the accumulated fund falls below £3 per member, the contribution is increased by such sum as will sustain the fund at the amount named.

Every "free member" in good standing, who is out of work under circumstances satisfactory to the branch to which he belongs, receives a donation of 10*s.* per week for fourteen weeks, 7*s.* per week for the next thirty weeks, and a further sum of 6*s.* per week until employment is obtained, making a total of £19 18*s.* in any period of fifty-two weeks, provided the member should be out of employment so long. A member receiving "short donation" of either 7*s.* or 6*s.* per week cannot again draw "full donation" without having worked four successive weeks at the trade, and at the ordinary wages of the shop in which he is employed; nor can any member receive the "full donation" for more than fourteen weeks in any period of fifty-two weeks. A member losing his employment through drunkenness or disorderly conduct is not entitled to donation until he has been again employed eight weeks at his own branch of the trade, and at full wages.

A "free member" on donation may obtain a "traveling card" from the secretary of his own branch of the society, and on complying with certain prescribed regulations, may receive his donation from the secretaries of branches situated in the different towns or cities to which he may go in search of work. A "non-free member," who has paid the whole of his entrance money, and is not more than 10*s.* in arrears, is allowed 8*d.* for a bed in each town or city to which he may travel; and where there are three or more branches, he may be furnished with a bed for three nights. The secretary of a branch in any town to which the traveler goes must direct him to any place where he thinks it likely he may find employment; and the officers of a branch have discretionary power to detain a member a few days, if they see a prospect of obtaining employment for him.

A member, being a pattern-maker, a millwright, or a machine-joiner, registered for "tool-benefit" and losing tools by fire, upon satisfactory proof of his loss, receives compensation therefor, though not to exceed £10. The amount is raised by an equal levy on the registered members of the above-mentioned departments of the trade.

Any free member,* when visited by mental disease, bodily sickness, or lameness, (not occasioned by drunkenness or disorderly conduct, or any disease improperly contracted,) receives 10*s.* per week for twenty-six weeks, and 5*s.* per week so long as he continues ill, making a total of £19 10*s.* in fifty-two weeks.

When the funds of the society are £3, and upward, per member, exclusive of permanent investments, if 7½ per cent. of the members are out of employment, a limited number of the unemployed members may be assisted to emigrate to the amount of £6; but no member shall be allowed the benefit of this rule unless the number of unemployed members of the society in the place to which he wishes to emigrate is below 7½ per cent.

Any "free member," not more than 16*s.* in arrears, who, through losing a limb or having one disabled by accident or otherwise, or through blindness, imperfect vision, apoplexy, epilepsy, or paralysis, may be rendered permanently unable to follow any of the departments of the trade, provided his disability is not the result of intemperance or other improper conduct, will receive the sum of £100; subject to the condition that the amount must be refunded if at any future time the member is able to resume work.

A member in good standing who is not less than fifty years old, and who through the infirmities of age is unable to obtain the ordinary rate of wages, is entitled to a superannuation benefit, varying according to the length of time he has been in the society, as follows:

To members of less than twenty-five years' standing, 7*s.* per week.

To members of twenty-five years' and less than thirty-years' standing, 8*s.* per week.

To members of thirty years' and less than forty years' standing, 9*s.* per week.

To members of forty years' standing and upward, 10*s.* per week.

These payments are continued during the life of the member. A member of not less than eighteen years' standing in the society and not less than fifty years old, if disabled by any of the causes above mentioned as giving a title to the "accident benefit" of £100, may take his choice between that and the superannuation benefit.

* This regulation is not applicable to a class of members who, on account of defective health on entering the society, have not been admitted to the "sick benefit," and have paid 2*d.* a week less than other members.

On the death of a free member who is not more than 16*s.* in arrears, £12 is paid to his widow, next of kin, or legal representative, for his funeral expenses. On the death of a member's wife, he receives £5 for her funeral expenses, leaving £7 for his own. If a member die while traveling in search of work, and his remains cannot be removed to his own home, the branch of the society nearest the place of his death is to take charge of the funeral, the expense of which must not exceed £6; and if his widow, nominee, or next of kin, apply for the surplus, (the remaining £6 of this "funeral benefit,") it is to be paid.

The salaries of officers (*i. e.*, of those to whom salaries are allowed) vary according to the number of members in the branch to which they belong, or to the nature and extent of their duties. Thus the salary of a branch secretary varies from £1 10*s.* per annum—the sum allowed for a branch comprising ten members—to £12 15*s.* in the case of branches having 360 members, the rules providing minutely for all intermediate numbers as well as for all in excess of 360. It may be noted here, *en passant*, that no member who keeps a public-house, or beer-house, is eligible to the position of branch secretary.

One of the most useful regulations of the society is that which relates to the finding of employment for members. A member out of employment and drawing "donation benefit," is required at stated times (usually every day) to sign a book known as "the vacant-book," which is either kept at the branch office, or, in the case of large towns where there are several branches, at some central office. In Manchester the "vacant-book" is an institution of such importance that the officer in charge of it receives a stated salary of £2 2*s.* per week, with an allowance of 7*s.* 6*d.* per week for a messenger, and has rent-free quarters, with coal and gas, at the society's office, where he is required to reside.

Any member who knows of a vacancy, either present or prospective, is required to give information of it within twenty-four hours to the secretary of the branch to which he belongs, and failing to do so is liable to a fine of 5*s.* A member on donation benefit refusing to accept employment, or neglecting to apply when informed of a vacancy, is suspended from donation until he obtains employment, unless he can show a satisfactory reason for his conduct.

Any secretary on receiving notice that men are wanted in a particular district, must send to that district any members of his branch who are out of employment and in receipt of donation or contingent benefit, if he considers them qualified for the vacant positions. The fare of members so sent is paid, and if they fail to obtain situations, their return fare is also paid to their own place of residence. The amount allowed, however, is not to exceed £1 10*s.* Any member on benefit refusing to remove to another place in order to obtain employment is suspended from donation, and, in some cases, may also be subjected to some further penalty. The regulations in regard to the "vacant-book" and the transmission of information in regard to vacant situations from one locality to another constitute the society a most effective intelligence-agency, both for particular localities and for the entire field over which its branches extend. Some other societies have similar regulations.

One of the society's rules is directed against piece-work, the acceptance of which, in shops where it has not already been introduced, incurs a fine of 10*s.* for the first offense, of 20*s.* for the second, and the penalty of expulsion for the third. Any member taking work by the piece is, moreover, required to share in equal proportions with his fellow-workmen (they being members) all that he earns over the regular weekly

wages; and any member working for or under any piece master, and not receiving an equal share in any such surplus, is required to leave his employment.

Any member boasting of his independence toward his employer or employers in consequence of his membership in this society is subject to a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the first offense, 5*s.* for the second, and 10*s.* for the third or any subsequent repetition of the offense.

The above is only a brief statement of some of the leading provisions of the constitution or rules of the Engineers' Association. Many minor regulations for special cases, as well as the provisions in regard to the care and investment of funds, the equalization of funds among the branches, or, more properly, the annual settlement between debtor and creditor branches, the election, qualification, and duties of officers and committeemen, along with various other matters of minor importance are omitted. The governmental organization of societies of this clas is, however, illustrated to some extent in the abstract of the rules c the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, to be presente below.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The following table shows the number of branches, number of mei bers, and cash balance of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters ar Joiners of Great Britain, Ireland, and America,* at the end of each ye from 1860 to 1874, inclusive:

TABLE I.

Years ended December 31.	Number of branches.	Number of members.	Cash balance o hand.		
			£	s.	d.
1860	20	618	321	3	2
1861	32	650	593	12	0
1862	38	949	849	8	10
1863	53	1,718	2,042	11	3
1864	81	3,279	4,566	10	0½
1865	134	5,670	8,320	13	7
1866	187	8,002	13,052	4	8½
1867	203	8,022	15,153	11	2½
1868	218	8,736	17,179	16	1
1869	224	9,305	17,626	14	6½
1870	236	10,178	17,568	19	4
1871	242	9,764	16,829	7	1½
1872	226	11,236	19,849	8	6½
1873	249	12,789	30,450	11	3½
1874	265	13,890	†38,125	0	0

The following table shows the expenditures for benefits of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners for the year ended December 31, 1873, and for the thirteen and one-half years from the organiza-

* This association has 265 branches, of which 231 are in England and Wales, 11 ir Ireland, 5 in Scotland, 14 in the United States, and 4 in Canada. The branches in the United States comprise 447 members. Of the 14 branches, 2 are in New York, and each in Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Fall River, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C. The returns fror the United States in the monthly report for January, 1875, represent the state of trad as "bad," "dull," or "slack," with the exception of San Francisco, where it is reporte "good," and Newark, as "improving." The returns from the English and Wels branches generally report trade as "moderate," while those from the Irish are chief unfavorable.

† The cash balance for 1874 may be subject to a slight correction.

f the society in June, 1860, to the same date, with the average cost ember on each account:

TABLE II.

Items of expenditure.	Expenditures for year ended December 31, 1873.					
	Aggregate for the society.			Average per member.		
	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
ons	3,085	0	0		4	10
	566	0	0			10¾
ount of sickness	5,865	0	0		9	2
ount of funerals	1,248	0	0		1	11½
ount of accidents	300	0	0			5¾
rannuated members	97	0	0			1¾
ount of trade privileges	2,964	0	0		4	7½
lent grants	466	0	0			8¾
and loans to other trades	155	0	0			3
Total	14,746	0	0			

Items of expenditure.	Expenditures for 13½ years ended December 31, 1873.					
	Aggregate for the society.			Average per member.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ns	45,947	0	0	7	00	9¾
	4,286	0	0		13	1½
ount of sickness	40,593	0	0	6	4	4¾
ount of funerals	7,834	0	0	1	4	0
ount of accidents	3,790	0	0		11	7½
rannuated members	617	0	0		1	10¾
ount of trade privileges	17,436	0	0	2	13	5¼
ent grants	3,254	0	0		9	11¾
and loans to other trades	720	0	0		2	2½
otal	124,477	0	0			

objects of this society, as defined in its own rules, are to raise for the advancement and protection of the trade; for the mutual t of its members in case of sickness, accident, or superannua- for the burial of members and their wives; assisting emigration; ing tools lost by fire, water, or theft; and for assistance to mem- nt of work; also to form a contingent and benevolent fund for the se of granting assistance in cases of extreme distress not other- rovided for in the rules.

h branch of the society is to appoint its own officers and conduct n affairs, and no branch is to have more than three hundred ers.

the first meeting-night in April, July, and October, the income xpenditure of the past quarter, and at the first meeting in Jan- he income and expenditure for the past year, must be read over auditors and submitted to the meeting in presence of both the d new officers; and in no case may the old officers leave before port has been read over.

In any large town or district where there are two or more branches, they may hold conjointly a special summoned meeting of their branches whenever occasion requires; and all resolutions passed at such meetings must be entered on the minutes of each branch. They are also made binding upon the several branches in the district, and cannot be altered, rescinded, or set aside except by consent of a majority of the members present at another summoned meeting of the district branches.

Upon any question which under the rules of the society is required to be decided by the votes of a majority of its members, these votes must be taken at summoned meetings of all the branches; and the numbers voting on each side must be transmitted to the general secretary, who must add them up and publish the results to the branches, the question being determined by a majority of all the votes cast and not by a majority of the branches.

The entrance-fees vary from 7*s.* 6*d.* (when the candidate is under twenty-five years of age) to £1 15*s.*, (when he is forty-four years of age and under forty-five.)

Candidates for membership must be in good health, must be good workmen and have worked five years at the trade, must be persons of steady habits and good moral character, and not less than twenty-one nor more than forty-five years of age. They must not belong to any other trade society or enter one after their admission into this. No person may be admitted who has acted contrary to the interests of the trade or has been excluded from any other society for misconduct, unless such restitution be made or such satisfaction given to injured parties as may be ordered by the executive council of the society or by the branch to which the candidate seeks admission.

To be entitled to all the benefits of the society a member must pay a contribution of 1*s.* per week and 3*d.* per quarter to the contingent and benevolent fund. A contribution of 9*d.* per week and 3*d.* per quarter to the contingent and benevolent fund entitles a member to all the benefits except that for the sick.

All moneys subscribed by the members of the society become the property of the society generally, and not of the branches to which the members respectively belong;* and any branch leaving the society forfeits its share in the general fund.

Whenever it is found that the funds of the society have sunk below an average of £1 per member, the executive council has the power to assess upon each member such sum as is necessary to raise the funds to the amount just mentioned. Special levies may also be made for other purposes, in cases of emergency; but such a levy on the society at large requires the consent of two-thirds of the members present at special meetings of the branches held to determine the question; and local levies require the consent of a majority of the members present at a special meeting of the local branch or branches, as well as the approval of the executive council of the society.

Special committees are elected by the separate branches, (or by the combined branches of a district in which there are two or more,) for the management of trade movements in connection with strikes, lock-outs, &c.; and special auditors are elected for the management of the accounts in such movements, which are kept entirely distinct from the ordinary accounts of the society.

The principal authority in the association is vested in a general council, consisting of sixteen members, each representing one of sixteen dis-

* This is also a rule of the Operative Stone-mason's Society, and of some other associations.

tricts into which the territory over which the society extends is divided, and each being elected at an appointed time by a majority of the votes cast in meetings of the several branches within the district which he represents. Each branch may send to the general secretary the name of some eligible member within the district in which it is situated, to be submitted to the various branches within the district as a candidate for the general council. The nominations are to be made about three months before the election, and a list of the candidates proposed is sent to all the branches by the general secretary. The election for members of the general council takes place once in three years, and if a vacancy occurs during the term for which the council holds office, it is filled by the candidate who, at the preceding election, received the next to the highest vote.

The general secretary is elected by a majority of the votes cast in all the branches within the association. He is paid the expense attendant upon moving himself and his family from the place where he resides to the general office, where he is furnished with a rent-free residence, and receives a salary of not less than £3 per week, with certain other allowances for special services and for assistance.

An executive council, consisting of six members, elected by the branches situated within a radius of twelve miles from the general office, is invested with a degree of supervision over that office and over the business of the secretary, as well as with the power of determining various questions affecting the society at large.

The general council, whose members are from all parts of the kingdom and from foreign countries, meets only once in three years, except in special emergencies; and alterations in the rules of the association can only be adopted at alternate triennial meetings. All such alterations must be submitted to the votes of the members in the branch meetings, and any change in the objects of the society, as set forth in its first rule, requires the consent of three-fourths of the members. On minor matters, the general secretary is authorized to obtain the views of the general council, by letters addressed to its several members. In cases of emergency the general council is authorized to hold meetings without awaiting the attendance of the member representing the American district.

The benefits offered by the society may be summarized as follows:

Unemployed (or donation) benefit, 10*s.* per week for twelve weeks, and 6*s.* per week for twelve weeks more; for leaving employment under circumstances satisfactory to the branch or to the executive council, 15*s.* per week; tool benefit to a member of not less than six months' standing, not to exceed £5; sick benefit, for twenty-six weeks, 12*s.* per week, and 6*s.* per week thereafter as long as illness continues; funeral benefit, £12, or to a member of only six months' standing, £3 10*s.*; accident benefit, to a member totally disabled, £100, and to a member partially disabled, £50; superannuation benefit to a member of twenty-five years' standing, 8*s.* per week for life, and 7*s.* per week for life to a member of eighteen years' standing; emigration benefit, £6; other benefits in the nature of benevolent grants, according to circumstances in cases of distress. It may be remarked here that the rules and the governmental organization of this society are regarded as being among the best possessed by any of the trades-unions. The regulations in regard to vacant-book are similar to those of the engineers.

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF SCOTLAND.

In the report of this society for the twelve months ended October 31, 1874, the number of its members is stated at 5,781, of whom 5,224 were

subscribers to all its benefits, the remaining 557 not being subscribers to the fund provided for sickness, superannuation, and funeral benefits. Its expenditures for the several objects for which it is constituted, as well as for rents, taxes, salaries, &c., during the twelve months just named, were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Sick-allowances	1,843	0	0¼
Bonuses to three disabled members	150	0	0
Funeral-allowances	518	0	0
Tools compensation	372	11	11½
Strike-allowance	409	5	6
Grant to agricultural laborers' union	50	0	0
Victimized allowance*		15	3½
Hall rents	399	18	9¼
Taxes and hall expenses	84	4	6
Stationery and postage	126	14	11
Printing and advertising	415	4	0¼
Carriage of parcels	6	9	3
Doctors' accounts	1	19	6
Lost time	11	10	8
Branch boxes, &c.	12	3	11
Delegations	26	18	7
Law expenses	6	3	9
Expenses of joint meetings	51	8	8½
Salaries and commissions	827	15	7¼
Total	5,314	3	0¼

The income of the society for the year ended as above exceeded the expenditure by £1,441 5*s.* 3¾*d.* This increases the accumulated fund to £9,071 8*s.* 8½*d.*, of which £7,554 5*s.* 6*d.* belong to the trade account, and £1,517 3*s.* 2½*d.* to the benefit account. The number of members added to the society during the past year was 774, and, according to a statement presented by the secretary, it now comprises nearly one-half of the members of the trade in the districts in which it has branches, the total number of journeymen in those districts being 11,836, while the membership of the society is 5,781.† The secretary calls attention to the fact that during the year several trades have had protracted strikes, while the members of some societies, notably the agricultural laborers, have been compelled to fight for the right of determining whether they should be union men or not. In some of the trades wages have been reduced, but among the joiners the changes that occurred during the year were usually favorable to the workmen. The secretary estimates that there has been an average rise of 2*s.* a week in journeymen's wages, while several of the society's branches have obtained a reduction of hours. The only disputes with employers during the year were those of Dumfries, Dunfermline, Perth, and the Clyde. The latter was short and decisive, lasting but a few days; but the one at Dumfries was protracted and bitter, continuing for a month.

This society was organized and a code of rules for its government adopted at a conference of delegates from the carpenters and joiners of the principal places in Scotland, which was held at Edinburgh in September, 1861. The rules have since undergone three revisions, the last having been completed in August, 1873. The society is divided into two sections, which may be called respectively the "trade section" and the "benefit section," although some of the allowances made to members of the trade section might very properly be classed as benefi-

* The "victimized allowance" is one which the rules provide for the benefit of members discharged from their situations for acting as delegates, or otherwise serving the association. It is a regular payment, equal to the wages lost. The "victimized allowance" in 1873, exceeded £100.

† The number of apprentices in the same districts is 3,310.

nces. The fee for admission into the trade section alone, is 5*s.*, ıes 3*d.* per week. For admission into the benefit section the 2*s.* to 10*s.*, according to age of applicant, and the dues 4*d.* Besides these payments, members are liable to special levies ncies or to make up deficiencies in the funds; but such levies ıthorized by the vote of the society.

occasion of a cessation of work in consequence of a strike, r any cause regarded by the society as adequate, each "free so thrown out of work, upon conforming to certain require- eives an allowance of 12*s.* a week as long as the stoppage of nues. A "free member" losing his tools by fire, water, or titled to an allowance equal to the value of the tools lost, ; does not exceed £20; and he is also entitled to the value of a not, however, in excess of £2. Every member who has paid rance-fee is entitled to a bonus of £50 in case of any accident ıim from ever again resuming his regular employment. It is ıl condition, however, to the allowance of this benefit, that the ıall not have been caused by intemperance or improper con- allowance in sickness is 12*s.* per week for thirteen weeks, 9*s.* or thirteen weeks more, 7*s.* per week for twenty-six weeks, *s.* per week while illness continues. The funeral allowance on of a member is £12, to be paid to his wife, nominee, trustee, kin. The allowance on the death of a wife (if she be regis- 5, which, however, is not allowed on the death of a second ıas been drawn on the death of the first. The superannuation *s.* 6*d.* per week to a member over fifty years of age and of ten ıding in the society, and 5*s.* per week to one who has been rs in the society. The claim to superannuation, however, is d as long as the member can earn more than half the usual he locality in which he is employed, in any business or calling e can obtain employment.

ious branches of the association are required to forward to the committee as often, at least, as once a quarter, all moneys in ession not needed for their immediate local expenditure; and ıot having sufficient funds for the latter purpose may, accord- scribed forms, call upon the same committee for what they ovided, of course, that it be money to which they are entitled nce with the rules of the society. All moneys sent to the committee and not immediately wanted are to be deposited in or banks as may be agreed upon, a portion (not to be less nor more than £1,000) to be deposited as a working fund in of the association, three trustees, and the central correspond- ıry, and the remainder to be deposited as "a sinking fund" ne of the association, eight trustees, and the central corre- secretary. The three trustees of the "working fund" are to by the central branch* and their names submitted to the large. If no objection be lodged against them within fourteen such submission, their election is to be valid. The eight f the "sinking fund" are to be elected respectively by the ches having the largest number of members, and their names to the society, as in the other case. No money can be drawn working fund except by the central corresponding secretary. ustees, and none can be drawn from the sinking fund without

vals of three years elections are held to determine what branch of the be the "seat of government;" and the branches situated within a radius s from the branch elected have the prerogative of electing the executive which consists of nine members, who hold office for one year.

the signature of the same officer and six trustees; and the trustees are to sign no order for drawing money without a letter from the executive committee, signed by the chairman, authorizing them to do so. The society each year elects an auditor who serves for three years, so that there are three auditors, whose respective terms of office terminate at yearly intervals. Besides auditing the accounts of the society at the end of each year, these officers are required to assist the central corresponding secretary in making up "an abstract of whatever may be considered of interest to the society, either as a *résumé* of the past year or as a guide to future proceedings."

No part of the funds of the association can be applied to any purpose other than those set forth in the rules, except by a three-fourths majority of all members voting in meetings of the branches specially called after due notice for the determination of the question.

No alteration can be made in the rules (or laws) of the society without the assent of two-thirds of the members; and in years when a delegate meeting is held all proposed alterations must be first submitted to such meeting, and by it (if at all) submitted to the society. No delegate meeting may "abrogate any of the principles of the society," (*i. e.*, the allowance on cessation of work, the insurance of tools, or the accident, sickness, superannuation, or funeral benefit,) except by the consent of three-fourths of the members, which votes must be registered accordingly.

THE AMALGAMATED TAILORS' SOCIETY.

The following table shows the principal items in the expenditures of the Amalgamated Tailors' Society from May to December, 1869, and each year from 1870 to 1873 inclusive, together with the number of members, the average expenditures per member, the number of members in receipt of sick and traveling benefits respectively, and the number of deaths of members and members' wives:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total for entire period.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditures on account of sick benefit	901 6 7	1,847 12 7	1,931 12 10	2,477 7 8	2,937 7 10	10,095 7 6
Average per member on account of sick benefit	4 8	9 2¾	7 8	5 6	4 9	.....
Expenditures on account of funerals	261 0 0	576 8 2	767 9 9	998 7 8	1,420 18 6½	4,024 4 1½
Average per member on account of funerals	1 3½	2 10¼	3 4	2 2¼	2 5½	.....
Expenditures on travelers' account*	202 5 6	262 18 6	226 2 8	426 16 0	641 4 5½	1,759 7 1½
Average per member on travelers' account*	1 0¼	1 3¾	11¼	11¼	1 0½	.....
Expenditures on account of trade benefits, strikes, and lock-outs	45 8 4	200 16 7	55 1 6	283 17 6	622 5 9	1,207 9 8
Average per member on same account	2½	1 0	2½	7½	1 0½	†
Number of members at end of year	3,994	4,006	4,914	9,061	‡12,385	.....
Number of members receiving sick benefit	§	550	658	756	1,122	3,086
Number of members receiving travelers' benefit	298	167	252	383	668	1,768
Number of deaths of members and members' wives	36	91	102	140	189	558

* Members traveling in quest of employment.

† To these expenditures may be added an item of £235, granted to other associations in 1873, the first year that the society had set apart a contingent fund for that purpose.

‡ The number of members at the close of 1874, as shown in the list of associations represented at the annual trades congress, was, in round numbers, 14,000.

§ Not furnished.

The aggregate income of this association for the year 1873 was £13,543 ½., and the aggregate expenditures for the same year, £11,148 14*s.* ½*d.*, leaving a balance of £2,394 17*s.* 2½*d.* on the year's account; which, ldded to a balance of £4,609 14*s.* on hand at the close of the previous ear, makes the total accumulated fund £7,004 11*s.* 2½*d.*

The terms of admission into the Amalgamated Tailors' Association e as follows: Young men in the last year of their apprenticeship pay entrance-fee of 1*s.*; tailors, under 25 years old, 2*s.* 6*d.*; under 30 ars, 5*s.*; under 35 years, 7*s.* 6*d.*; under 40 years, 10*s.*; under 45 ars, 15*s.* From 45 years old up to 50 the increase in the entrance-fee at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per year. Tailors over 50 years of age may ter the society, but not as members entitled to all its benefits. The yment of an entrance-fee of 5*s.*, a regular contribution of 3½*d.* per week, d the usual quarterly subscription to the management and contin- nt funds entitles them to trade and traveling benefits, and on their ath a "funeral benefit" of £4 is paid to their next of kin or nominee wfully appointed.

The entrance-fee for persons not desiring to participate in the "sick- nefit" is as follows:

For tailors under 30 years of age, 2*s.* 6*d.*; not under 30 but under 40 ars, 5*s.*; not under 40 but under 45 years, 7*s.* 6*d.*; not under 45 but nder 50 years, 10*s.*

In the case of new branches entering the association the members are quired to pay the current quarterly subscription and an entrance-fee cording to age as follows:

Members under 25 years of age, 2*s.* 6*d.*; not under 25 years of age t under 30, 5*s.*; not under 30 years of age but under 50, 7*s.* 6*d.*

To entitle a member to full participation in all benefits the regular pay- ents are 6*d.* a week, 4*d.* a quarter to management, and 1*s.* per annum ayable in the month of June) to "a contingent fund," which is devoted the furtherance of the principles of association. Members not wishing participate in the sick-benefit pay 3½*d.* per week, and to the manage- nt and contingent funds the same as other members.

On quitting employment, under circumstances satisfactory to the nch or to the executive council, a member receives 12*s.* per week. e "sick-benefit" for the first thirteen weeks is 10*s.* per week; for the ond, 8*s.*; for the third, 6*s.*; for the fourth, 4*s.*; afterward (while illness ntinues,) 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. The superannuation-benefit, to members of lve years' standing, is 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for life, and 5*s.* per week for to members of twenty years' standing. The traveling benefit is 1*s.* per day in each branch for not exceeding sixty days in the year, or 1*s.* per day and a bed.

The general management of the affairs of the association is vested in executive council consisting of nine members, among whom are in- ded the president and secretary. The ordinary executive functions volve chiefly on the last two officers, but the executive council meets ce a quarter, and may be convened more frequently if circumstances quire it. The members of this council, including the president and retary, are elected biennially at conferences composed of delegates m the branches, the number of delegates being proportioned with re or less exactness to the number of members to be represented. e objects of the association are thus stated in a recent address of the ecutive council to the operative tailors of the kingdom:

"To improve morally, socially, and pecuniarily the means and position of our mem- s and the trade generally, by forming a fund by contributions of our members on ll-considered bases, and from statistics of those associations who have prospered by perience.

2. To provide a safe and profitable investment for the contributions and subscriptions of our members against sickness, disease, and death, as well as economizing the strength and power of unity for the welfare of our trade, always seeking an amicable settlement of trade-disputes rather than resorting to the two-edged weapon of settlement by strikes. This is accomplished by raising capital or funds that may be available in case just and conciliatory measures fail, and then, and then only, resorting to those measures which our unity and strength, combined with accumulated funds, can accomplish, our system combining all the facilities of exchange in investing our labor to profitable advantage, and insurance and friendly societies for benevolent purposes.

3. To promote the intellectual and material benefit of our members and the trade generally, by providing means of social intercourse and discussion of topics for the elevation of the trade generally.

4. To afford means of carrying out the repeal of all laws that have so hurtfully affected the position of workmen hitherto, and to free labor from restrictive influence, at the same time fostering habits of prudence and forethought.

5. By means of our rules, encouraging those who may have the welfare of the trade at heart, to become ornaments to our calling, and leaders to a better and more elevated position of our class.

In the same address it is claimed that during the year 1873 "wages were advanced and trade privileges obtained in no less than fifty-four cities and towns in England and Wales," and that in 1874 (up to November,) "no less than fifty-six more cities and towns," where the society has branches, "obtained advantages in the same direction."

SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE MASONS.

The following table contains a condensed statement of the expenditures of the Society of Operative Stone-Masons from September 24, 1840, to November 23, 1873, specifying the different items of expenditure, and also distinguishing between expenditures for trade purposes and expenditures for beneficial objects:

1. Expenditures for trade purposes:			
To strike pay	£56,867	11	7
Gifts to other trades	3,206	8	8
Loans	400	0	0
Delegations in general	10,256	3	11
Total for trade purposes	70,730	4	2
2. Expenditures for benevolent purposes:			
Sick-allowance	£54,828	0	9½
Funerals	40,253	14	4½
Travelers*	54,453	14	9
Surgeons' fees	2,789	15	10
Gifts for charitable purposes	515	14	3
Hospital subscriptions	2,941	1	0
Disabled members (197)	17,941	0	0
Friends of 103 members killed	5,100	0	0
Orphan children	292	9	6
Master and workmen's acts†	32	16	0
Superannuation of members	8,636	13	1½
Legal expenses in defending prosecuted members†	3,483	6	1½
Total for benevolent purposes	191,268	2	9
Grand total	261,998	6	11

From this statement it appears, therefore, that during the thirty-three years which it covers the expenditures for benevolent purposes exceeded the expenditures for strikes and other trade purposes by £120,537 18*s.* 7*d.*

* Members traveling in search of work.

† These two items might perhaps have been classified with the expenditures for trade purposes.

This society is formally known as "The Friendly Society of Operative asons of England, Ireland, and Wales." Its members have the option contributing to the trade-fund alone, or to that and to any one or re of the benefit-funds in the advantages of which they may wish to rticipate. The entrance-fee to the trade department is 2*s.* 6*d.*,* and the ıtributions 6*d.* per week. For admission to the trade and sick fund fee to a person under 24 years of age is 2*s.* 6*d.*; over 24 and under 28, ; over 28 and under 32, 7*s.* 6*d.*; over 32 and under 35, 10*s.* Persons er 35 years of age are not admitted to this section of the society. e contributions to the sick-fund are 4*d.* per week. On the death of a mber in good standing his widow, nominee, or next of kin receives 2 for his funeral expenses. On the death of a member's wife (proled he has paid 1*s.* for her registration and 6*d.* per quarter in addition) receives £10; but a wife over forty years of age cannot be registered this benefit.

The payment of 4*s.* 1*d.* a week to a children's fund entitles a member £2 on the death of a child; but still-born children, or children born t of wedlock, are not included in this allowance.

The superannuation-benefit is as follows:

members of ten years' standing	5*s.* per week.
members of fifteen years' standing	7*s.* per week.
members of twenty years' standing	9*s.* per week.
members of twenty-five years' standing	10*s.* per week.

The sick-benefit is 12*s.* per week for twenty-six weeks, and 6*s.* per week til recovered; but disease incurred by fighting, drunkenness, or other moral conduct, is excluded from this benefit.

The accident-benefit is £100 to a member permanently disabled in nnection with the prosecution of his trade, or while transacting so-ty-business, unless the accident disabling him was incurred by his n misconduct, drunkenness, or willful neglect. In case of accidental ath occurring to a member under similar circumstances, his widow, minee, or next of kin is entitled to £50 from the society's funds. An owance of £50 is also provided for cases of paralysis or permanent s of vision.

The benefit to members traveling in search of work varies from the vision of a bed alone up to a bed and 1*s.* 3*d.* a day, according to the nding of the member and the circumstances of the case; each case, wever, being distinctly provided for in the rules.

In cases of "legal disputes" with employers, (*i. e.*, disputes entered o in accordance with the rules of the society,) members suspending rk are allowed 12*s.* per week from the society's funds, and any delete or officer of the society who is discharged in consequence of his lding such a position is allowed 18*s.* per week, provided that he have t used abusive language toward the employer or foreman.

When the members of the society in any town or locality desire to tain better terms from their employers, the rules require that they all use "their utmost endeavors, by correspondence, interviews, or a nference, consisting of an equal number of employers and employed," arrive at "an amicable agreement;" and "only after all such means ve failed to secure the desired alteration shall they be justified in susnding work."

When a desire for an advance of wages, a reduction of working-hours,

* The fees for re-admission of persons who have gone out of the society or lost their mbership through falling in arrears, increase with the number of admissions, the for the fifth admission being 20 shillings.

or other improvement in the conditions of employment is manifested in any lodge, the secretary is required to report the fact to the central committee of the association, stating the number of members who would be thrown out of work in case of a strike, the number entitled to benefit, the state of trade and position of the society in the neighborhood, and the number of members of the lodge who voted respectively for and against an application to be sustained by the society in a strike; and no such application is to be entertained unless it has had the support of a two-thirds majority in a summoned meeting of the lodge, the votes having been formally taken by ballot. When such an application is received the central committee is to appoint a deputation from three different lodges (including the one from which the application emanates) to proceed to the locality, examine as to the state of trade, the number of members entitled to benefit, and other matters, and to make a report which is to be submitted to the various lodges in connection with the application. A vote of the society is to be taken within twenty-eight days, the question to be decided for or against the application in accordance with the majority of the votes cast. In cases where employers attempt to reduce the current rate of wages, to introduce piecework where it has been abolished, to increase the hours of labor, to infringe upon the established meal-hours, or to employ as masons persons who have not learned the trade, a two-thirds majority in a summoned meeting of the lodge to which the members affected by such an infringement belong, shall be sufficient to justify them in resisting it by a suspension of work; and in case the employer attempts to enforce the infringement before a lodge meeting can be held, the decision arrived at by a two-thirds majority of the members working for such employer is to be binding; but they must wait upon the employer or foreman before suspending work; and in all cases the central committee must be informed as to the particulars of the dispute.

The members of this society bind themselves (by voluntary offer) to give moral and material aid to other trades-associations. Any lodge applied to for this purpose is to investigate the case, and, if the cause be thought worthy of support, the amount of assistance required is to be made known to the central committee, and by them to be submitted to the society, a vote of which, in lodge meetings assembled, is to be taken within twenty-eight days.

All lodges are required to transmit weekly to the central committee any money in their possession in excess of £10 not required for the immediate local expenditures.

A printed list is to be published annually by the central committee showing the names of members who have worked in opposition to the society, of the members (or officers) who have committed frauds or defalcations, and of members who are in arrears under local levies.

Members are prohibited from working overtime, which is condemned as a practice tending to keep other members out of employment, and members who persist in violating this rule, in opposition to their own lodge, are liable to a fine not to exceed £2. There are certain exceptions to this rule, however, in cases of accident or necessity. When subcontracting or piecework is abolished, members are bound by these arrangements. Where working by artificial light has not been the rule lodges are authorized to resist its introduction.

Should the funds of the society fall below £3,000, the central committee may recommend a special levy upon the members of the society but such levy must be submitted to a vote of the society and approved by a majority before it can be carried out.

The opinion of the society, as to a revision and reprint of existing rules, is to be taken once in three years; and when such revision is decided upon, the revising committee is to be elected by the society, the vote being taken in meetings of the lodges specially held for the purpose.

This society maintains intimate reciprocal relations with the one to be noticed next below.

UNITED OPERATIVE MASONS' ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

The total membership of this association in December, 1874, was 10,652, showing an increase of 1,208 members since December, 1873. The number of members belonging to the trade section alone was 9,990. The number belonging to both the trade and sick fund sections was 662. The expenditures for 1874 may be summarized as follows:

For trade purposes.

	£	s.	d.
Strike pay	408	0	0
Assisting men to leave strikes*	92	18	0
Wages of pickets, strike committees, and cross committees	45	12	6½
General delegations	102	11	1
Voted to Edinburgh and Leith millers	15	0	0
Voted to English agricultural laborers	100	0	0
Voted to Edinburgh Trades' Council	5	0	0
Voted to Trades-Union Parliamentary Committee	15	0	0
Total	784	1	7½

For benevolent purposes.

	£	s.	d.
Sick allowance	480	0	0
Accident provisions	400	0	0
Surgeons' fees	15	14	0
Funeral allowance	1,670	0	0
Total for benevolent objects	2,566	4	0
Total for trade purposes	784	1	7½
Grand total	3,350	5	7½
Excess for benevolent objects	1,782	2	4½

The financial condition of the society on the 3d of December, 1874, is stated as follows:

	£	s.	d.
In bank, December 4, 1873	7,800	18	10
Deposited since that date	1,990	00	00
Interest accrued up to 3d December, 1874	254	12	7
	10,045	11	5
Drawn out of bank during year	445	18	10
Amount in bank December 3, 1874	9,599	12	7

*This probably means assisting men to leave localities where strikes were in progress, and go elsewhere in search of work.

	£	s.
In hands of lodge treasurers	330	15
In hands of treasurer of central committee	9	10
Value of hall in Edinburgh	200	0
Total worth of the association December 3, 1874	10,139	18
Total worth of the association December 4, 1873	8,248	13
Net gain during the year	1,891	4 1(

The number of lodges in the association is about 100, with an averag of over 100 members per lodge. The returns made to the central com mittee, by the lodge secretaries, indicate that a large majority of th men belonging to the trade in the places where the society has branche are included in its membership.

The auditing committee, in submitting their financial statement, tak occasion to congratulate the society on "the steady increase of wage in the various districts, and the obtaining of such without any grea sacrifice, either as regards time or money. The past year," they say "has also been free from strikes of any great magnitude." They fu ther observe, "that a number of lodges have taken up the apprentic question, with the apparent determination of having all who may desi to learn the trade compelled to serve a regular apprenticeship," a resu which they think, "would prove an inestimable boon to the trade future years." Referring to the combination of employers in a nation federation, they say, "we must meet federation with federation;" an although that plan has not hitherto succeeded "from the fact that t largest and strongest unions stood passively aloof" from the moveme they express the hope that a federation of trades-unions will ere long formed, "wielding a power greater than the national federation of ca italists and employers." Referring to the movements on foot amo the trades organizations to secure the repeal of the "criminal l amendment act," they ask, "Why not a movement to raise from o trades-organizations a great political federation? for then, and then on with the ballot and working as one, will class criminal legislation swept away, and our interests receive more attention at the hands our legislators."

In its plan of organization, benefits, and rules of action there is co siderable resemblance between this society and the one last noticed, though there are many minor differences, and the contributions, fe and allowances are not in all cases the same. The rules of the Engli society provide that members of the Scotch society coming to Engla shall be admitted free, and that members of the English society goi to Scotland shall be admitted into the Scotch society on the sa terms; but by a curious discrepancy the Scotch rules provide for t payment of half a crown for admission in either case. It is probabl however, that the provision in the English rules is the one finally agre upon, these rules having been revised as late as December 24, 187 while the Scotch rules were revised about a year earlier. In both cas conformity to the rules of the society entered is of course a conditi of admission.

The two societies agree that in order to effect a mutual understan ing between them, a fortnightly return of correspondence shall l established, the more especially to avert the evil tendency caused b an influx of hands from either country in case of strikes; and that printed copy of the fortnightly returns of each society (divested of the

financial reports) shall be regularly transmitted to the other. These two societies comprise within their ranks nearly 35,000 of the operative stone-masons of the United Kingdom.

UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILER-MAKERS AND IRON-SHIP BUILDERS.

The following table shows the expenditures of the United Society of Boiler-Makers and Iron-Ship Builders of Great Britain for the year ended December 31, 1873, and for the seven years ended at the same date, with the average cost per member on each account:

	Expenditures for year ended December 31, 1873.						Expenditures for seven years ended December 31, 1873.					
	Aggregate for the society.			Am't per member.			Aggregate for the society.			Am't per member.		
	£	s.	d.	s.		d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On account of sickness	4,622	4	0	7		5¾	30,314	0	0	3	10	8¼
Relief to members traveling	1,091	4	3	1		9	19,031	0	0	2	4	4½
On account of funerals	1,418	0	0	2		3½	7,873	0	0	0	18	3
On account of trade disputes	281	0	0	0		5¼	3,484	0	0	0	8	1½
Surgeons' salaries	1,969	10	5	3		2¼	9,227	0	0	1	1	6
To superannuated members	1,122	13	2	1		9¾	6,817	0	0	0	15	9½
Salaries	1,153	11	2	1		10¼	(*)			.....		
Fares of members to situations	141	9	7	0		2¾	400	0	0	0	0	11
Home donations	97	10	0	0		1¾	1,457	0	0	0	3	4¾
Bonuses	180	0	0	0		3½	1,285	0	0	0	3	0
Total	.....			.....			.....			.....		

* The expenditures for officers' salaries during the seven years are not included in the return.

The number of members at the end of 1873 was 13,137; the average number of members for the seven years ended at the same date was 8,573.

The number of members on the 30th of September, 1874, was 14,487; the number of lodges 143; and the cash balance in the hands of the association, £19,208 2*s.* 6*d.*

The benefits paid by this society, apart from relief in trade disputes, are in the form of allowances to the sick, unemployed, and superannuated, and to those laid up through accidental injuries, besides doctors' bills, funeral expenses, bonuses, and fares in going to situations.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

This society was formed in the beginning of the year 1872, and consists of an executive council and 155 branches. In the report of the general secretary for that year, the number of members constituting said society is represented as being 17,247, with funds on hand to the amount of £2,569. This he regards as being highly encouraging. He says that after the heavy expenses which must naturally fall upon a gigantic society at its commencement, and considering the short time that many of the branches had been opened, and the number of men who, after having joined the society and obtained through its influence that which they sought, immediately abandoned it, such an accumulation of funds speaks well for the future. The improvement in the condition of many of the railwaymen which the society had been able to effect in this short time speaks well for the future power of the society when its members will be increased, its funds augmented, its influence extended, and its organization completed. The executive council, he states, is decidedly opposed to strikes, being of the opinion that if railway men will only be firmly united, they will gain that to which they are entitled without having recourse to any stoppage of work.

The funds of the society are arranged under the following heads, namely:

Delegate fund.
Emigration fund.
Investment fund.
Strike fund.
Superannuation fund.

Amount received by the society during the six months ended June 30, 1874:

For dues	£245	4	2
For entrance-fees	193	3	11

The table on the opposite page affords interesting information in regard to the condition and operation at different periods of the associations therein named.

Table showing the number of members, the income, expenditures, and funds in hand, of five important associations, with the number, character, and objects of the strikes.

Names of societies.	Date.	Number of members, about—	Total income.	Paid for benefits.	Paid for strikers.	Total expenditure.	Funds in hand.	Number of strikes.	Character of strikes.	Object of strikes.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
London Society of Compositors.*	1860	2,200	2,443 17 4½	875 15 6½	.....	(1) 2,006 10 8	3,006 11 8½	....	.....	
	1870	3,300	(2) 8,072 9 9	4,520 2 2	1,808 1 0	7,497 3 6½	3,275 6 2½	1	Partial	To maintain existing scale of wages.
	1871	3,500	5,687 11 2½	2,985 1 8	.....	(3) 5,104 10 1	4,483 1 1	....	.....	
	1872	3,700	(4) 8,158 7 1	2,279 9 7	3,884 9 10	7,757 4 3	4,426 2 10	1	General.....	To raise wages and reduce hours from 60 to 54 per week.
	1873	3,800	6,110 12 1	2,553 5 2	.....	(5) 4,808 15 0	6,626 17 3	....	.....	
Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association.†	1870	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800 0 0	....	.....	
	1871	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,910 0 0	....	.....	
	1872	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,770 0 0	....	.....	
	1873	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000 0 0	....	.....	
Iron-Founders' Society of England, Ireland, and Wales.‡	1850	4,073	12,265 0 0	9,537 8 0½	434 0 0	11,346 0 0	408 0 0	....	A number of unimportant ones.	Various, the strikes being engaged in by different local branches and not in any case by the society at large.
	1860	7,973	20,458 0 0	8,402 15 2	95 0 0	11,146 0 0	8,952 0 0	11	Unimportant ...	
	1870	8,994	31,534 0 0	21,109 2 0	45 0 0	23,972 0 0	7,842 0 0	11	....do	
	1871	10,019	31,313 0 0	15,606 4 4	278 0 0	18,843 0 0	20,378 0 0	16	....do	
	1872	10,634	34,748 0 0	12,536 8 3	32 0 0	15,330 0 0	39,818 0 0	6	....do	
	1873	11,512	32,141 0 0	19,430 1 9½	235 0 0	22,438 0 0	49,494 0 0	15	....do	
The Provincial Typographical Association.§	1850	603	81 12 9	.....	85 0 6	102 8 5	98 1 5	4	.....	To resist reductions and other encroachments.
	1860	1,473	331 17 11	.....	6 0 0	72 11 1	950 11 4	1	.....	To resist unfair working of the piece system.
	1870	2,430	1,730 0 0	.....	50 11 5	157 4 7	1,573 0 0	5	.....	To resist reduction of pay.
	1871	2,687	2,243 0 0	.....	275 0 0	395 13 10	1,836 0 0	7	.....	Various.
	1872	2,912	1,810 0 0	.....	902 3 2	1,219 0 0	689 6 9	10	.....	Various.
	1873	3,409	1,845 0 0	97 10 0	402 12 4	762 5 2	969 15 2	5	.....	Various.
Boiler-Makers and Iron-Ship-Builders' Association.‖	1860	4,520	19,060 0 0	9,789 0 0	110 7 0	9,899 7 0	9,160 13 0	1	.....	To resist a reduction of wages.
	1870	6,779	21,761 12 0	10,595 10 6	58 9 6	13,654 0 0	9,107 12 8	1	.....	To obtain an increase of wages.
	1871	8,983	28,784 4 5	9,856 13 5	1,385 0 0	13,425 2 10	13,974 1 6	2	.....	To obtain an increase of wages and a reduction of the hours of labor.
	1872	11,523	39,710 19 0	9,972 17 0	861 1 8	14,582 3 0	25,128 16 0	4	.....	To obtain an increase of wages.
	1873	13,137	55,368 16 0	12,077 1 8	281 0 2	16,189 18 0	39,178 18 0	3	.....	To obtain an increase of wages.

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING SOCIETIES.

* *London Society of Compositors.*—The secretary of this association, in his return, states that after many vicissitudes, dating from 1816, the society settled down into substantially its present form in 1848. Since the spring of 1871, the payments of members have been 7*d.* a week. The prices of work have generally been arranged between the society and the masters' association, or between committees of the two associations, appointed at general meetings of the respective bodies. In 1872, however, the masters' association was broken up in consequence of a rupture with the compositors' society.

The secretary further says that from 1810 to 1866 there was no advance in compositors' prices, but that an agitation which was commenced in the latter year resulted in a rise of three shillings per week, and a reduction of hours from 63 to 60 per week, and a corresponding increase in the prices of piecework and the pay for overtime. The strike of 1870 was confined to two or three offices, whose proprietors would not adhere to the scale of prices agreed upon in 1866. The society withdrew its members and "the offices remain closed to the present time." The strike of 1872 was entered upon to secure a further rise in wages and the prices for piecework, as well as a reduction of the hours of labor from 60 to 54 per week. It was only partially successful, but the secretary states that from 1866 to 1872 inclusive, the society succeeded in raising prices about 15 per cent., concurrently with a reduction of the hours of labor from 63 to 54 hours per week, and a considerable benefit in the matter of overtime.

The item marked (1) in the table includes the purchase of government stocks to the amount of £600. That marked (3) includes £1,106 5*s.* and that marked (5) £1,114 10*s.* expended for the same purpose. These three sums must therefore be regarded as rather transferred to capital account than as forming a part of the expenditures for the years in which they occur.

The items marked (2) and (4) are unusually large, the income of the society durin the years 1870 and 1872 having been swelled by special levies to meet the expen consequent upon the strikes above referred to.

† *Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association.*—This society was organiz in 1863, with about 2,000 members. It has had no general strike, but in 1865 it e pended about £4,000 in support of a long strike of some of its members at Cramlingt The object of this strike, which was an increase of wages, was defeated by bringing m from Cornwall to take the places of the strikers. Only one other strike of impo ance (lasting only a few weeks) has occurred among the members of this society, b it has contributed thousands of pounds to assist workmen in other trades who we on strike in different parts of the country.

All differences, except those of a general kind, between the members of this socie and their employers, are now referred for settlement to a standing committee, (co sisting of six employers and six workmen,) which had been in existence for nearly tw years at the date of the above returns, and had worked satisfactorily.

The payments of members are 6*d.* per fortnight, and they receive 10*s.* per week whe on strike or laid up through accident. There is also a death legacy of £2 to member families, but no allowance in sickness.

Mr. Thomas Burt, recently elected as member of Parliament for Morpeth, has bee secretary of this society since 1865, and still retains the position, although the societ provides a deputy to perform the ordinary duties of the office.

‡ *Iron-Founders' Society of England, Ireland, and Wales.*—The expenditures of this societ for donations, allowances for sickness, accidents, superannuation, funerals and emigra tion, from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, amounted to £122,714 4*s.* 8*d.* Its expenditures on th same accounts, from 1860 to 1869 inclusive, were £248,609 4*s.* 7½*d.* Expenditures fo strikes are not included in these amounts.

§ *The Provincial Typographical Association.*—The secretary of this association state that the strikes in which it has engaged have had so many different objects that i is impossible to tabulate them fully. The largest expenditures have been incurre in strikes undertaken for the purpose of raising wages, but a very considerable su has been expended in resisting reductions and other encroachments, including th introduction of an undue number of apprentices.

Up to 1873 the society had no fund for benefits other than relief to men on strikes but there is a separate organization under the same management, the object of whic is to relieve the members while traveling. The fund which that socie y now has o hand amounts to about £2,000, which is not included in the above table.

‖ *Boiler-Makers and Iron-Ship Builders.*—This society has already been noticed.

It is to be regretted that returns could not be obtained from th Miners' National Union, numbering 140,000 members; the Amalgamate Association of Miners, numbering 45,000; the National Agricultur Laborers' Union, numbering 60,000, and the Federal Union of Agricu

Laborers, numbering 30,000; but these associations are as yet com-
ively young, and probably have not settled into a uniform and sys-
tic method of keeping and consolidating their accounts. There is
ibly a reason, too, why they are not disposed to be communicative
their financial condition, for their contests with employers have
severe and protracted, in consequence of which their funds are
to be low. The secretaries, or other prominent representatives of
associations, as well as the secretaries of the Amalgamated Asso-
n of Cotton-Spinners, (numbering 14,200,) the East Lancashire
r-Loom Weavers, (numbering 16,000,) and the Amalgamated Iron
teel Workers, (numbering 20,000,) have been asked for informa-
n regard to their respective societies, but no returns as yet have
received from them.

societies just named, and those heretofore noticed, comprise all
ssociations, having 10,000 members or upward, which were repre-
l at the National Trades-Union Congress held at Liverpool in Jan-
1875.* It has already been remarked that the number of mem-
represented at Liverpool was not less than 800,000, after making
llowance for duplicate representation in the case of some of the
rades-councils; but there are many small organizations, and some
y considerable magnitude, which were not represented in the con-
at all. One of these, the Scotch Carpenters and Joiners, has been
d in these pages; another association of the same trade, which
lso unrepresented, has its headquarters in Birmingham, and is said
nprise upward of 20,000 members. Mr. George Potter, of Lon-
a gentleman who is exceedingly well informed on all working-class
nents in Great Britain, in a paper read before the Social Science
ess some months ago, estimated the total membership of the
-unions of the United Kingdom as being certainly not less than
000, a number which, seeing that it is made up of men, a large
rtion of whom have wives and children, represents a very con-
ble section of the population of the kingdom. "The coal and
orkers," says Mr. Potter, "cannot count fewer in their union than
0 men; but as these industries are of comparatively recent de-
nent, their unions are not yet so complete in their arrangements as
ort time they are certain to become. Still, even in those trades,
rful progress has been made in adding provident to trade bene-
Sickness and death and accident are provided for in most of them;
some superannuation is added, as well as provision for widows
phans. Time alone is needed to make all this a vast net-work of
lent arrangement, by which most of the worst evils of the working-
situation will be met and overcome. It is sometimes insisted on that
enefits held out by trades-societies to their members can only be
ued for a time. Actuaries have proved this. In this matter,
er, the calculations of the actuaries have not turned out to be
t. The great trades-associations have always met their obligations
ir members, and with the power of levy which they possess they
t likely to fail in this in the future. They know their own busi-
nd they do it very well in their own way, with less internal disa-
ent and less chance of shipwreck through fraud, bad faith, or bad
ss tact than any other set of societies in the kingdom, what-
heir object or by whomsoever worked."

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w of the smaller societies have also been included in the above notices, as well
Scotch Association of Carpenters and Joiners, who were not represented in the
s.

Potter is editor of the Beehive, the Trades-Union organ.

TRADES-UNIONS.

By Mr. J. S. Stanley James.

The following, forming the concluding part of an article w this report by Mr. Stanley James, "On the condition of the classes of England," is inserted in this place because of its c with the preceding chapter:

Trades-unionism in England is an established fact, and a power whic many politicians try to shirk or avoid, it is best to openly admit. The u observer must allow that in England trades-unions have raised workingm and intellectually, and have taught them a higher sense of their responsibil have increased the prices and shortened the hours of labor; have educat men to a knowledge of their common interest and common duty, and in have raised the character of English workmen. Judge Rupert Kettle, in " Strikes," says, respecting the trades-unions, " They have promoted free t free action among the hand-working classes, and, moreover, have taught the the law and rely upon moral means for obtaining what they believe to be have now no bloodshed, no rioting, scarcely an angry word in the bittere protracted strikes. Although we owe this salutary change partly to th education and the higher moral tone among the laboring class, we owe it to the direct and immediate influence of trades-unions." The British Q view says, " It appears pretty clear that unionism by its influence has, by sl altered for the better the condition and circumstances of British workmen.

Prior to 1824 all concerted proceedings on the part of workmen for the raising the rate of wages were punishable both at common law, and under bination acts," which were in force both in England and Scotland. In Sc ticularly were these restrictions imposed on workingmen. In 1755 the wool-combers in Aberdeen formed themselves into a society. " Though th view," said Lord Kames, " was to provide for their poor, yet under that pre resolutions were made cramping trade and tending to make them independ employers." The judgment of the court before which the men were brought such combinations of artificers, whether they collect money for a common penalties, or make by-laws, are of a dangerous tendency, subversive of order, and against law;" and so under pains and penalties the men were from continuing such society. In 1762 the court at Edinburgh found " that ers and other journeymen tailors of Edinburgh are not entitled to an hour breakfast, that the wages of a journeyman tailor in the said city ought no one shilling per day, and that if any journeyman tailor not r t.ited or em refuse to work when requested by a master on the aforesaid terms, unle sufficient cause to be allowed by the magistrates, the offender shall, upon

d away, although many prejudices have survived the times when the domi-
the servient positions was rigidly maintained. Some encouragement is given
ntinuance of artificial class-distinctions in England by the maintenance on
te-book of laws passed from time to time to modify and modernize, but not to
he pains and penalties by which, in barbarous ages, labor was enforced. In
n to the law, trades-unions grew in power and strength every day. Various
arliament were from time to time passed in relation to them, but it was not
l that the "trades-union act" was passed, by which they were legalized.
ner disabilities are, however, continued, and secret societies are illegal: "All
are deemed unlawful combinations the members of which shall take oaths, or
nts in the nature of oaths, or subscribe any test or declaration not to disclose
t." According to this law, every trades-society in the United States would be
and its members liable to prosecution.

des-unions, acting under the old ban of illegality, have, as I have said, raised
and shortened the hours of labor in England. This, however, has been done
at the loss of friendly feeling, comfort, and confidence between employer and
. "Strikes" are a barbarous means of adjusting disputes, and much suffer-
isery have thereby ensued to the men. The system of arbitration in disputes
employer and employed has, however, been inaugurated with great success.
on was first proposed and carried out by Mr. Rupert Kettle, an eminent bar-
w judge of the Worcester County court. For ten years Judge Kettle has
his time to this subject, and has mediated with great success in many large
between masters and men in every part of England. Judge Kettle's services
h he will accept no remuneration) are well known and appreciated by the
ien, and whenever his decision has been against their claims, they have
t loyally and thoroughly. Arbitration is now a principal platform of many of
g trades-unions. At the last annual conference of the National Association
the following resolution was carried: "That the miners of the various dis-
he association do all in their power to make arrangements with the employ-
m boards of conciliation and arbitration, by which any disputes that may
een both parties might be amicably settled, without having recourse to the
course of lock-outs." The system of trade-arbitrations is, in fact, now nearly
l one, and Judge Kettle has also the satisfaction of seeing it accepted in a
ber of industries in France, where his system was highly commended by the
Paris in his book on the labor question; and in Germany, since its advocacy
eat social economist, Schultze Delitch, and the well-known republican, Dr.

iders of the trades-unions in England have now, indeed, great power. Of
Burt, Macdonald, and especially of Joseph Arch, it may be said, in the words
ul Liscus to Cæsar, "There are some whose influence with the people is very
o, although private men, have more power than the magistrates themselves."

STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

Closely associated with the history of the British trades-unions, is that of those protracted and bitter struggles between workmen and employers, known as "strikes," by which the annals of labor in the present century have been especially marked. One of the earliest was the widespread and long-continued strike of the Lancashire cotton-spinners, which took place in 1810. The following particulars of that and several other strikes of British workingmen are taken in a condensed form from the work of Mr. Ward on "Workmen and Wages:"*

In 1810, the spinners in the mills of Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Staleybridge, Ashton, Hyde, Oldham, Bolton, and as far north as Preston, simultaneously left their work, and, had the strike continued a little longer, the whole of Scotland would have joined it. As it was, 30,000 persons were thrown out of employment; many of these paraded the streets of the above-mentioned towns during the day, shouting and hooting at the persons who, as they supposed, were inimical to their cause. Disturbances of the peace were frequent; the authorities were inefficient for the protection of property; several masters were unable to leave their mills for fear of some violent outrage; and such workmen as were obtained to supply the place of the seceders were held prisoners in the establishments where they worked. The direction of this strike was carried on by a congress at Manchester, formed of delegates from all the principal mills. During this turn-out, the men who had struck were supported by the contributions of those who were at work, and the sums so collected amounted for a considerable period to nearly £1,500 weekly, of which Manchester, alone, paid upward of £600. This fund was for some time sufficiently large to enable the congress to make a weekly payment of 12*s.* to the spinners who had struck; but the contributions, and consequently the allowances that flowed from them, gradually fell off, till they at length ceased altogether, and those who depended upon them were literally consigned to destitution. When the contributions of those in work, failed, such of the men as had laid by money in the days of prosperity resorted to it for support, and thus were consumed in a hopeless warfare the hard-earned savings of years of industry. The required advance of wages was not obtained in a single instance, and, after four months of protracted misery, the men returned to their work, some even accepting employment at the rate of 2*d.* per pound, instead of 4*d.*, which they had been previously earning, thus submitting to a reduction of 50 per cent. on their wages, to raise which everything but existence had been staked. * * * * * *

In the year 1824 the spinners in Hyde turned out, much against their will, and solely at the dictation of the union. The reason given for the turn-out was, that the Hyde spinners were working for wages below the regular rate, inasmuch as they were paid 3*s.* 7*d.* per 1,000 hanks of No. 40 cotton, while in other places 1*s.* more was given for the same quantity of work. But the machinery on which the Hyde spinners worked was so superior, that they could, at these comparatively low prices, earn more weekly than the neighboring spinners, who, however, insisted that their Hyde brethren were paid lower wages than themselves, and, therefore, ought to turn out; whereas, it is obvious that they were paid higher wages, in fact, than were given elsewhere. The result of this strike was that the men, after enduring the greatest hardships, and having cost the combination between £3,000 and £4,000, returned to their work at the same wages which they had struck to raise.

In 1830 a strike likewise occurred of more than ordinary magnitude, and threatened at one time extreme violence on the part of the strikers. At Ashton and Staleybridge, 3,000 spinners left their work, by which 52 mills and 80,000 persons were thrown out of work for ten weeks. On this occasion it was necessary to send 1,000 additional troops to that part of the country to preserve order; and had it not been for the judicious measures of the commandant of the district, (Colonel Shaw,) great destruction of life and property, in all probability, would have taken place. The men, however, returned to their work at the same wages which they had been previously receiving.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.

The Preston strike was marked by similar features to those just noticed in the cotton-manufacture of Manchester and the surrounding locality, and ended just as disastrously to the operatives engaged in it, while at the same time it inflicted a great loss,

* The opinions of this author on the merits of the several contests are usually omitted, but where reproduced they are not always in accordance with the views of the author of this report.

community in the immediate and surrounding district. The operatives of ruck work on November 5, 1836. The strike lasted thirteen weeks, and the f persons thrown idle by it were classified as follows: 660 spinners; 1,320 ildren employed by the spinners; 6,100 card-room hands, reelers, and power-ers; 420 overlookers, packers, engineers, &c., making 8,500 persons in all. ers, who numbered 660, were the only parties who voluntarily left their who threw the others out of employment, so that the 7,840 remaining were dependent upon them. The sacrifice, on the part of the piecers, reelers, s, packers, and engineers was severe in the extreme, and the more severe as osed upon them much against their will. The following estimate was made iniary loss to all classes of the operatives in consequence of the strike:

of the 660 spinners for thirteen weeks, at 22*s.* 6*d*.	£9,652
1,320 piecers for thirteen weeks, at 5*s.* 6*d*.	4,719
6,520 card-room hands, weavers, overlookers, engineers, &c., for weeks, averaging 9*s*.	38,142
loss sustained by hand-loom weavers, in consequence of the turn-	9,500
loss sustained by clerks, casters, mechanics, dressers, sizers, &c., quence of the turn-out	8,000
l	70,013

ich must be deducted:

amount of wages earned during the partial resumption of work, January 9 and February 5	£5,013	
value of relief given by masters	1,000	
ate charity and parish relief	2,500	
to the spinners and piecers from the funds of the union	4,290	
		12,803
net pecuniary loss, to the whole body of the Preston operatives, of		57,210
e town at large, it may be said that the loss amounted to the m of £70,013, as the deductions were mostly of a charitable na- he loss to the masters, being three months' interest of £800,000, which, being sunk in capital, was not only unproductive, but was arm from being rendered useless, was estimated at		45,000
ss sustained by the shop-keepers, from loss of business, bad debts,		4,986
otal loss to the town and trade of Preston, in this unavailing of		107,196

THE NOTTINGHAM STRIKES.

ary, 1811, the hosiery trade of Nottingham and the neighborhood was in an depressed state, and, as a consequence, large numbers of workmen were re-uperism and the most dire distress. On the 11th of March, great numbers ntry framework-knitters assembled in the market-place and expressed a ion to take vengeance on their employers who had reduced the prices paid stockings. Several meetings were held and the framework-knitters re-rganize themselves, with those of Nottingham and other places, for the pur-ancing wages and destroying such improved machinery as they supposed manual labor. Secret midnight meetings were held in various parts of attended by delegates from other districts, who attributed their distress he introduction of what were then termed *wide-machines*, in some of which ckings were woven at one time, while in others shapeless pieces were made ced stockings, called *cut-ups*. Bands of the "Luddites" prowled about at stroy the obnoxious machines, but they were so disguised, and so organized, ew of them were brought to justice, as compared to the number engaged in aking. Upwards of 200 stocking-frames were broken in the short space of s; and one manufacturer had 63 destroyed in a single night, besides other onnected with this trade. The system under which these deluded men acted *Luddism*, which was derived from one Ludlam, a youth of Leicestershire, ordered to "square his needles" by his father, a framework-knitter, took r and beat them into a heap. The destructive operations of the Luddites ted at intervals from 1811 to 1817, in which period upwards of one thousand ames and a number of lace-machines were destroyed in the county of Notting-e evil spread itself into the counties of Leicester, Derby, Lancaster, and York. latter counties, the object of the Luddites was to destroy the machines which

istrates, assisted by other officers, presided at Nottingham with the view of disco the ringleaders; but, although a secret committee was formed and supplied large sum of money for the purpose of obtaining private information, no disc of any importance were effected, and the offenders continued their devastation redoubled violence. A royal proclamation, however, was issued, offering £50 for the apprehension of any of the offenders; but this only tended to inflar frenzy of the men, who then began to plunder the farm-houses both of mon provisions, declaring that "they would not starve while there was plenty land."

The number of unemployed families who were relieved out of the poor-rates three parishes of Nottingham, on the 30th of January, 1812, amounted to 4,24 sisting of no fewer than 15,350 individuals, or nearly one-half of the then popu

In 1813, eighteen Luddites, some of whom were guilty of murder and arson hung at York; and in the same year an act was passed which made it a crime p able with death to break a stocking-frame. Seven Luddites were also transporte Nottingham, and several of the leaders in Leicestershire, in 1816 and 1817, we cuted in front of the county gaol. Since that period, the framework-knitters, t erably paid, have periodically had recourse to more temperate and more sensible ures in their endeavors to better their condition; and in 1819 those in Leicester a neighborhood formed themselves into a union, in which those who were employ tributed to the support of the unemployed, in order to prevent the decline in which had fallen nearly one-half since 1815. In this undertaking they were a by the contributions of the benevolent to the amount of more than £3,000, as by loans of money and the assistance of the principal manufacturers; and ab close of the year 1823 things began to take a turn, trade being so much improv there was scarcely a man out of employ. The frame-knitters' union was dis having distributed, during a period of four years, no less than £16,182 among employed. The wages, however, of the frame-knitters continued to decline, un reached little more than an average of 5s. per week after deducting frame-re other shop-charges, though certain expert hands could earn twice that sum.

In 1843, a petition, signed by upward of 25,000 framework-knitters of Leicest Nottingham, and Derbyshire, was presented to the House of Commons for an i into their distressed condition arising from the low rate of wages, the enormou tions for frame-rent, the prevalence of the *truck-system*, or payments of wages wise than in money, and the manufacture of spurious articles called *cut-ups*. ruary, 1844, Her Majesty issued a commission to inquire into their grievances. body of information was collected and published in a copious report. The h grievance complained of in this inquiry was the *frame-rents*.

The system of frame-rents and "charges" is one of the most oppressive that c sibly be conceived. It grinds the poor stocking-weaver almost down to the dust; there is little left of his weekly earnings when the rents or "charges" are de from them. The evidence, both of masters and men, is perfectly conclusive and dent on one point, namely, that the amount of this deduction is regulated by no fix

ıry to secure perfect organization with such a view, to say nothing of the
of funds among the men.
, we think, be obvious that nothing can be more intolerable than the pro-
jects for which unions are generally formed—the maintenance of an estab-
t of prices for labor—because, in the first place, they are powerless in control-
nfluence on wages which the supply of labor ever bears to the demand for it;
e next, the unions have not the means of discerning the amount that the
urer can afford to pay for wages, as one only of the elements in the cost of
n, which would leave him a profit sufficient to induce him to continue the in-
of his capital in the manufacture.
y cases, after a long struggle, and extensive injury both to masters and men,
have been forced to resume work on the terms they had previously turned
st, and occasionally even on less advantageous ones.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERY STRIKE.

rrative of the Staffordshire colliery strike is a sad tale, and soon told. It is
y of a hopeless struggle, which was generated in ignorance of the plainest
laws, and ended as all such struggles must end, in painful discomfiture and
the part of the men engaged in it.
4th of July, 1864, just six years after the preceding general strike in 1858, the
's notice of the masters having expired, the thick-coal men all turned out.
e they were joined by the working engineers, and by the men employed at
furnaces in the making of pig-iron; but these, after a short struggle, gave up
st, and resumed work on the terms proposed by the masters, which
reduction of ten per cent. The thin-coal workers in the Bilston and
mpton districts did not at first join the movement, for they accepted the
, and were at work, when, by repeated entreaties on the part of the thick-
, they, too, were induced to turn out, some of them without giving notice.
urally led to magisterial proceedings, and the thin-coal men ultimately all
nd gave notice. On the expiration of that notice, they all turned out, but
not remain out more than a week, and three-fourths of them at once accepted
rs' terms. It will, therefore, be seen that the thick-coal men were the first
to the terms which the masters offered; and the objection became most pow-
splayed among the men who were employed in the domestic trade at West
, and in the general trade about Dudley and Tipton. In the latter districts,
employer is the Earl of Dudley. Other masters took the same course, and,
at the men intended stoutly to contest the point, they began at once to make
ents for getting supplies of coal for carrying on the pig-iron and the finished-
s, respectively, from other districts. Lancashire, Derbyshire, North Stafford-
l North and South Wales, were at once applied to. The application met with
esponse, and so great was the demand, that every description of wagon had
d to bring the coal from those districts. The railway companies were ready

The strikes in the pottery-trade in the years 1834 and 1836, also "point a mo adorn a tale" of more than ordinary interest in relation to workingmen.

The Staffordshire potteries, as the locality is ordinarily termed, comprise p three parishes, and extend, from north to south, a distance of eight miles. Fou principal towns are included within this limit, of which Burslem is the oldes district; and the first in rank next to this town are Hanley and Shelton, whi be said to form one town, as they are immediately contiguous to each other, a the most populous. At the census of 1831, the population of the several towns the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent was 35,602; in the parish of Burslem, 12,714; the township of Tunstall, in Wolstanton Parish, 3,673; making a total of Since that period the population has more than doubled.*

All the processes of the manufacture of pottery are performed by manual lab no machinery, in the common acceptation of the term, is used. Every branch trade is healthy, with the exception of that employed in covering the surface ware with glaze, or (as it is technically called) "dipping." The regular worki on which all calculations of wages are based is fifty-four hours per week, or a age of nine hours per day; but when goods are in great demand, the workr often required to make greater exertions, and the time is extended to sixty-si per week, or an average of eleven hours per day.

The operative potters, as a body, earn fully as good if not better wages th workmen of any other staple trade in the kingdom, and full employment is affo suitable occupations to women and children. In a statement published by the ber of commerce previous to the general strike, and circulated throughout th dom, there are the following remarks on the subject of the earnings of the wo which have been authenticated by the proper authorities:

Two or three years ago, when wages were considered low, the weekly aver from 17*s.* to 21*s.* for men, according to their skillfulness; 7*s.* to 9*s.* for women, 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* for children fourteen years old. The average earnings in regular b are now from 21*s.* to 28*s.* for men, 9*s.* to 12*s.* for women, and 4*s.* to 6*s.* for childr labor being calculated at nine hours per day.

The operative potters, in their general character, are industrious and order possess the comforts of life to a considerable extent. For ten years previou strike, wages had been undergoing a progressive advance, caused in part by the tion of the potters' union, but more by an uninterrupted demand for goods, wh few skilful hands out of regular employment. At no period since the establi of the trade was the remuneration for labor so ample as at the time of the strike in 1836.

The first union of the workmen known in the potteries, for the purpose of reg prices, was established in 1824. In 1825 the hands at a number of manufactories for an advance of wages, but during the continuance of the strike the well-bered commercial panic of that year occurred which frustrated their endeav work was resumed at the same or lower prices than those previously paid

hich they are ordinarily composed, and the ruinous effects to which they lead.
nearly £3,000 to prop up a fallacious delusion; labor fell lower than ever
n consequence of the depression of trade. Many of the men were ruined and
t any price. Many, before in comfort, dragged on a miserable existence on
y, having offended their employers beyond forgiveness."
, another attempt was made at manufacturing by the workmen. A manufac-
taken at Burslem, on a lease for a term of years, and seven of the men who
nulated property entered into engagements for the payment of the rent. A
mounting to £800, was advanced from the general fund, and two of the most
mbers of the union had the management. This concern struggled through
ice of eighteen months; the capital was entirely lost, all parties became dis-
with each other, and those connected with the lease were happy at being dis-
rom their responsibilities on almost any terms.
ember, 1834, the end of the potters' year, the workmen at ten manufactories
n and Tunstall struck for an advance of wages. The advance demanded was
ge of thirty-five per cent. upon the current rate.
1st of March, after a stoppage of fifteen weeks, the manufactories were
nd masters yielded to the demands of the men. The number of hands em-
the ten manufacturers was at least 3,300, and the weekly amount of wages
£1,900. The total loss in wages alone sustained by the workmen was estimated
). To this amount must be added the loss sustained by the masters on their
capital, the loss to the working colliers, and to the other branches immediately
t upon the potters.
rkmen were naturally elated at the victory which they had achieved, and
eakness to delude themselves with the idea that nothing could stand against
bined will. The leaders of the union assumed to regulate all matters that
the workmen and their employers.
concessions were demanded from time to time, and finally the masters found
ble to comply with these demands, and submit to the course of conduct pur-
hout appearing to abandon the general interests of the trade. Therefore, in
36, the great body of the manufacturers, formed themselves into a society
designation of a chamber of commerce, the professed object of which was
the general interests of the trade, but virtually to counteract the effect of
edings of the workmen.
already appeared, that, notwithstanding an agreement to the contrary, the
were enabled to effect their object, by causing the hands at any manufactory
until their demands were conceded. To counteract this, no other plan pre-
elf to the chamber than that of inserting a clause in the agreement, whereby
rs might, as a body, be enabled to suspend their manufactories whenever the
of any master struck, in violation of any existing contract. Such a clause
n up, under the sanction of high legal authority, and the masters determined
ning part of their agreement. The contest on the part of the masters was
these objects—to maintain the established wages of the trade, to continue
of hiring from year to year, and to make an alteration in the form by adding
ctive clause named. Workmen thought, however, that if the old mode of en-
eir demands was then adopted, the same result would follow; and the hands
n manufactories struck work, although they were under agreement to the
year. The chamber of commerce took the case of these fourteen manufac-
o consideration, and urged them to oppose the proceedings of their workmen.
recompense was promised, on a scale proportionate to the relative extent of
iness, until Martinmas, the time when the suspension of the whole body
er a more formidable resistance. The workmen, week after week, deceived
s with the hope that the masters would not continue united; that certain
ls, among those whose men had struck, would soon yield rather than sacrifice
nections; and that the secession of one would be the signal for the surrender
others. No change was made in this state of things until Martinmas, when
manufacturers, members of the chamber, suspended business, as they had
resolved.
nber of hands employed at the fourteen manufactories which struck in Sep-
as 3,500, and the weekly payment of wages was at an average £2,560. The
to the district on this strike may be estimated at £31,168. The number of
ployed at the 64 manufactories engaged in the general strike was 15,660, and
nt of wages was at an average £11,238 per week. The loss to the whole dis-
his strike may be estimated at £157,442. There are in the potteries 130 man-
, which employ 20,000 hands, and pay in weekly wages £14,400. It would
ar that about half the total number of manufacturers were engaged in the
nt as they were the greatest in extent of business, they employed seven-ninths
al number of hands and paid four-fifths of the whole amount of wages.
on was completely defeated, not having succeeded in any one of its points.
th of January, 1837, twenty-one weeks from the commencement of the strike

last was as follows:

Total loss to the operative potters.....£
Total loss to colliers, crate-makers, and engravers.....
Total loss to the manufacturers.....

Total.....

No outrage was committed during the strike, either on the person or propert manufacturer. There were no tumultuous gatherings, nor indications of v which was highly creditable to the men. During the strike, however, many manufacturers were "picketed," and any individual seen to enter the manuf incurred a fine, which was stopped from the succeeding week's allowance. regulation might be necessary in support of a bad cause, but could scarcely quired in one founded upon justice; and it was surprising that men who, fro conduct, appeared to understand so well their rights, and who were so sensitiv what was deemed oppression, should submit thus to be controlled in the oper their own free will and perfect liberty of action.

YORKSHIRE STRIKES.

The Yorkshire strikes, as they are commonly denominated, furnish a curious structive chapter in the history of the manufacturing classes. In 1831, the st spinners, and weavers in the cloth trade formed a union. One of the leading f Leeds was the first to feel the effect of the combination. They had just comp building on a gigantic scale intended for the weaving of fine woolen cloth. expensive machinery adapted for that purpose had been purchased and erect every necessary arrangement for commencing the business had been made, wl weavers, to the number of 210, turned out, although the wages they had l ceiving were equal to those received by others of their class, and averaged 17s. For some weeks the required advance in wages was resisted, until at length th who continued at their work were subjected to such treatment, on entering ar ing the factory, that the proprietors were induced to accede to the terms pr The men, however, were disappointed in obtaining all the advantages they loo as only a sufficient number of weavers were taken back to work the looms in part of the establishment, leaving their newly-erected building unused. The soon after disposed of all the machinery it contained, and this commodious a cious structure, 136 yards in length, stood untenanted for some time, a mel monument to the effect of misguided union policy. The union men, however, otherwise, and deemed the emptiness of the unrivaled structure a triumph cause. The men engaged in the various processes of finishing, as well as m fulling woolen cloth, joined the union; and the workmen, for a period, wielded irresistible power over the property of their masters.

The next step of the union was to draw up a list of wages to be paid for s weaving, &c., which was published in the newspapers. This document assu

good, bad, or indifferent, an equal sum for his labor. But the workmen failed to gain, the expected advantage from this advance of wages, as the masters were prevented by the state of the market from making beyond a certain quantity of cloth, and that only of the superior qualities, while paying the advanced rate of wages; they consequently either sent their yarn to be woven in the neighboring villages, where wages were always lower than at Leeds, or stopped part of their works entirely; and thus a great many of the men were thrown permanently out of employ, who, of course, had to be supported by those who got work.

Trade, both home and foreign, was materially injured by these contests. Some of the manufacturers managed to escape the losses they would otherwise have sustained by making alterations in spinning the yarns and setting the webs. The union made new regulations to meet this contrivance, which were counteracted by fresh evasions on the part of the manufacturers, and thus a war of cunning and contrivance was carried on between masters and men, in which the latter were sometimes beaten, and in some instances they voluntarily requested their employers to return to the old system and prices. The evil of these proceedings was that the goodness of the cloth was impaired by the alteration of the gear and spinning, and the public had to pay in the deteriorated quality of the cloth they purchased, while our foreign trade was doubtless injured by these futile and absurd attempts of the workmen to raise their wages beyond the natural level. The union, however, was nothing daunted by these drawbacks. It commenced a system of interference in the management of the manufacturers' business by requiring them, in case of a contraction of their scale of production, not to discharge any of their workmen, but to supply all, in equal proportions, with the work that remained.

The tyranny of the union at length knew no bounds, and the committee, like all ignorant men in the possession of authority, for which they are totally unfit from sheer incapacity, ran riot in the exercise of power, and frequently displayed the mere wantonness of passion and caprice.

The most remarkable strike that arose from this union took place in 1833, by which over a thousand hands were thrown out of employment. The turn-out in this ended in the complete discomfiture of the men, and it forms the only instance in these trades of a manufacturer having single-handed defied the whole power of one of the most extensive unions in England, and at length gaining the victory. Every mode of annoyance which the union could devise was put in practice on that occasion. This strike was the cause of the invention of the wool-combing machine, which wholly superseded the labor of the combers, who were the chief ringleaders in the affair, and inflicted a blow on the combination from which it never afterward recovered.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Amalgamated Engineers' strike of 1851–'52, was, in most respects, like other strikes, intolerant and injudicious. It was a foolish attempt to organize labor upon principles which have hitherto proved fallacious, and which, on their application, have uniformly resulted in destroying that which they assume to protect and uphold. As regards the principle which should regulate their particular class of labor—and, indeed, all labor—they do not appear to have had a very clear and just perception. The preamble to their rules is worded as though the association was simply a benefit club, or a friendly society; but as we travel on we find an ominous sentence or so, which at once throws a steady light upon the purport and intent of the body. They look upon their "vested interests," as they term them, as analagous to those of a physician who holds a diploma, or of an author who is protected by a copyright.

As regards wages and the hours of labor, the council says that the wages in a certain kind of work shall be not less than 35*s.* per week. The relative merits of workmanship or individual skill have nothing to do with the question; these elevated qualities must be lowered to suit the comparatively weak and unskillful, and no man shall presume to raise himself above mediocrity. They are under orders, it will be seen, in all the daily business of their lives. They work, or are idle; they earn, or are destitute; they go out or come in; they obey or disobey their employers; they prosper, or suffer, according to order. If there is anything more despotic than this in the broadest socialism denounced on the continent, we have never heard of it.

After a protracted struggle between the Amalgamated Engineers and their employers, in which a good deal of ill-will was generated, the dispute virtually terminated in the unconditional submission of the men to the terms required of them.

The immediate cause of the strike was the desire on the part of the men, to abolish overtime and piecework. The effect of piecework and overtime, according to the views of the council, is that it causes redundancy of labor. There is, perhaps, never too much for all the hands there are to do it—generally too little; and if men work overtime, or increase production by piecework, they also increase the disproportion between the labor there is to be done and the number of hands to do it. Those hands, thrown unemployed upon the labor-market, become at once the competitors of the men in work

Since the great Preston strike in 1854, when 17,000 cotton-operatives turned ou advance of 10 per cent. on their wages, England has not witnessed such a det contest between capital and labor as the engineers' strike in Newcastle and for a reduction of the hours of labor from fifty-nine to fifty-four hours per w will be remembered that the cotton-operatives were unsuccessful, after endu hardships and privations consequent upon such a strife for thirty-six weeks; the Newcastle engineers, at the end of a twenty-week strike, carried on wit ability and resolution on both sides, won the day, and completely revolutioni labor-market of Great Britain.

The nine-hour movement had been agitated with varying zeal for many ye on the 1st of April, 1871, it showed signs of life at the neighboring town of Sun when a large number of engineers came out on a strike for the success of th prise. The men achieved a victory after a short struggle of four weeks a days.

The masters on the Tyne, taking warning from the attitude assumed by the Sunderland, held a meeting on the 8th of April (one week after the commence the Sunderland strike) and pledged themselves to aid and support the Sun masters in resisting the demands of the men. As already shown, the employers town were not equal to the emergency.

On the 10th of April the Newcastle engineers held a meeting with a view of ing aid for their fellow-workmen on strike, and to take the necessary prelimina toward extending the arena of struggle to include Newcastle. The workm in council quite frequently during the following weeks; the idea of striking nine-hours system was fast becoming popular, and on the evening of the 2d the movement assumed definite shape in a circular, which was couched in fi respectful language, asking a reduction of the hours of labor from fifty-nine four hours per week, and expressing an earnest desire to settle the matter "wi resort to extreme measures." This was signed by "the acting committee of th Hours League," and sent to the various employers of engineers on the Tyne, request that an answer might be returned before the 12th of the same month.

Upon the day following the receipt of the circular, the masters met at the Hotel for its consideration, Sir William Armstrong in the chair, and the pro of the Nine-Hours League was unanimously declined in a letter addressed to retary of the league by the solicitors of the masters.

Both employers and employed were now organized for the coming battle, the were gathering from all points of the compass, and a storm was inevitable. W the respect which is due to the masters and to their able chairman for his eff their behalf, I must be permitted to compliment the men, and especially the committee, for the sound policy which dictated most of their movements fr beginning. They evinced particular solicitude that their cause should *stand* u *the people*, and the many stratagems which they executed during the campaig them as apt politicians.

wing factories to come out on strike as soon as they have worked a legal notice, week:) Hawthorn & Co., Forth Banks, Thompson & Boyd, Abbott & Co., Black, thorn & Co., Joicey, Elswick Engine-Works, T. Clark & Co., and Clark, Watson urney."

e men now became enthusiastic in favor of the movement, and 7,500 gave in their es, as authorized by the foregoing resolution.

e flour-dealers took time by the forelock, and declared through the daily papers in the event of a strike the staff of life would be sold for cash only.

Wednesday, the 24th, a committee of the chamber of commerce memorialized the r to offer his services as a mediator to the parties in dispute in order to avert, if ble, the threatened calamity, who undertook the delicate duty. On the following a deputation from the league waited upon him and stated their grievances and edress sought for. The mayor next called upon the masters assembled at the on Hotel and explained to them the position assumed by the men and suggested a ing of six of the masters and six of the men to discuss the question in all its bear-

In answer to a question, he stated that he did not consider himself authorized ake the proposition, but believed that the men would make overtures for such a ing did they but believe that such a proposal would be entertained by the mas-

The masters had, upon the day previous, resolved that united opposition be to the strike which has commenced, and the mediation of the mayor was un-ing. The employers evidently did not deem it advisable to meet the men, but d that they would "at all times be ready to receive and carefully consider any n communication from them."

the following Saturday, several thousands of the men, having worked the legal e, left the various shops, not to return on Monday morning.

e men employed at the locomotive and engine works of Messrs. Robert Stephenson had not cast their lot with the engineers of the other shops, but, acting inde-ently, applied for the nine hours' concession; their application was made known e head of the firm at London, and elicited a kind letter, setting forth the facts ng on the case and the reasons why it would be incompatible with the circum-es in which the proprietors were placed, and ultimately injurious to the interests e workmen themselves, to make the proposed reduction in the hours of labor.

. Stephenson, in his communication, stated that the manufacture of locomotive narine engines had encountered severe competition at home and abroad, and to that competition the proprietors had submitted to an enormous increase in the iditure of capital for the purchase of new tools and expensive machinery, which only yield a return for the outlay while it was at work, and a consequence of the ion of the nine-hour movement would be an immediate serious loss, as the quan-f work would be materially reduced by a shortening of the time, while the fixed es for rent and expenses of management would remain the same. He also added here was no probability that the competition would be diminished; and as the etors had, during the recent period of depression, accepted large contracts which n themselves unremunerative, for the express purpose of keeping their men and nery employed, the question became particularly serious in their case, as they not fail to foresee that acquiescence in the present demand would endanger the ity of the establishment itself, which had at all times consulted the best inter-the workmen.

ve thus given a brief summary of the argument adduced against the reduction hours of labor to show the magic of a few kind, considerate words upon the y sons of toil, Mr. Stephenson having always treated his men with the utmost ess, and having abstained from joining any combination of employers in opposi-workmen. The result was that the 1,400 men employed at the works of Messrs. enson & Co. never left their work for a single hour. Had the answer reached through a law-office, things might have been different.

ing the months of June and July, the officers of the league exerted themselves curing funds from their class, in the various large towns in the country, and in ng employment elsewhere for the men on strike. This enabled them to make liberal distributions of money to those remaining at Newcastle. The first allow-of 3*s.* per man was made on the 6th of June, to the men who were the first to work. During the following week a general apportionment of 1*s.* 9*d.* per man made. These money-allotments, at first trifling and irregular, were soon estab-as weekly payments, and steadily increased in amount, so that toward the end y the men were receiving 4*s.* each and 1*s.* for every child. The number of men ed to relief had by this time been reduced from something like 8,000 to 2,770. United States obtained some first-class workmen during the progress of this

ing the two months specified several meetings of the workmen were held on the moor, when the officers rendered an account to the men of their stewardship, rged them to stand firmly to the end.

the initiatory steps for these mass-meetings were taken with a view of creating

as much enthusiasm as possible, for quite a number of those on strike were beginni to lose that necessary element in battle, under the influence of short rations. A procession was regularly formed; numerous flags and appropriate mottoes were distributed at intervals along the line, the band struck up, and the procession moved through the principal streets to a stand previously erected on the moor.

Efforts were again made by independent gentlemen to have this difficulty between employers and employed settled. Mr. C. M. Palmer, head of the large ship-building establishment at Jarrow, offered his services as peace-maker, and masters and men were finally brought face to face, through his good offices. The meeting was held at the council-chamber, and amounted to this: The masters stated that they had a compromise to offer, providing the men would agree to vote upon its acceptance or rejection *by ballot*. The representatives of the league declined the proposition. They objected to having the masters dictate to them how the question should be decided, and here in my opinion they showed a want of confidence in the result of a secret vote. To say that they were so excessively sensitive and independent as to refuse a good proposition, simply because it came from the masters, would be to do them an injustice.

On the 2d of August, the compromise which the masters desired to submit to a vote by ballot by the men became known through the medium of large posters put in conspicuous places about the town; after stating among other things that their works would be "opened at the usual hours for the re-engagement of their men." On the following morning they proceeded to give the rules to be observed by those who would resume labor, from which I extract the following:

"Working-hours inside: The working-hours to be fifty-seven per week, arranged as may be agreed on between the employers and workmen.

"Working-hours outside: Time actually at the work or on board ship only to be reckoned. A fixed time-allowance to be added for traveling, so as to make the total hours equal to shop-hours.

"Allowances and traveling expenses to remain as at present.

"Overtime: All time over and above fifty-seven hours per week to be valued at rate and a quarter, except in case of workmen required to work all day, and the whole or a portion of the succeeding night, who will be paid at the rate of time and a half for the time worked after 10 o'clock.

"All work on Sunday to be considered special, and the hours worked to be valued as at present, with usual meal-hours."

The compromise met with decided opposition from the league, and entirely failed in its object.

The masters, still determined to combat the nine-hours movement to the end, began to look elsewhere for the labor denied them at home. Agents were sent to the manufacturing towns in this country, and to the continent, to employ engineers for the various works. A counter-plot was set on foot by the league. The various trades societies throughout the country were requested to foil the efforts of the masters. An agent was sent to Belgium to make known to the workmen of that country the nature of the struggle going on between capital and labor on the Tyne. The strife now became bitter and relentless. The masters appealed to employers of labor throughout Great Britain for material aid toward resisting the demands of the men. The league had already canvassed the country for assistance toward maintaining the struggle, which by this time was generally acknowledged to be of national importance.

The month of August was spent by the contending parties in prosecuting their respective plans, with a view of obtaining the victory.

By this time the efforts of the employers to import labor was bearing fruit. From the letter of Sir William Armstrong to the London Times, dated September 12, I find that the total number of workmen introduced to this district from England, Scotland, and the continent amounted to 1,917, to which is added 1,375, who either never left their work, had been hired on the spot, or had returned to their engagements, making in all 3,000 hands.

It is but fair to state, however, that this exhibit is qualified by Mr. Burnett, the president of the league, who says that the 1,375 hands who had either continued at work, had been engaged in the district, or had been imported from without, can only be made up by including clerks, draughtsmen, and foremen, a class which formed a very great proportion of those then at work, especially in the establishment of Sir William Armstrong and partners.

The mission of Mr. Cohn, the agent of the league on the continent, was destined to be short-lived. The authorities interfered, and he was permitted to return to London. But his failure abroad only stimulated him to extra exertions at home, and by his persuasive eloquence he induced many of the Germans, Norwegians, and Belgians to return to their native land. The masters, through their agent, had entered into a contract with the foreigners for a service of six months. It was therefore necessary that every precaution should be taken to conceal all movements preparatory to their departure from the masters and police, for by this act they were violating their contracts and were

o the law. In their endeavors to run the blockade the strangers left their
ind them, many having previously put themselves inside of no less than five
three pairs of trowsers. They usually decamped under cover of darkness,
iloted to steamers about to sail by guides from the league, their passage
ly provided for.
ie months of August and September the masters brought actions at law
rge number of men for breach of contracts, and against a few for assault
l complaints. I must be permitted to add that actions for assault and dis-
duct were of a trivial nature and rare of occurrence. Indeed, the men on
tted themselves throughout the prolonged struggle in an orderly, peaceful,
creditable manner, and this while their places at the lathe and the anvil
filled by strangers, while the pale cheek of the wife and the pitiful cries of
ade the heart bleed, while the arm that could relieve them was doomed for
ing paralyzed by the workman's side.
t the employers would be among the first to come forward and indorse the
ve pronounced.
ijurious measures as strikes are again resorted to in this and other countries,
ble example of the Newcastle engineers for law and for order be emulated
d everywhere.
September the following proposition was submitted by the league to the
ough the agency of Mr. Mundella, M. P., who had come to Newcastle to
his influence toward bringing a long-standing difficulty to a close:
mployers will concede the three hours per week reduction in our working-
is now in dispute between us, we, on our part, will consent to a reduction
s, the amount of the reduction to be settled either on mutual agreement
rselves and employers or by arbitration."
ful consideration, the men's offer was declined, as will be seen by the fol-
act from Sir William Armstrong's letter to Mr. Mundella, dated Septem-

posal is that the question should be compromised by the acceptance on the
men of two hours out of the five demanded, and that in lieu of the remain-
ours they should take a proportionate increase of wages. The condition of
ies, as we have always admitted, an advance of wages, so that the proposed
like the proposed reduction, does not conflict with the laws of supply and
his increase of pay would amount to 5 per cent., and would apply to
of skilled labor; adding the value of the two hours conceded in time, it
esent a total advance of 8½ per cent. on the wages current when the strike

observed that Mr. Mundella's mission proved ineffectual, as had the efforts
o had preceded him as mediators between the contending parties.
me the weekly distribution of money amounted to 12*s.* per man and a shil-
or each child; and although that sum falls far short of being adequate to
nents of a man who has a wife and children dependent on him for support,
it the financial position of those on strike had been gradually improving
st general allotment of 1*s.* 9*d.* per man was made in the early part of June.
praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Mundella were still fresh upon the minds of
rned, Mr. Joseph Cowen, proprietor of the Newcastle Chronicle, and Mr.
son, town clerk, gentlemen held in high esteem by their townsmen, met in
ave on the morning of October 5, and drew up the following articles, with
es that they would be favorably received by the disputants:
the employers were to concede the fifty-four hours per week, the men
to work overtime when and to the extent required by the employers.
ges, both as to ordinary wages and as to overtime, to remain the same in
t factories as existed prior to the strike.
ges to be reckoned by the hour and quarter hour, and paid weekly at 12.15
turday.
eement to be for twelve months, with power to either party to determine it
f six months by giving one month's previous notice.
n to go to work on the arrangement now existing in the shops, (57 hours,)
terms (54 hours) to take date from January 1, 1872."
oing terms were submitted to the associated masters by Mr. Philipson, and
ed meeting of the Nine Hours League by Mr. Cowen, on the evening of the
nd to the great satisfaction of the entire community the terms were accepted
ties. Matters of detail were speedily arranged, and on Thursday morning,
after a strike of twenty weeks, the men returned to their labor with elas-
gladden the hearts of forty thousand souls.

THE STORY OF A FEW STRIKES.

[The following article is from the Chicago Tribune.]

The Hon. A. S. Bolles, in his just published "Chapters on Political Economy," quotes from Thornton's "Labor" and Ward's "Workmen and Wages" the figures of the cost of some famous strikes to the strikers. We reproduce them from his book, and add others:

In 1829, the Manchester spinners struck. They lost $1,250,000 in wages before the dispute was at an end. The next year their brethren at Ashton and Staleybridge followed their example in striking and in losing $1,250,000. In 1833, the builders of Manchester forfeited $360,000 by voluntary idleness. In 1836, the spinners of Preston threw away $285,000. Eighteen years afterward, their successors, 17,000 strong, slowly starved through thirty-six weeks and paid $2,100,000 for the privilege. In 1853, the English iron-workers lost $215,000 by a strike. Such losses marked, too, the strikes of the London builders in 1860 and tailors in 1868, and the northern iron-workers in 1865. The strike of the Belfast linen-weavers, which was ended a few weeks since by the mediation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, cost the operatives $1,000,000. The recent strike of the shoemakers of Chicago cost them a much larger sum than they needed as a capital for a co-operative shop of their own. After they had wasted the first sum, they tried in vain to raise the second.

We might add instance to instance to prove the enormous cost of strikes to the workingman. Even when they succeed, the result rarely, if ever, pays for the money unproductively spent. When they do not, the money is of course a dead loss. It is absurd that workingmen, in the face of such facts, should persist in using this two-edged weapon against their employers. In England, Messrs. Mundella's and Kettle's boards of arbitration, and the introduction of industrial partnerships between masters and men, have done much to prevent strikes. In France, the state long since established courts of arbitration for the settlement of labor quarrels. They are composed of six members, chosen by employers and employed, and a president and vice-president, who must belong to neither class. Mr. Thomas Brassey, in his "Work and Wages," says of these courts: "The result in 95 out of 100 cases brought before these tribunals is a reconciliation between the parties; and, though appeals are permitted to the superior courts of law, they are rarely made. In 1870, 28,000 disputes had been heard, of which no less than 26,800 were satisfactorily settled."

CO-OPERATION.

That a strike, so long as it is unaccompanied by violence or intimidation toward such as do not voluntarily engage in it, is a means which workmen may legitimately use in their efforts to advance their interests, must, of course, be freely admitted. But that it is a most costly and hurtful method of settling trade-disputes is a fact which workingmen themselves have now very generally learned by sad experience. The chairman of the trades union congress of the United Kingdom, held at Liverpool in January, 1875, in his opening address referred to strikes as a mode of settling differences with employers which ought to be avoided by all practicable means, and resorted to only in the most extreme cases; and the same opinion, after being repeatedly indicated in the speeches of leading delegates, was substantially embodied in a resolution adopted by the assembly itself, in which fully 800,000 of the trades-unionists of the British Isles were represented. As a natural sequence to a resolution of this character was another, recommending the adoption of that system which is designed to reconcile the now conflicting interests of capital and labor by uniting the two in the same hands, namely, the system of co-operation, and expressing a cordial desire to act in harmony with the co-operators of the United Kingdom. Similar sentiments are to be met with in the documents issued by the leading trades-associations, as well as in their most influential newspaper organs; and in fact the system of co-operation itself, as a practical reality, is making rapid advancement among the working-classes.

As long ago as 1832, Mr. Babbage suggested the advantages which workingmen might derive from co-operative stores. The Rochdale

commenced in 1843 the enterprise which has since become so l. It originated in the attempt of some flannel-weavers to ob- lvance in wages, failing in which they resolved to try whether d not make the wages they were receiving procure them a are of the necessaries and comforts of life by starting a store own account. A company of forty persons engaged, at a rent r annum, "th' owd weaver's shop" in "Toad Lane," in which nenced business with a beggarly stock of salt, butter, and oat- the end of fourteen years they were doing a cash business to ıt of £76,000 per annum. To their original stores they have 'eral other departments of trade, and have now a good library ,000 to 15,000 volumes.

ırns furnished to the registrars of friendly societies of England s, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, as to the industrial and co-operative societies in the three divisions of the kingdom, se of 1873, show the following results:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
ocieties	790	188	6
nembers	340,930	46,371	464
members admitted during the	70,360	.....	.....
members withdrawn during the	31,626	.....	.....
ıl, amount of, at end of the year	£3,334,104	£235,858	£1,413
l, amount of, at end of the year	£431,308	£64,932	£90
ır goods during 1873	£12,344,780	£56,130	£14,576
d for goods during 1873	£13,651,127	£1,965,226	£16,161
ue of stock during 1873	£1,439,137	£188,265	.....
ses during 1873	£541,824	£67,468	£774
share, loan, and other capital 73	£152,596	£12,084	.....
ities at end of 1873	£4,081,512	£400,590	.....
d at end of 1873	£83,149	£19,573	.....
s at end of 1873	£4,430,334	£462,857	.....
ildings, fixtures, and land	£1,361,197	£97,869	£633
ested with other industrial and societies	£337,811	£32,591	.....
ested with companies incorpo- er the companies act	£443,724	£5,315	.....
et profit realized from all sources 73	£958,721	£150,302	£863
eclared due to members during	£861,964	£132,643	.....
lowed to non-members during	£18,555	£3,147	.....
owed for educational purposes 73	£6,864	£243	.....

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In the foregoing discussion of the labor question as it is presented in the history of the earlier centuries of modern times, as well as in the recent past, much space has been devoted to statements and illustrations which have been drawn from the experience of the mother country. The fact that less than a century ago the greater part of our present territory constituted provinces of Great Britain, previous to which the manufactured goods consumed in the colonies were chiefly produced in England, and the further fact that during the past ninety-nine years the mills and factories of Great Britain have supplied us with products the annual value of which has, of late years, reached hundreds of millions of dollars, render all the data which relate to this subject of the greatest importance to us. No apology is therefore offered for the space devoted to the history of labor in Great Britain and the modifications which law and custom have from time to time effected in the condition of the laboring-classes.

VOLUME OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the present cost and condition of labor in the United Kingdom, the following tables showing the volume of the trade between the two countries are presented: Table I exhibits the kinds and values of British merchandise which found a market in the United States during the fiscal year 1874; Table II, the aggregate annual value of the imports from England, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively, during the fifty-four years ended June 30, 1874; and Table III, the value of provisions, breadstuffs, and raw products which were exported to those countries during the past year.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—*Table showing the value of the principal articles imported into the United States from England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1874.

Articles.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Beer, ale, porter, &c	$1, 221, 682	$179, 285	$102, 834
Books, pamphlets, &c	1, 269, 852	139, 956	, 306
Buttons of all kinds	657, 776	2, 672	.....
Chloride of lime	991, 452	26, 760	.....
Clothing	510, 995	6, 792	6
Coal, bituminous	337, 379	146, 206	.....
Copper and manufactures of	124, 873	10	.....
Cordage, &c	88, 357	932	.....
Cotton, manufactures of	16, 534, 811	2, 918, 211	34, 360
Earthen, stone, and china ware	3, 779, 727	40, 207	96
Fancy goods	939, 614	45, 525	.....
Flax, manufactures of	12, 037, 125	3, 775, 712	653, 676
Glass and glass-ware	1, 680, 061	7, 585	22
Hair, unmanufactured	149, 550	872	.....
Hides and skins	3, 779, 465	.....	.....
Hemp, manufactures of	96, 733	11, 018	.....
India rubber, manufactures of	598, 020	364	.....
Iron and steel:			
Pig-iron	1, 380, 014	947, 972	58, 740
Bar-iron	1, 002, 486	.....	.....
Boiler, hoop, scroll, and sheet iron	667, 172	2, 150	.....
Rails of iron	986, 552	.....	.....
of steel	8, 104, 377	1, 113, 561	.....
Old and scrap iron	283, 521	.....	104, 452
Hardware and cutlery	2, 063, 722	460	.....
Steel ingots, bars, &c	2, 865, 470	5, 348	2, 977
Fire-arms	580, 451	2, 366	.....
Machinery	1, 127, 525	109, 543	.....
Other manufactures, not elsewhere specified	5, 212, 518	86, 972	.....
Total of iron and steel	24, 273, 808	2, 268, 372	166, 169

lue of the principal articles imported into the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
ictures of	$1,564,119	$443,885	$349
manufactures of	2,199,885	3,770	.....
tone and manufactures of	165,877	237,808	250
nanufactures of	495,664	16,172	65
	702,343	7,175	.....
ials	1,468,197	64,107	14,804
anufactures of	811,131	99,837	.....
tures of	6,313,941	11,944	609
s of	5,938,157	37,308	.....
factures of	307,579	20	.....
ars, or blocks	1,857,167	4,582	.....
tures of	13,014,701	6,009	3,485
ictures of	29,917,039	295,086	2,635
nufactures of	187,674	13,618	71

howing the value of imports of merchandise from England, Scotland, and Ireland, luring the fifty-four fiscal years ended June 30, 1821 to 1874, inclusive.

Fiscal year ended—	Imports of merchandise into the United States from—		
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
, 1821	$22,535,333	$1,220,092	$683,471
, 1822	32,008,936	1,889,216	800,044
, 1823	26,018,448	1,083,133	543,313
, 1824	26,508,758	1,025,020	431,637
, 1825	34,188,632	1,829,464	612,272
, 1826	24,239,992	1,096,772	672,994
, 1827	28,522,772	1,083,101	550,129
, 1828	30,445,167	1,624,030	711,041
, 1829	23,852,937	1,024,215	362,511
, 1830	22,610,800	1,382,841	381,333
, 1831	41,723,493	1,977,830	261,564
, 1832	34,764,923	1,580,812	491,891
, 1833	34,784,927	1,725,136	473,162
, 1834	39,760,452	1,398,130	274,712
, 1835	57,763,551	1,622,848	542,890
, 1836	73,438,793	2,372,539	508,356
, 1837	43,442,458	1,184,410	131,776
, 1838	35,182,511	594,665	75,162
, 1839	63,443,624	950,183	150,689
, 1840	32,410,827	524,927	98,349
, 1841	45,149,477	849,575	81,921
, 1842	33,240,580	655,050	102,700
ending June 30, 1843	11,835,404	128,846	43,535
	40,344,122	527,239	88,084
	44,507,031	708,187	104,857
	43,361,449	1,230,026	85,774
	64,975,592	1,837,014	590,240
	57,846,550	1,659,484	298,978
	56,146,633	1,959,320	376,793
	71,591,705	2,746,670	293,783
	89,513,571	2,999,710	235,938
	86,641,375	2,355,947	152,533
	125,489,433	4,337,990	153,118
	140,303,577	5,820,469	229,335
	102,328,825	3,954,594	152,293
	117,623,773	4,131,506	89,032
	119,404,475	7,216,111	113,453
	83,690,980	5,160,767	115,280
	117,685,586	7,079,905	758,547
	132,969,411	4,607,187	923,726
	101,743,552	2,983,524	190,834
	*74,759,710	.....	.....
	*112,898,201	.....	.....
	*142,204,433	.....	.....
	83,240,527	1,881,206	60,634
	196,356,036	5,843,328	74,286
	165,162,468	7,157,862	77,598
	125,129,809	6,795,605	87,108
	151,231,801	7,446,251	211,963
	144,474,890	7,444,304	247,075
	209,075,220	11,452,688	240,463
	233,943,322	14,341,572	487,430
	222,517,634	14,344,770	435,814
	166,846,132	12,166,452	1,030,229

* Including Scotland and Ireland.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

III.—*Table showing the exports of commodities, the growth or produce of the United Stat England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1874.

Commodities.	Domestic exports from the United to—		
	England.	Scotland.	Irela
Breadstuffs:			
Wheat	$43, 128, 552	$5, 861, 579	$25, 9
Wheat-flour	8, 812, 064	2, 444, 513	2
Indian corn	7, 483, 120	1, 820, 460	10, 6
All other	385, 033	105, 980	
Total	59, 808, 769	10, 232, 532	36, 8
Cotton, raw	136, 952, 187	564, 846	3, 8
Hair, unmanufactured	240, 144	.....	.....
Hides, furs, and fur-skins	3, 474, 769	.....	.....
Leather	2, 683, 174	.....	.....
Naval stores	1, 110, 083	181, 124	1
Oil-cake	3, 624, 465	309, 008	
Oil:			
Coal, (crude and refined)	3, 500, 376	39, 260	1, 7
Animal and vegetable	1, 076, 640	268, 020	.....
Ore, argentiferous	255, 814	.....	.....
Provisions:			
Bacon and hams	22, 222, 544	3, 245, 563	.....
Beef	1, 773, 483	262, 400	
Butter	218, 778	85, 413	.....
Cheese	9, 129, 370	1, 083, 708	.....
Fish, (pickled and dry)	590, 061	.....	.....
Lard	3, 119, 295	889, 976	.....
Meats, preserved	404, 114	57, 947	.....
Pork	1, 600, 632	179, 272	
All other	61, 753	2, 040	.....
Total	39, 120, 030	5, 805, 619	
Seeds	227, 186	85, 569	
Spirits of turpentine	1, 238, 046	61, 819	4
Sugar and molasses	288, 071	146, 819	.....
Tallow	3, 613, 703	1, 010, 859	
Tobacco:			
Leaf	7, 607, 530	755, 451	
Manufactured	1, 251, 592	12, 738	.....
Timber, lumber, &c	3, 572, 266	756, 919	3
Other unmanufactured articles	665, 792	50, 156	.....
Other manufactured articles	6, 023, 196	839, 822	
Total	276, 333, 833	21, 120, 561	43, 5

NOTE.—The aggregate quantities of the principal articles exported to the United Kingdom i were as follows: Raw cotton, 903,571,772 pounds; wheat, 51,833,278 bushels; wheat-flour, 1,703,9 rels; bacon and hams, 262,723,419 pounds; beef, 23,721,364 pounds; pork, 20,029,898 pounds; c 78,552,976 pounds.

The above table not only shows the value of the cotton, but of grain, timber, naval stores, and other crude products of our fields forests, and of animal products, which find a market in the Un Kingdom. The greater part of these may be classed as the raw m rials of English manufactures, for the breadstuffs and provisions, as as the cotton, the leather, the timber, and the leaf-tobacco, reall come the elements of manufactured products.

Whether the material interests of the country would be better moted by consuming at home a large portion of the food now expo and devoting it to the conversion of crude products into manufact goods, is a question which will receive no consideration in these pa Here, as elsewhere in this volume, the author contents himself wit presentation of facts, and declines entering upon the discussion of tions respecting which there are wide divergences of opinion.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

iew of the fact that the inhabitants of the colonies which now se the United States were, at the time of the change of govern- chiefly of British birth or descent, it is not surprising that of the 29 persons of foreign birth who formed part of our population), no less than 3,119,705 were born in the United Kingdom and in itish North American possessions.

immigration into this country from the British Islands during the ir years, from 1820 to 1874, is exhibited in the following table:

showing the total immigration into the United States from Great Britain and Ireland during the fifty-four and a half years ended December 31, 1874.

Periods.	England and Wales, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Great Britain.*	Total.
), inclusive	16,007	3,180	27,106	35,534	81,827
), inclusive	7,796	2,667	29,188	243,540	283,191
), inclusive	33,353	3,712	162,332	748,366	1,047,763
), inclusive	53,444	38,331	748,740	297,578	1,338,093
), inclusive	218,027	36,733	495,969	356,247	1,106,976
ear 1871	62,525	12,135	61,463	7,814	143,937
ear 1872	73,579	14,565	69,761	.....	157,905
ear 1873	70,499	13,008	75,848	.....	159,355
ear 1874	43,969	8,765	47,688	.....	100,422
egate	779,199	133,096	1,718,095	1,789,079	4,419,469

* Nationality not stated; supposed to be chiefly from Ireland.

g to the defective returns of the nationalities of immigrants the establishment of the Bureau of Statistics, the countries of of large numbers who came from the British Isles were not set ı the returns, but their place of birth designated as "Great " as will appear by reference to the fifth column of the above From a careful analysis of some of the original papers, an ap- ıte estimate has been made of the proportion of persons of Irish who are included in the number of those "not stated," which, ion to the 1,718,095 Irish immigrants given in the table, shows the 4,419,469 arriving from the British Isles in a little over half ry, upward of 2,950,000, or two-thirds, were natives of Ireland. e large foreign element in the city of New York, amounting to than 419,094 in the census-year 1870, the natives of Ireland were a number almost equal to the whole population of Dublin, which, , was 246,326. Indeed, if the Irish in Jersey City, Brooklyn, er adjoining cities, which really form a part of the commercial olis of America, be included, the number would fully equal, if eed, the aggregate population of Ireland's chief city.

I.—RATES OF WAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Before presenting the tables showing the earnings of factory-op tives in various manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom, following statement, showing the rates of wages paid to mechanics other skilled workmen in the metropolis, is submitted :

SKILLED TRADES IN LONDON, WEEKLY WAGES IN 1871.

Statement showing the established rates of wages obtained by members of the various tr societies of the metropolis, in summer and winter, compiled under the supervision of Al Hay Hill, LL. B.

Trades.	Number of members.	Rate of wag	
		Summer.	Wi
Bakers	.....	$3 87	$
Basket-makers	.....	3 63	
Boat-builders	.....	8 47	
Book-binders	702	7 26	
Brass-cock finishers	.....	8 47	
Brass-finishers	.....	8 47	
Bricklayers	2,386	16*	
Brush-makers	400	(†)	(
Cabinet-makers	500	7 26	
Cabinet-makers, deal	450	7 99	
Carpenters	4,740	9 14	
Carvers and gilders	50	4 84	
Coach-builders	25	9 68	
Coach-makers	320	9 68	
Coach-smiths	200	4 84	1
Coach trimmers and makers	.....	6 05	
Compositors	3,550	4 84	
Cork-cutters	100	7 26	
Cordwainers	3,678	(‡)	(
Curriers	1,900	8 47	
Engineers	33,539	16* 18*	
Farriers	220	9 68	
French-polishers	30	7 26	
Hammermen	80	5 81	
Iron founders and molders	7,372	9 20	
Letter-press printers	.....	7 26	
Painters, house	.....	14*	
Pianoforte-makers	400	16*	
Plasterers	.....	14*	
Plumbers	.....	18*	
Pressmen, printers'	60	7 26	
Skinners	225	7 26	
Steam-engine makers	100	16* 18*	
Stone-masons	17,193	9 14	

*Per hour. †Piecework. ‡Uncertain.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF OPERATIVES.

tables in the following thirty-six pages, which were not personally ed by the author, but derived from official sources, exhibit the gs of work-people in the various industries and places indicated the year 1871. Indeed, so far as factory-labor is concerned, the therein given express with approximate accuracy the cost but hours of labor which now obtain in the United Kingdom.

object of the following statement is not to show the specific rates es paid to certain operatives, but *the average earnings* of operatives ous occupations in different localities. In a very large number pations the hands are paid by the piece or by weight, and the rate of wages would not indicate the sum an operative would me with him at the end of the week as the price of his labor. ms stated in all these tables are, therefore, the average sums per week, whether the labor be paid by the day or by the piece.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

ine-spinning factory at Manchester the following are the average earnings of the operatives:

ule spinners, small mules*	†$10 89
ule spinners, large mules*	12 10
women	$2 18 to 2 42
young persons	1 57
half-timers	60
inders, men	5 08
ippers	4 35
om frames, women	2 18 to 2 90
iers, girls	1 57
elers, girls	2 77
cs	8 18

of work, 59 per week.

men employed from 3 to 6 piecers, often members of their own families.
h £ sterling computed at $4. 84, and the shilling at 24 cents.

COTTON MANUFACTURES—*spinning, weaving, &c.*

Occupation.	Bury, Lancashire.	Manchester.	Neighborhood of Manchester.	Blackburn.	Rochdale.	Glasgow.	Aberdeen.	Ayrshire.	Oldham.
Willowers, devilers, cotton-opener minders	$2 90								
Blowing or scutching-room hands, women	2 90						From $1 33 up.		
Blowing or scutching-room hands, men	4 35			$4 35			$1 33 to $3 99		$3 87 to $5 32
Females in spinning-room								$1 93	
Strippers and grinders, card-room, men	4 35		$5 08	$3 87 to 4 35	$3 87	$4 35	96 to 7 26		4 35 to 5 32
Carders, men	8 47		$6 77 to 7 26		8 47		96 to 7 26		6 29 to 12 10
Under-carders, men	4 84		5 08				96 to 7 26		
Lap-carriers, lads	2 42			2 17 to 2 42		1 93	96 to 7 26		
Drawers, viz, draw-frame tenders, women	3 14		3 14 to 3 63	3 02 to 3 26			96 to 7 26		
Slubbers, women	3 14		3 63 to 3 99	3 87			96 to 7 26		
Rovers, women	3 14			3 87 to 4 35	3 38	2 17	96 to 7 26		
Overlookers, dressers, &c								$4 84 to 7 26	
Mechanics								4 84 to 6 77	
Back-tenters for rovers or creelers, girls	1 69			1 93 to 2 29		$1 33 to 1 57			
Back-tenters to slubbers, girls	1 69								
Laborers about mill, oilers and greasers	4 35								
Laborers								2 90 to 3 87	
Mule-room overlookers, men	7 74			7 26 to 9 68	7 26		96 to 6 77		
Self-acting mule-minders, men	6 77		6 80 to 7 26	6 77 to 7 26		4 84 to 12 10	96 to 6 77		6 05 to 8 47
Self-acting mule piecers, young men	2 90			3 14 to 3 87		2 42	96 to 6 77		3 14 to 3 63
Self-acting mule little piecers, lads	1 69					1 57	96 to 6 77		2 17 to 2 66
Bleachers								3 38 to 4 84	
Self acting mule creelers or back-tenders, lads	1 33							1 45 to 2 90	
Twiners on twining-jennies, same as self-acting minders.	6 77								
Throstle-room overlookers	6 29							*72 to 1 45	
Throstle-spinners, women	2 90				2 78				
Throstle-doffers, lads	1 57				2 17				
Throstle-doffers, half-time	72								
Throstle-doffers, winders, women and girls	2 90		2 90 to 3 63	2 90 to 3 38					
Female weavers								2 17	
Throstle-doffers, doublers, women and girls	2 90								

[illegible], tapers	6 20								
Drawers-in of warp, men	6 20								
Drawers-in of warp, women	5 80								
Reachers to the drawers	3 63								
Twisters-in of warp, men	1 21								
Twisters-in of warp, women	5 80	5 70							
Twisters-in of warp, girls and boys	3 63								
Weavers, four looms	2 42								
Weavers, two looms			4 35 to 5 32						4 35 to 6 05
	3 14	2 54	2 90 to 3 38	2 66 to 2 90					3 38 to 3 63

NOTE.—The hours of work are 60 per week; the wages partly piece-work, partly day-work. * Boys.

[In the foregoing and following tables of wages and prices in the United Kingdom the British shilling has been computed at 24 cents, and the pound sterling as equivalent to $4.84 in coin. Since these computations were made the equivalent value of the pound sterling has been recognized by Congress at $4.8665; but the difference being small, it was not deemed necessary to make a re-computation.—E. Y.]

DOUBLING, BLEACHING, AND DYEING COTTON THREAD.

Occupations.	Nottingham.	Paisley.	Remarks.
Overlookers, men	$4 35 to $6 05	$5 32	Adults.
Bleachers, men	4 35 to 7 26	.....	Do.
Dyers or finishers, men	4 35 to 9 68	.....	Do.
Cop-winders, women	1 81 to 2 42	1 57	Do.
Doublers, women	1 93 to 2 42	1 93	Do.
Clearers, women	1 69 to 2 05	.....	Do.
Glassers, women	2 42 to 2 90	.....	Do.
Rulers	2 29 to 2 66	2 17	Do.
Hank-winders	2 05 to 2 42	.....	Do.
Boys and girls under 14	96 to 1 57	.....	

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE—SPINNING, WEAVING, ETC.

Occupation.	Rochdale.	Dewsbury.	Leeds.	Manchester.	Neighborhood of Dewsbury.	Gilnshield.	Neighborhood of Huddersfield.
Layers on for scribblers, women	$2 90	$2 90	$2 17	.....	$2 42 to $2 90	.....	$1 81
Card setters or cleaners, men	4 35 to 4 84	4 11	.....	$4 11	4 59	$4 11	.....
Sliver-minders, girls	.....	2 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condenser-minders, girls	2 42	1 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Card-feeders, women	2 42 to 2 90	.....	.....	3 14	.....	.....	.....
Woolyers, men	3 63	3 87	4 84	4 11	2 42 to 3 87	.....	4
Woolyers, foremen, men	4 84	5 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-acting mule-minders, men	4 35 to 5 56	3 63	.....	2 90	.....	.....	.....
Self-acting mule-piecers, boys	1 69	1 69	1 45	1 21	.....	.....	.....
Self-acting mule-piecers, boys and girls, half-timers	60 to 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rag-grinders, men	.....	4 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enginemen and stokers	4 59 to 5 08	4 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warpers	3 63 to 4 35	3 63	.....	3 38	2 90 to 4 35	6 29	.....
Power-loom tuners, men	5 80	8 47	.....	.....	5 80 to 12 10	.....	5
Power-loom weavers, women	3 38	3 38	2 90	3 38	2 42 to 3 87	3 38	$2 66 to 3
Wool-sorters, men	6 29	6 05	6 05	.....	4 35 to 5 56	4 84	5 32 to 6
Fulling-millers, men	5 68	5 08	.....	5 32	6 05 to 8 47	4 35	4 84 to 5
Wool and piece-dyers, men	.....	5 32	.....	.....	.....	4 11	4
Cloth-dressers, viz, raisers, cutters, pressers, tenterers, drawers	.....	5 80	5 32	5 08	.....	.....	4
Burlers, women	2 17	2 42	1 21	.....	2 17 to 2 90	2 90	1 93 to 2
Riggers and stumpers, men	.....	5 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menders and stumpers, women	.....	3 14	.....	.....	.....	3 38	.....
Oil-extracters, men	.....	5 80	.....	.....	.....	3 87	4
Mechanics and joiners, men	6 53	7 26	.....	.....	4 35 to 7 26	.....	6
Rag-pickers, women	.....	1 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hand-spinners, men	5 32	6 77	.....	.....	6 05 to 7 26	4 84	5 80 to 7
Hand-spinners, young persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 45	1
Slubbers	5 32 to 5 56	6 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE—CLOTH-DRESSING.

Occupation.	Leeds.	Remarks.
Giggers	$5 56	
Do	4 35	
Machinists	5 56	
Machinists, perpetual	$2 42 to 5 56	
Cloth-pressers	8 47	Paid by th
Cloth-drawers	8 47	Do.
Cloth tenterers	6 77	Do.
Handle-setters	7 26	Do.
Hand-raisers	3 87 and 5 32	
Foremen	7 98 to 8 47	

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE—COMBING.

Occupation.	Bradford.
Mechanics	$6 29
Wool-washers	3 87
Card-jobbers	4 35
Warehousemen	4 11
Card-hands	2 42
Comb-hands	2 54

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE—CARPET-MAKING.

Occupation.	Glasgow.	Kilmarnock.	Durham.	Neighborhood of Leeds.
Assistant dyers, men	$4 47	.....	$3 87 to $7 26	$3 87 to $4 35
Assistant dyers, boys	1 53	.....	1 45 to 3 38	2 42 to 3 38
Hand-loom weavers and beamers, men	4 96	$4 84	5 32	4 35 to 6 05
Hand-loom weavers and beamers, boys	1 93	.....	3 38	2 90 to 4 35
Mechanics	6 29	.....	6 29 to 7 74	.....
Pattern-drawers, men	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Pattern-drawers, boys	2 42	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse-workers, tenters, and sewers, men	5 32	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse-workers, tenters, and sewers, boys	1 45	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse-workers, tenters, and sewers, women	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse-workers, tenters, and sewers, girls	1 69	.....	.....	.....
Croppers, cutters, and cleaners, men	4 59	.....	.....	.....
Croppers, cutters, and cleaners, boys	1 69	.....	.....	.....
Croppers, cutters, and cleaners, women	2 17	.....	.....	.....
Croppers, cutters, and cleaners, girls	1 08	.....	.....	.....
Winders and reelers, women	2 17	.....	1 53 to 1 89	2 42
Winders and reelers, girls	1 21	1 21	.....	.....
Power-loom weavers, Brussels carpets, men	.....	5 56	6 29	.....
Power-loom weavers, Brussels carpets, apprentices	.....	.....	4 35	.....
Carding and spinning, men	.....	.....	4 23 to 7 74	7 26
Carding and spinning, lads	.....	.....	96 to 2 42	2 90
Carding and spinning, females and children	.....	.....	84 to 2 42	.....
Carders, females	.....	1 57	.....	2 66
Spinners, females	.....	1 21	.....	.....

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

WORSTED MANUFACTURE—SPINNING, WEAVING, ETC.

Occupation.	Keighley.	Halifax.	Glasgow.	Bradford District.
COMBING:				
Wool-sorters, piece-work, average	$4 96	.....	.....	$6 77 to $7 26
Wool-sorters, day work, per week	4 84	$5 80	.....	.....
Wool washers and driers	3 63	4 35	.....	3 87 to 4 35
Gill-tenters, women	2 42	2 29	.....	.....
Card-tenters	3 14	.....	.....	.....
Back-washers	3 14	.....	.....	.....
Comb-tenters	3 38	3 38	.....	.....
Overlooker	6 77	.....	.....	7 74 to 8 47
SPINNING:				
Drawers, women	2 42	2 29	.....	2 17 to 2 54
Spinners, young persons	2 17	1 93	$1 81	1 81 to 2 11
Doffers and jobbers, boys	2 17	1 93	.....	.....
Warpers, by the piece-work	3 38	.....	4 35	.....
Reelers, women	2 66	2 78	.....	2 42 to 2 90
Overlookers	5 56	5 80	.....	7 26 to 7 98
Winders, women and girls	.....	.....	2 78	.....
WEAVING:				
Warp-sizers	3 87	.....	.....	.....
Warp-dressers	5 08	.....	8 47	5 80 to 6 29
Warp loomer and twisters, by piece	3 38	.....	.....	.....
Weavers, women	3 14	$2 66 to 3 14	2 54	.....
Overlookers	5 56	5 80	.....	7 50 to 8 22
Doffers and bobbin setters, half-timers	.....	60	.....	42 to 90

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

FLAX MANUFACTURE—SPINNING, WEAVING, ETC.

Occupation.	Leeds.	Yorkshire.	Manchester.	Ayrshire.	Dundee.	Kircaldy.	Forfarshire.
Overlookers	$4 84 to $9 68	$4 84 to $6 05	$7 26 to $9 68	.....	$6 05 to $8 47	.....	$4 59 to $5 56
Warehousemen	3 87 to 4 35	.....	.....	.....	3 63 to 6 05	.....	.....
Roughers	4 84 to 6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hacklers	1 21 to 1 57	.....	.....	.....	1 81 to 2 54	.....	2 05
Sorters	4 84 to 6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preparers, women and girls	1 45 to 1 75	1 45 to 2 05	1 57 to 1 87	$1 45	1 21 to 1 93	.....	2 05
Spinners, women and girls	1 51 to 1 75	1 08 to 1 81	2 05 to 2 29	1 93	1 69 to 3 14	$1 81	2 17
Doffers	1 21 to 1 57	1 45 to 1 93	1 57 to 1 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reelers, women	1 93 to 2 42	1 69 to 2 66	2 90	1 81	1 93 to 3 63	.....	2 54
Makers-up	4 35 to 6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 11
Enginemen	4 84 to 6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics	4 84 to 7 26	.....	7 26	.....	.....	.....	5 80
Dressers, men	.....	3 87 to 5 32	5 32	.....	4 84 to 6 05	.....	5 32
Dressers, women	.....	.....	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressers, boys	.....	1 21 to 2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Half-timers	.....	24 to 48	36 to 60	.....	.....	.....	60
Carders, females	.....	2 05 to 2 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Combers, females	.....	1 93 to 2 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bundlers	.....	4 35 to 4 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacklers, men	.....	.....	.....	5 44	.....	.....	.....
Winders	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 69 to 3 63	.....	2 54
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 93 to 3 87	.....	3 28
Bleachers, females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 93	.....
Warpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 66

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

JUTE MANUFACTURE—SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Occupation.	Glasgow.	Dundee.
Workers in preparing departments	$1 57 to $1 93	.....
Spinners, coarse and fine	2 17 to 2 29	$2 05 to $2 23
Piecers, single frames and double	1 08 to 1 51	1 69
Shifters	90 to 96	1 39
Bobbin-carriers, boys	1 08	.....
Winders, coarse and fine	1 93 to 2 05	.....
Reelers	2 05	2 78
Warpers	1 93	.....
Packing department	3 63 to 5 32	.....
Mechanics	6 05 to 6 77	.....
Oilers	3 75	.....
Tenters	6 05	.....
Assistant tenters	4 35	.....
Weavers, girls	2 42 to 2 90	2 23 to 2 66
Half-timers	.....	48
Twisters	.....	2 23
Carders	.....	2 05
Rovers	.....	2 05
Drawers	.....	1 93
Feeders	.....	1 99
Bundlers	.....	2 66

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

SILK MANUFACTURE—THROWING RAW SILK.

Occupation.	Nottingham.	Manchester.
Men employed at spinning and throwing-mills	$3 87	$4 11
Boys	$0 96 to 2 42	1 69
Women and girls, doublers	1 81 to 2 54	2 05
Women and girls, winders of raw silk	2 17 to 2 66	.....
Children, drawing	60 to 96	48
Women, reelers	1 93 to 2 17	2 05
Men, overlookers	4 84 to 6 77	.....

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

SILK MANUFACTURE—SPINNING WASTE SILK.

Occupation.	Yorkshire.	Manchester.
Silk-boilers, men	$4 35	.....
Silk-dressers, men	6 29	.....
Silk-preparers, girls	2 17	.....
Silk-spinners, girls	2 17	$1 93 to $2 42
Silk-doublers, girls	2 17	1 93 to 2 42
Silk-reelers, girls	2 17	1 93 to 2 42
Mechanics, men	6 29	.....
Joiners, men	5 08	.....
Engine-drivers, men	4 35	.....
Warpers, men	.....	5 80
Children, half-timers	.....	60

NOTE.—The hours of work are sixty per week; the wages, partly piece-work, partly day-work.

BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Neighborhood of Manchester.	Neighborhood of Manchester.	Kent.	Rochdale.
BLEACHING, SINGEING, AND STITCHING:					
Foremen	$8 47	$7 26	$8 47	.....	.....
Men	$3 87 to 5 08	.....	3 87	.....	.....
Women above 18	2 17 to 2 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls and boys between 13 and 18	1 45 to 1 93	1 69	1 33	.....	.....
Half-timers	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLOR-MIXING:					
Foremen	10 89	.....	.....	$9 68 to $14 52	.....
Men	4 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys between 13 and 18	2 42 to 3 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
MACHINE-PRINTING:					
Foremen	13 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers, men	10 89	10 89	10 64	7 26 to 12 10	$8 47 to $11 37
Tenters, men	3 87	3 87	3 87	.....	3 87
Boys between 13 and 18	1 45	$1 21 to 1 45	1 45	1 45 to 1 93	.....
HAND-PRINTING, (block:)					
Foremen	6 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Block-printers, men	4 84	.....	.....	.....	6 05
Half-timers	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGING AND STEAMING:					
Foremen	6 05	4 84 to 7 26	6 77	.....	.....
Men	3 87	.....	3 87	.....	.....
Girls and boys between 13 and 18	2 17	1 93 to 4 35	.....	.....	.....
DYEING, SOAPING, AND CLEARING:					
Foremen	8 47 to 12 10	.....	.....	9 68 to 14 52	8 47
Dyers, men	4 11	4 11	.....	.....	.....
Men	3 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women above 18	2 54 to 3 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys between 13 and 18	1 45 to 1 93	2 42	.....	.....	.....
FINISHING, MAKING-UP, AND PACKING:					
Foremen	7 26	7 74 to 8 92	7 26	7 26 to 12 10	.....
Calendrers and starchers	3 87 to 4 11	4 35 to 4 84	.....	.....	.....

BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING—Continued.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Neighborhood of Manchester.	Neighborhood of Manchester.	Kent.	Rochdale.
FINISHING, ETC.—Continued.					
Makers-up and packers, men	$4 35 to $5 08	$4 35 to $4 84	.....	.....	.....
Women, above 18	2 17 to 2 90	2 42 to 3 14	$2 05	.....	.....
Girls and boys, between 13 and 18	1 69 to 1 93	1 21 to 2 17	1 33	.....	.....
MECHANICS, SMITHS, JOINERS, ETC.:					
Foremen	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics	7 26 to 7 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joiners	7 74	4 59 to 7 26	.....	.....	.....
Assistants and engine-tenters	4 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys, between 13 and 18	2 42 to 2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchmen	5 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carters	4 35 to 4 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Book-keepers, men	7 26 to 8 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Book-keepers, boys between 13 and 18	1 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Designers	.....	.....	.....	$9 68 to $14 52	.....
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	7 26 to 10 89	$7 26 to $12 10

NOTE.—The hours of work in print-works are not necessarily restricted to 60 per week; in fact they are generally rather in excess of that number. The wages are paid partly by piece-work, partly by day-work.

WARP AND SKEIN-PRINTING.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Remarks.
Designers	$9 08	
Block-cutters	8 47	
Block-printers	6 29	
Warp-printers	5 51	
Warp-dressers	5 08	
Warp-dressers, between 13 and 18	2 42	
Warp-printers, between 13 and 18	3 39	
Females	2 18	
Color-mixers	7 26	
Skein-printers	6 05	Overlookers.
Skein-printers, between 13 and 18	1 94	
Skein-printers, under 13	97	
Ordinary printers	4 36	

FUSTIAN DYEING AND FINISHING.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Remarks.
Sadners	$5 08	
Washers	4 84	
Copperasers	3 87	
Whizzers	4 36	
Dryers	4 36	
Men	7 26	
Lads, from 13 to 15	1 69	Shearers, cutters, and machine-finishers.
Lads, from 15 to 17	2 06	Do.
Lads, from 17 to 19	2 90	Do.
Men	8 47	Hand-finishers.
Head-enders, men	5 57	Dressers.
Tail-enders, men	3 39	Do.
Men	7 26	Stiffeners.
Lads, from 17 to 19	3 39	Do.
Lads, from 15 to 17	2 06	Do.
Females	3 63	Enders and menders.

NOTE.—The hours of work in bleaching and dyeing-works must not exceed an average of 60 per week. Wages paid partly by piece-work, partly by day-work.

DYEING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Skilled dyers	$6 29 to $7 2
Unskilled dyers	3 87 to 5 5
Bleachers	3 87 to 7 7
Hotpressers and finishers	4 84 to 10 1
Boys	97 to 3 3
Dyers, women	2 18 to 3 6
Dyers, girls	97 to 1 9
Folders and ironers	2 18 to 2 9
Calico-glazers	8 4

NOTE.—The hours of work in bleaching and dyeing works must not exceed an average of 60 per week Wages paid partly by piece-work, partly by day-work.

FUSTIAN-CUTTING.

Occupation.	Manchester.
Men on piece-work	$2 42 to $4 8
Women on piece-work	1 45 to 2 9
Young persons	97 to 1 9

NOTE.—Hours of work, 60 per week; wages paid chiefly by piece-work.

SMALL-WARE, BRAIDS, FRINGES, ETC.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Metropolis
Silk smallware-weavers, male	$4 36 to $4 84	$7 0
Silk smallware-weavers, female	3 63 to 3 87	.....
Silk smallware-winders, female	2 42	3 0
Plaiters, women above 18	2 90	.....
Winders	2 42	1 6
Makers-up	3 69	.....
Makers-up, young persons	1 45	1 5
Plaiters, young persons	2 06	.....
Half-time	61	.....

NOTE.—Hours of work, 60 per week; wages paid by the week.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Leeds.*	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Ipswich.	Glasgow.
Riveters, best class	$7 26	$2 90 to $8 47	$4 64	.....	$6 0
Riveters, second class	4 84	2 90 to 8 47	.....	.....	.....
Finishers, best class	9 20	5 08 to 9 68	7 56	.....	6 2
Finishers, second class	6 05	5 08 to 9 68	.....	.....	.....
Clickers, males	.....	6 05	5 32	$4 84 to $9 68	.....
Machinists, females	.....	1 94 to 3 39	3 00	.....	2 4
Fitters, females	.....	1 69 to 2 90	2 30	.....	.....
Last-makers	.....	4 84 to 7 26	.....	.....	.....
Cloggers	.....	.....	4 40	.....	.....
Cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8

* The number of hours are, for females, 54 per week, and for males, 59 per week.

CLOTHING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Glasgow.	Ipswich.
erlookers, men	$10 17	10 cents per hour, 57 hours per week, but first-class hands earn more.	$7 26
itters, men	9 20		.....
isters, females, first class	2 30		2 90
isters, females, inferior	1 47		.....
achiners, females, first class	3 41		2 90
achiners, females, inferior	2 90		.....
wers, females, first class	2 96		.....
essers, men, first class	6 61		7 26
essers, men, inferior	4 24		.....

NOTE.—Ordinary hours of work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but the average is less than 60 per week.

GENERAL FURNISHING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
ess-making	$2 78
dding	4 17
antel-making	2 66
uffing of furniture	8 89
aking up of carpets, sewing	3 87
olishing of furniture	2 68
holstery, women for sewing, &c	3 03
aking up of bonnets	4 36

NOTE.—Ordinary hours of work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but the average is less than 60 per week.

MANTLE-WORK.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
achinists, sewing:	
Experienced	$3 63 to $4 36
Improvers	73 to 2 42
and-workers:	
Piece-workers	2 90 to 4 84
ay-workers:	
Experienced	2 90 to 3 63
Improvers	73 to 2 42

NOTE.—The ordinary hours of work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but the average is less than 60 per week.

STAY OR CORSET MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Remarks.
ay-cutters, men	$9 68	
ay-pressers, men	9 68	
ay-machinists, females	3 15	
ay needle-hands, females	1 94	
ay-embroiderers, females	2 66	Termed in the trade fanners.
ners	2 18	
leters, boys and girls	1 94	
xers, girls	1 69	
nishers and overlookers	1 69	Sundry workers for superintending girls.
remen	4 84	
tters	3 63	

NOTE.—Ordinary hours of work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but the average is less than 60 per week.

LINEN-COLLAR MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Men, cutters, first class	$8 47 to $9 68
Men, cutters, second class	7 26 to 8 47
Men, cutters, third class	4 84 to 7 26
Females, machine-hands, first class	4 36 to 4 84
Females, machine-hands, second class	3 63 to 4 36
Females, machine-hands, third class	2 18 to 3 63
Females, ironers, first class	4 36 to 5 32
Females, ironers, second class	3 63 to 4 36
Females, ironers, third class	2 90 to 3 63

NOTE.—Ordinary hours of work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but the average is less than 60 per week.

DRESS-MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Remarks.
	Each.	
Two managers	$18 55	
One dress-maker	7 42	With board and lodging.
Two dress-makers	6 53	Do.
One dress-maker	6 05	Do.
One dress-maker	2 78	Do.
One dress-maker	1 03	Do.
One dress-maker	6 53	Tea only; no lodging.
One dress-maker	6 05	Do.
Two dress-makers	5 57	Do.
One dress-maker	4 84	Do.
Three dress-makers	4 36	Do.
Three dress-makers	4 11	Do.
Seven dress-makers	3 87	Do.
Three dress-makers	3 51	Do.
Two dress-makers	3 39	Do.
Two dress-makers	3 14	Do.
Thirty-four dress-makers	2 90	Do.
Two dress-makers	2 66	Do.
Fourteen dress-makers	2 42	Do.
Five dress-makers	2 18	Do.
Four dress-makers	1 94	Do.
One dress-maker	1 69	Do.
Three dress-makers	1 45	Do.
One milliner	6 05	With board and lodging.
Two milliners	4 64	Do.
One milliner	3 51	Do.
Three milliners	2 34	Do.
One milliner	2 22	Do.
One milliner	1 85	Do.
One milliner	1 49	Do.
One milliner	1 39	Do.
Six apprentices	.....	Do.

NOTE.—Ordinary hours of work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but the average is less than 60 per week.

HAT AND CAP MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Manchester.	Glasgow.
Machiners, hands	$3 63	.....	.....
Clerks	4 84	.....	.....
Boys	1 21	.....	.....
Needlewomen	2 42	.....	$2 54
Hat-trimmers, women and girls	2 90	$2 42 to $4 84	2 66
Finishers, men	$7 26 to 9 68	7 26 to 14 52	.....
Bodymen	7 26 to 9 68	7 26 to 12 10	.....
Shapers, men	9 68 to 14 52	9 68 to 19 36	.....
Peltmen	.....	8 71 to 10 89	.....
Hatters	.....	.....	8 47

NOTE.—Hours of work 60 per week.

FEATHER-MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Remarks.
Men	$4 84 to $6 05	According to ability.
Men, shaders	7 26 to 12 10	
Women, from 18	1 94 to 3 87	
Girls under 16	97 to 1 69	

MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Men	$4 84
Boys	1 21
Women	3 39
Girls	97

IRON-MANUFACTURE.

Occupation.	Middlesborough.	Neighborhood of Middlesborough.	Darlington.
BLAST-FURNACE:			
Keepers	$12 28	$12 28	$12 28
Chargers	9 31	9 31	10 44
Slaggers	7 62	7 62	$6 77 to 7 19
Mine-fellers	7 19	7 19	5 44 to 6 17
Coke-fellers	5 64	5 92	
Lime-fellers	5 64	5 64	
Enginemen	8 47	$5 08 to 9 31	.....
Weighmen	$4 35 to 4 84	4 84 to 6 77	.....
Laborers	4 65	4 35 to 5 32	.....
Masons	5 08 to 6 05	4 35 to 7 98	.....
PUDDLING-FORGE:			
Puddlers	10 50	.....	10 29
Shinglers	13 31	.....	.....
Laborers	3 63 to 5 56	.....	3 32 to 4 23
Weighmen	4 35 to 5 80	.....	.....
RAIL-MILL:			
First heating	10 28	.....	10 89
Second heating	13 79	.....	14 52
Rollers	21 05	.....	15 73
Roughers and catchers	.....	.....	9 68
Roughers and catchers at blooming	.....	.....	9 68
Changing and pulling out	6 05	.....	.....
Bogeymen	7 26	.....	.....
Wheeling iron	7 17	.....	.....
Piling iron	6 41	.....	.....
Sawing rails	9 43	.....	.....
Straighteners	6 29	.....	5 68 to 7 26
Weighmen	4 84 to 6 05	.....	.....
Laborers	3 63 to 5 80	.....	.....
PLATE-MILL:			
Heaters	.....	.....	1[illegible] 70
Loaders and general laborers	.....	.....	3 63 to [illegible] 59
MERCHANT-MILL:			
Heaters	8 59	.....	.....
Rollers	12 10	.....	.....
Chargers	3 63	.....	.....
Laborers	3 63 to 4 59	.....	.....
Weighmen	6 05	.....	.....
Smiths	4 84 to 7 01	4 59 to 6 53	4 59 to [illegible] 71
Smiths' strikers	4 59 to 5 08	4 35 to 4 84	
Boiler-smiths	4 35 to 8 22	6 77 to 7 01	[illegible] 26
Fitters	4 11 to 7 01	5 80 to 6 77	[illegible] 05
Pattern-makers	5 80 to 6 77	5 08 to 6 53	4 47 to [illegible] 41
Joiners	7 01		
Molders	4 84 to 6 77	.....	[illegible] 77
Laborers	2 42 to 7 26	.....	.....

NOTE.—The average number of hours about 59 per week.

IRON-MILLS.

Occupation.	Manchester.
Puddlers	$8 47
Puddlers' underhands	4 35
Furnacemen	12 10
Rollers	12 10
Rollers' assistants	6 05
Rollers' boys	2 42
Rail and iron straighteners	7 26
General laborers	3 87

NOTE.—The number of hours about 59 per week.

IRON-FORGING.

Occupation.	Manchester.
Forgemen	$29 04
Furnacemen	8 70
Laborers	4 84
Smiths, heavy	33 88
Smiths, light	6 48
Fitters	6 48
Turners	6 77
Machinists	5 32

NOTE.—The number of hours about 59 per week.

IRON-FOUNDING.

Occupation.	Manchester.
Angle-iron smiths	$1 37
Boiler-makers	1 29
Engine-erectors	1 29
Engine fitters and turners	1 21
Millwrights	1 21
Iron-molders	1 37
Loam-molders	1 45
Core-makers	88
Laborers in founderies	72
Ordinary laborers	64
Smiths	1 26
Strikers for smiths	68
Furnacemen	1 05

NOTE.—Number of hours about 59 per week.

ENGINEERING, BOILER AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINE MAKING.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Suffolk.	Essex.	Lincoln.	Glasgow.
Good engine-fitters	$8 23	$9 68	.....	.....	$5 80 to $6 53
Agricultural-fitters	.....	6 05	$5 80	.....	.....
Good engine-smiths	7 26	10 16	.....	.....	5 32 to 6 77
Agricultural-smiths	.....	$6 05 to 7 26	5 80	$6 72	.....
Boiler-makers	.....	10 89	.....	6 72	5 08 to 7 26
Good machinists, (*i. e.* woodmen)	.....	9 60	.....	6 53	.....
Iron and brass molders	7 74	8 70	6 29	6 77	.....
Painters	.....	4 35	.....	5 32	.....
Day-work laborers	.....	2 90	$3 39 to 3 63	3 63	3 63 to 3 87
Pattern-makers	8 70	.....	8 95	6 77	6 29 to 7 26
Planers	7 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammermen	4 35	.....	3 39	.....	4 11

NOTE.—In Manchester the average is less than 60 hours per week. In the eastern counties the full hours are worked.

* Per day.

LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINE MAKING.

Occupation.	Glasg[illegible]
Fitters and finishers	[illegible]
Turners, shapers, planers, and slotters	[illegible]
Drillers	[illegible]
Erectors and boiler-mounters	[illegible]
Pattern-makers	[illegible]
Iron and brass molders	[illegible]
Coppersmiths	[illegible]
Grinders	[illegible]
Boiler-makers	[illegible]
Smiths	[illegible]
Forgemen	[illegible]
Laborers	[illegible]
Hammermen	[illegible]

NOTE.—The above wages are all average rates, many men being paid both higher and lower, according ability. The hours of work average about 57 per week.

BOLT, NUT, AND RIVET MAKING.

Occupation.	Glasgow.
Bolt-makers, good	$6 77
Bolt-makers, common	5 80
Nut-makers, large	7 26
Nut-makers, small	6 05
Rivet-makers	5 80
Screwers of bolts	$0 72 to 1 69
Bolt-makers' striker	3 63
Rivet-cutters	1 69
Rivet picker-out	1 21
Turner	6 77
Fitter's apprentice	2 17

LOCK AND SAFE MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
First-class mechanics, known as tool-makers and engineers	$10 16 to $13 31, per 60 hours.
Good fitters	$7 26 to $21 94, per 60 hours, piece-work.
Laborers in mechanics, employed to fit up or put together what is made by machine—mere unskilled labor.	$4 35 to $8 47, for 60 hours.
Boys and youths	$1 45 to $3 14
Women, employed to work automatic machines	$2 17 to $3 14, as the law allows.

NOTE BY PROPRIETORS.—Our system is exceptional to all others in this trade, by reason of the parts of the work being prepared by machinery similar to Enfield. Unfortunately, the best men only work about two-thirds time; consequently, they take only a part of what they earn. The hours of work are 60 per week.

SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

Occupation.	Glasgow.	Metropolis.
SHIPBUILDING-YARD:		
Blacksmiths	$6 05	$2 71
Angle-iron smiths	6 29	9 43
Hammermen	3 75	.....
Riveters	$5 08 to 5 32	$5 56 to 7 26
Platers and fitters	5 80 to 7 01	5 80 to 9 19
Calkers	5 32	2 71
Helpers or laborers	3 38	5 08
Rivet-boys	1 69	1 45 to 2 17
Carpenters and boat-builders	6 53	6 71
Joiners	6 53	7 98
Blockmakers	5 80	6 21
Painters	7 32	7 26
Riggers	6 20	7 26

SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING—Continued.

Occupation.	Glasgow.	Metropolis.
NG-YARD—Continued.		
ts	$5 68	.....
	3 93	.....
RKS:		
smen	8 22	.....
nakers	6 41	$8 71
	6 59	7 98
ths	6 53	8 71
men	3 87	5 32
d finishers	5 86	8 22
ers	6 05	8 71
d	5 50	.....
	3 32	4 35
KS:		
d fitters	6 47	8 71
and calkers	5 44	7 26
ths	6 29	.....
nen	3 75	.....
n and laborers	3 44	.....
's and blowers	.....	1 21

SHEFFIELD TRADES.

Occupation.	Amount per week.
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.	
	$29 04 to $48 40
dler	6 53
	1 69
	12 10 to 14 52
	4 11 to 4 84
aborer	6 53
r	8 47
	21 78 to 29 04
	4 84
laborer	5 80
	14 52
above	7 26
	9 68
	4 84
	12 10 to 14 52
	.....
EDGE-TOOL MANUFACTURE.	
le, (of which the forger receives $10.89 and the striker $6.05, or $12.10 and ctively.)	16 94
apprentice	13 31
e-handed	10 89
	6 77
omen	2 17
FILE MANUFACTURE.	
le-handed, (divided in like proportion with earnings of edge-tool forgers)	19 36
e-handed	9 68
	7 26
	8 22
nen	2 42
	9 68
CUTLERY MANUFACTURE.	
E CUTLERY:	
nife cutler, (average, probably, $6.29)	3 63 to 8 47
pocket blade grinder	7 26 to 7 74
pocket blade forger	7 26 to 8 47
E CUTLERY:	
ife cutler, (average, probably, $6.77)	4 84 to 9 68
de grinder	7 26 to 14 52
de forger	7 26 to 12 10
UFACTURE:	
tler	6 77
inder	6 05 to 8 47
rger	7 26

SHEFFIELD TRADES—Continued.

Occupation.	Amount per week.
CUTLERY MANUFACTURE—Continued.	
SCISSORS MANUFACTURE:	
Forgers	$4 84 to $7 74
Filers	6 05 to 8 47
Borers and finishers	6 05 to 8 47
Grinders, glazed	6 53 to 9 68
Grinders, polished-work (with a boy, a grinder will earn from $2.90 to $6.05 per week extra.)	7 26 to 11 61
Dressers, women	1 69 to 3 38
Burnishers, women	1 69 to 2 90
SAW MANUFACTURE:	
Saw-makers, datal	6 77 to 7 98
Saw-makers, piece-workers	6 05 to 12 10
Saw-grinders	9 68 to 14 52
Saw-handle makers	4 84 to 7 26
Scourers, women	2 17 to 2 90
Warehouse-women	2 17 to 2 90
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURE.	
Silversmiths	8 47
Metal smiths	8 47
Stampers	8 71 to 9 68
Buffers, men	6 77
Warehouse-women	2 90
Warehouse-girls	1 45 to 1 69
Burnishers, women	2 90
Burnishers, girls	61 to 97

The above rates are taken in all cases under the condition that a full week is worked. There are in Sheffield a very large number of small masters, who live from hand to mouth, and who, perhaps, are not always able to supply work to their men during the first day or two of the week. On the other hand, there are a still larger number of operatives who decline to work, under any circumstances, on Monday, and very often on Tuesday, and who prefer the minimum of work capable of providing the bare necessaries of life.

There are again some branches of the Sheffield trade so depressed, from various causes, that with the best intention a good workman can hardly get a living, after deducting from his wages his rent and wear and tear of tools.

There are thus three causes constantly in operation, especially in periods when trade is fluctuating and uncertain, which tend clearly to diminish the average rate of wages in this locality, as given in the foregoing pages.

NOTE.—The number of hours worked in Sheffield is about 58 per week.

WIRE-WORKING.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Remarks.
Weavers	$8 71	
Drawers	9 43	
Winders	2 17	
Stitchers	3 14	
Dandy-makers	12 10	
Engineers	4 11	
Mechanics	4 84	
Weaving apprentices	1 69	They earn $1.69 for the first four years. The last three years they earn $3.63 (average) and the drawers $4.59.
Drawing apprentices	1 45	
Boys	1 08	

COPPER-MILLS.

Occupation.	Manchester.
Laborers	$4 11
Furnacemen	7 26
Hammer-men	6 05
Rolling-men	5 81
Tube-drawers	5 08
Boys over 16 years of age	2 42
Boys under 16 years of age (full time)	1 69

COACH-BUILDING.

Occupation.	Manchester.
Body-makers	$6 78 to $9 68
Carriage-makers	6 78 to 8 71
Painters	6 78 to 8 23
Wheelers	6 78 to 9 68
Smiths	7 26 to 9 68
Piecemen	5 81 to 6 29
Strikers	3 87
Women	1 94 to 2 42

The boys serve for seven years. Their wages begin at 3 shillings per week and end at 10 shillings in the last year.

BUILDING TRADES.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Manchester.	Bradford.
	Cents per hour.	*Cents per hour.*	*Per week.*
Joiners	16	14½	$6 61
Masons	16	15	7 26
Bricklayers	16	.....	7 26
Plasterers	16	.....	.....
Laborers	9½	7½	4 84
Superior laborers and scaffolders	10½	8½	.....
Painters	15	14	.....
Plumbers and glaziers	.....	.....	6 61
Slaters	.....	.....	6 77

NOTE.—In the metropolis 56½ hours per week.

CABINET-MAKING AND UPHOLSTERY.

Occupation.	Manchester.	Metropolis.
Cabinet-makers	$7 74 to $3 22	$7 26 to $10 89
Upholsterers	7 98	7 26 to 12 10
French polishers	6 77	7 26
Painters	14 cts. per hour	8 47
Gilders	7 26 to 7 74	7 26 to 8 47
Upholstery sewers	2 90	3 38
Turners	.....	7 26 to 10 89
Chair-makers	.....	7 26 to 12 10
Joiners	.....	9 19
Carvers	.....	7 26 to 12 10
Decorators	.....	9 19

NOTE.—Sixty hours per week.

CLOCK-MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Clock-makers, first class	$7 26 to $9 68
Clock-makers, second class	6 05 to 6 77

NOTE.—The hours of work are 58 per week.

POTTERY.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Manchester.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Edinburgh.
Hollow-ware pressers	$7 26			
Printers	7 26		$5 81	$5 81
Overmen	6 78			
Throwers	8 71	$8 47	5 81	6 65
Turners	6 29		6 78	
Sagger-makers	8 71		7 26	
Dish-makers	7 26			
Plate and saucer makers	7 26			
Laborers	5 08			
Transferrers, women	4 84		$2 42 to 2 90	
Lathe-turners, women	1 94			
Warehouse women	4 36		1 69 to 1 94	1 45
Paintresses, women	2 90			$2 42 to 3 39
Boys, full time		1 94		
Boys, half time		60		
Temperers of clay		3 87		
Fettlers		5 32		
Slip-makers			12 10	
Mold-runners, boys			97 to 1 09	
Biscuit-firemen			10 89	4 84
Gloss-firemen			7 50	5 81
Dippers			7 74	
Jar-makers, women			1 94 to 2 18	
Jar-makers, girls			1 45 to 1 69	
Jar-finishers, girls			1 69 to 1 94	

BRICK-MAKING.

Occupation.	Kent.	Remarks.
Brick-molders	$6 53	All brick-making operations are paid at per 1,000 bricks, so that the wages can only be averaged.
Brick sorters and loaders	6 05	
Barrow-men	$4 36 to 5 08	
Carpenters and bricklayers	5 81	
Shipwrights	6 53	
Engineers	8 71	

GLASS-MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Founders	$8 76
Sparemen, (whose duty it is to fill the crucibles)	8 64
Kilnmen	8 40
Cutters	8 40
Cutters' assistants	6 24
Grinding-men	9 12
Grinding-boys	1 92
Smoothing-men	7 20
Smoothing-women	2 40
Polishing-men	8 40
Polishing-boys	2 40

NOTE.—The hours of work are about 50 per week.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Copper sidesmen	$5 76
Tallow-melters	5 76
Candle-pounders	4 80
Carmen	$6 24 to 7 20
Boys	1 20 to 2 40

OIL MILLS AND REFINERY.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Pressmen	$7 20 to $8 40
Grinders	4 32 to 4 80
Hoppermen	4 80 to 5 52
Boys	3 12 to 3 84
Stokers	5 76 to 6 72
Coopers	7 20 to 7 80
Carpenters	8 64
Yard-hands	5 04 to 7 20
Blacksmiths	7 92

NOTE.—The hours of work are 60 per week.

RICE-MILLS.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Millers	$5 80 to $7 26
Skilled laborers	5 80 to 6 29
Ordinary laborers	4 35 to 5 08
Youths over 18 years of age	2 38 to 4 11
Boys under 18 years of age	1 45 to 2 42

CHEMICAL WORKS.

Occupation.	Newcastle on-Tyne.	Manchester.
Sulphuric acid manufacture	$6 53	.....
Working reverberatory furnaces	6 28	.....
Manufacturing chloride of lime	6 28	.....
Laborers	4 35	$3 63
Bricklayers	6 29	5 92
Joiners	6 05	6 65
Millwrights	6 29	.....
Cartmen	4 59	4 71
Reelmen	6 05	.....
Coopers	6 05	5 80
Sawyers	5 32	.....
Brick-makers	4 84	.....
Furnacemen	.....	6 05
Engineers	.....	6 29
Boiler-makers	.....	6 05
Blacksmiths	.....	5 32
Plumbers	.....	5 92
Masons	.....	7 26
Founders, (molders)	.....	7 13

BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTORY.

Occupation.	Glasgow.
Biscuit-baking, men	$1 69 to $7 26
Biscuit-baking, boys	72 to 1 45
Biscuit-baking, girls, (packing)	72 to 2 17
Bread-baking, men	2 90 to 7 74

BREWERY.

Occupation.	I
Stores, men	
Stores, boys	
Tun-rooms, men	
Cask-washers, men	
Cask-washers, boys	
Stagemen	
Hop-room men, &c	
Watchmen	
Stablemen	
Dray and van-men	
Engine-drivers	
Carpenters and painters	
Coopers	
Coppersmiths	
Millwrights, &c	
Blacksmiths	
Harness-maker	
Wheelwright	
Laborers to coppersmiths, millwrights, &c	

In the metropolis mechanics average $8.34 per week; laborers average $7.01 per week.

PRESERVED MEATS, FRUITS, FISH, PICKLES, ETC.

Occupation.	Metropolis
Packers, men, piece-work	$7 02
Corkers, men; piece-work	7 50
Labellers, women, piece-work	60 p
Men, day-work	5 08
Boys, day-work	$1 45 to 2 42
Women, day-work	48 p

SPIRIT DISTILLING.

Occupation.	Glasg
Engineers	
Firemen	
Millers	
Coopers	
Maltmen	
Laborers	$1 11 a

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Metropolis.	Metropolis.	Edinburgh.	Gla
Cutters	$6 05 to $8 47		$6 29 to $6 53		
Dryers or pan men	4 36 to 7 26				
Women-strippers	2 90 to 3 63	$5 32	2 18 to 5 81		
Boy-strippers	1 69 to 4 84	$2 42 to 2 90			
Spinners	6 05 to 8 47		7 26		
Packers	3 63 to 6 05				
Machine-boys	1 21 to 4 36				
Cigar-makers		2 42 to 3 63			
Cigar-makers, best hands		7 26 to 9 68			
Sorters		6 05 to 7 26			
Snuff-makers and sifters			5 08 to 6 05		
Foremen				$8 47	
Workmen				5 57	
Girls feeding machines				1 94	
Girls preparing tobacco for machines.				$0 73 to 1 45	
Boys at presses				97 to 36	$0 60
Half-timers					30

Hours of work variable—about 56 per week. In Boston wages vary from 48 cents to $16.94 weekl

PAPER MAKING.

Occupation.	Kent.	Keighley.	Durham.	Glossop.	Manchester.
Skilled workmen	$4 84 to $6 29	$6 05	$4 84 to $5 32	$6 05	.....
Laborers	3 63 to 4 35	4 11	4 59	3 87	.....
Women	1 69 to 3 14	2 66	1 45 to 2 17	2 17	.....
Young persons	96 to 3 38	$1 81 to 2 90	1 45 to 2 17	1 21	.....
Children, half-timers	.....	48 to 96	.....	.....	.....
Pan men	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4 35
Bleachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 35
Rag-sorters, women	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 42
Paper-sorters, women	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 42
Washers off, men	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 35
Machine, men	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 80
Machine, boys	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 90
Rag-engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 80

PAPER STAINING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Lancashire.
Water-color printers, piece-work	$4 80 to $6 00	.....
Flock-printers, piece-work	7 20 to 7 92	.....
Metal-printers	7 20 to 7 92	.....
Boys	1 20	$1 20
Paper-stainers	.....	2 40
Laborers	.....	3 84

BOOK-BINDING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Finishers	$9 68
Forwarder, first class	8 71
Forwarder, second class	7 74
Blocker, first class	7 74
Blocker, second class	7 26
Folders, females, piece-work, earn	$2 90 to 4 84
Sewers, females, piece-work, earn	2 42 to 3 87
Collator, females, earn	2 66 to 3 39

ENVELOPE MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Envelope-cutters, men	$6 05 to $9 20
Envelope-cementers, women	2 42 to 4 84
Envelope-stampers, plain, women	1 81 to 3 63
Envelope-stampers, colored, women and youths	2 90 to 6 78
Envelope-folders, women	1 81 to 5 32
Envelope-machine hands, girls	1 21 to 3 63
Envelope, black borderers, women and girls	1 21 to 7 26

With few exceptions, all persons employed in this trade are paid piece-work, which renders it impossible to give more than an approximation of the wages, as so much depends upon the ability and experience of the persons employed. The hours of work are, as a rule, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., with intervals of one hour for dinner and half an hour for tea.

TYPE FOUNDING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.
Casters	$6 77 to $7 98
Rubbers	4 35 to 5 80
Dressers	7 98
Boys	1 21 to 2 42

NOTE.—Average about 58 hours per week.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.—PROVINCIAL RATES OF WAGES.

Towns.	Wages.			News piece prices per 1,000 ens.						Number of hours per week.			Overtime, per hour.		
				Weekly.			Daily.								
	Jobbing.	Weekly news.	Daily news.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Jobbing.	Weekly news.	Daily news.	Daily news.	Weekly news.	Jobbing.
Barnsley	$6 29	$6 29	.....	$0 10	$0 12	$0 12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	$0 12	$0 12	.....
Blackburn	6 78	6 78	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Bradford	6 29	6 78	.....	10	12	12	.....	.....	.....	55	55	.....	12	12	.....
Chesterfield	5 81	5 81	.....	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Derby	6 29	6 29	.....	10	12	12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Dewsbury	6 29	6 29	.....	10	11	12	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....	12	12	.....
Durham	5 81	5 81	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	55½	55½	.....	12	12	.....
Guildford	5 81	6 53	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	6 53	6 53	.....	.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....	16	18	.....
Hartlepool	5 81	5 81	.....	10	10	12	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....	12	12	.....
Huddersfield	6 29	6 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Hull	6 29	6 53	$7 74	10	10	12	$0 12	$0 14	$0 14	54	54	54	12	12	$0 16
Lewes	7 02	7 02	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	12	12	.....
Leeds	7 26	7 26	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	14	16	.....
Manchester	7 26	7 50	9 68	14	14	16	18	18	18	55	55	54	18	18	20
Newcastle-on-Tyne	6 78	6 78	8 47	10	10	12	.....	.....	.....	55½	55½	54	16	16	16
Scarborough	5 81	6 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....	12	12	.....
Sheffield	6 78	6 78	8 00	10	12	12	12	14	14	58	58	55	12	12	16
Sunderland	6 29	6 29	.....	10	10	12	.....	.....	.....	55½	59	.....	12	12	.....
York	5 81	6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52½	52½	.....	12	12	.....

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.

	Weekly wages.
Compositors	$9 68
Pressmen	8 22
Machine-men	9 68
Boys	1 45

TANNING AND CURRYING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Remarks.
Skinners	$9 12	Piece-work.
Shearers and finishers	8 88	
Curriers	7 92	
Enameliers and japanners	7 68	
Glove and leather finishers and dyers	5 52	
Tanners	5 52	Day-work.
Tanners' boys	2 64	
Jobbers	5 04	
Jobbers' boys	3 36	
Dyers	5 76	
Dyers' boys	2 88	
Wool-rug dressers	5 76	
Wool-rug dressers' boys	2 88	
Women employed in sewing skins	2 52	
Warehouse and stable men	5 28	
Warehouse and stable boys	1 92	
Mechanics employed in repairs, &c	7 44	

ROPE-MAKING.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Manchester.
Rope-yarn hand-spinners	$6 53	$5 57
Twine-spinners, men	7 26	.....
Twine-spinners, boys	1 21	77
Machine-spinners, men	5 81	.....
Machine-spinners, boys	2 18	.....
Machine-spinners, females	1 69	.....
Rope-makers, (by aid of machinery,) men	5 32	.....
Rope-makers, (by aid of machinery,) lads 5 to 15 years	2 42	.....
Carmen	4 84	.....
Van-boys	1 21	.....
Warehouse-men	5 32	.....
Engine-driver	6 78	.....
Blacksmith	6 29	.....
Carpenter	5 81	.....

REED AND HEALD MAKING, ETC.

Occupation.	Manchester.
Reed-makers, men	$7 26
Reed-makers, boys, (full time)	1 45
Heald-knitting, women	2 90
Heald-knitting, girls (full time)	1 45

INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURE.

Occupation.	Metropolis.	Manchester.
Skilled workmen, class A	$9 68 to $14 52	.....
Skilled workmen, class B	7 50 to 9 68	.....
Skilled workmen, class C	6 29 to 7 26	.....
Ordinary workmen	5 08 to 6 04	.....
Ordinary workmen	3 87 to 4 84	.....
Lads	2 90 to 3 38	.....
Boys	1 45 to 2 42	$1 21 to $1 69
Women	2 18 to 4 36	2 90 to 3 39
Girls	1 45 to 2 18	97 to 1 45
Threaders, male	.....	4 84 to 5 08
Mixers, male	.....	3 87 to 4 36
Vulcanizers, male	.....	4 11
Finishers, male	.....	3 87
Mechanical hands, male	.....	5 08
Lathe-hands, male	.....	2 90 to 3 39

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.—PROVINCIAL RATES OF WAGES.

Towns.	Wages.			News piece prices per 1,000 ems.						Number of hours per week.			Overtime, per hour.		
				Weekly.			Daily.								
	Jobbing.	Weekly news.	Daily news.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Jobbing.	Weekly news.	Daily news.	Daily news.	Weekly news.	Jobbing.
Barnsley	$6 29	$6 29	.....	$0 10	$0 12	$0 12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	$0 12	$0 12	.....
Blackburn	6 78	6 78	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Bradford	6 29	6 78	.....	10	12	12	.....	.....	.....	55	55	.....	12	12	.....
Chesterfield	5 81	5 81	.....	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Derby	6 29	6 29	.....	10	12	12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Dewsbury	6 29	6 29	.....	10	11	12	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....	12	12	.....
Durham	5 81	5 81	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	55½	55½	.....	12	12	.....
Guildford	5 81	6 53	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	6 53	6 53	.....	.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....	16	18	.....
Hartlepool	5 81	5 81	.....	10	10	12	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....	12	12	.....
Huddersfield	6 29	6 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	12	12	.....
Hull	6 29	6 53	$7 74	10	10	12	$0 12	$0 14	$0 14	54	54	54	12	12	$0 16
Lewes	7 02	7 02	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	12	12	.....
Leeds	7 26	7 26	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	58	58	.....	14	16	.....
Manchester	7 26	7 50	9 63	14	14	16	18	18	18	55	55	54	18	18	20
Newcastle-on-Tyne	6 78	6 78	8 47	10	10	12	.....	.....	.....	55½	55½	54	16	16	16
Scarborough	5 81	6 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....	12	12	.....
Sheffield	6 78	6 78	8 00	10	12	12	12	14	14	58	58	55	12	12	16
Sunderland	6 29	6 29	.....	10	10	12	.....	.....	.....	55½	59	.....	12	12	.....
York	5 81	6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52½	52½	.....	12	12	.....

RATES OF WAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

: RATES OF WAGES *paid to persons employed in manufactures and trades, and the f labor, in various towns and their neighborhoods, in the United Kingdom in* 1872. *ed from returns communicated to the statistical department of the board of trade by ncil and secretaries of the several chambers of commerce, &c.*

LINEN AND FLAX MANUFACTURE.

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages—per day.	Hours of labor—per day.
rs for spinning, women	$0 24 to $0 32	10
s, women	25 to 32	10
, women	*24 to 30	10
s, men	*60 to 84	10
ics, men	1 21	10
kers, men	1 45 to 1 69	10
s, men	24 to 28	10
s, women	*24 to 36	10
s, women	*30 to 42	10
s, women	*36 to 48	10
rs, men	1 45 to 1 69	10
-FIELDS:		
	72	10
	28	10
d boys	16 to 28	10

DUNDEE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

	Per week.	
rs for spinning, women	$1 45 to $2 42	60
rs for spinning, lads and boys	1 21 to 1 93	60
s, women	1 93 to 3 39	60
s, girls	72 to 1 45	60
s, women	2 05 to 2 90	60
, women	1 93 to 3 39	60
, girls	96 to 1 21	60
rs, men	4 84	60
rs, women	1 57 to 2 54	60
rs, lads and boys	96 to 1 87	60
ics, men	4 36 to 7 26	60
ousemen	3 39 to 6 05	60
kers, men	5 75 to 8 17	60
rs, men	2 90 to 4 11	60
s, women	1 69 to 3 63	60
rs, girls	96 to 1 21	60
rs, men	4 84 to 6 05	60
s, women	2 18 to 3 95	60
rs, lads and boys	1 09 to 1 97	60
rs, women	1 93 to 1 87	60
ers, men	6 05 to 8 17	60
nt overseers, men	4 84 to 6 05	60
	Per day.	
-FIELDS:		
	36	10
	*72 to 96	10
n	24 to 12	10
	*24 to 18	10
nd boys	24 to 8	10
	24 to 30	10

* For piece-work.

JUTE MANUFACTURE.

DUNDEE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
SPINNING:		
Preparers for spinning, women	$2 00 to $2 18	60
Preparers for spinning, lads and boys	1 27	60
Spinners, women	2 12 to 2 24	60
Spinners, lads and boys	1 39	60
Spinners, girls	1 39	60
Twisters, women	2 24	60
Reelers, women	2 54	60
Hacklers, men	3 51	60
Hacklers, lads and boys	1 69	60
Mechanics, men	5 81	57
Warehousemen	5 32	60
Overlookers, men	5 81 to 7 26	60
Laborers, men	4 36	60
WEAVING:		
Winders, women	2 18 to 3 39	60
Warpers, women	3 15	60
Beamers, men	3 63 to 4 84	60
Weavers, women	2 30 to 2 90	60
Overseers, men	8 47	60
Tenters, men	5 57	60

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

DEWSBURY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
PREPARING WOOLEN CLOTH, ETC:		
Wool-sorters, men	$6 29	
Wool-scourers, driers, &c., men	4 36	
Dyers, men	5 68	
Dyers, foremen, men	9 68	
Teazers and willyers, men	4 60	
Scribblers, foremen, men	10 89	
Scribblers, feeders, women	2 90	
Slubbers, men	9 68	
Slubbers, piecers, lads and boys	2 18	
Condenser-minders, women	2 90	
Spinners, men	7 26	
Spinners, piecers, lads and boys	2 18	
Spinners, foremen, men	9 68	
Warpers and beamers, men	5 08	
Warpers and beamers, women	3 14	
Healders, lads and boys	2 90	
WEAVING, ETC:		
Weavers, men	4 84	
Weavers, women	3 87	
Weavers, lads and boys	3 87	
Weavers, girls	2 90	
Weavers, foremen or timers, men	8 47	
Knotters and sewers, women	2 96	
Burlers, women	2 96	
Millers, men	4 84	
Millers, foremen, men	8 47	
Manager, men	14 52	
DRESSING AND FINISHING WOOLEN CLOTH, ETC:		
Dressers or giggers, men	4 84	
Dressers or giggers, lads and boys	3 87	
Tenters, men	5 57	
Cutters or croppers, men	4 84	
Cutters or croppers, lads and boys	2 42	
Cutters or croppers, women	2 42	

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE—Continued.

DEWSBURY AND NEIGHBORHOOD—Continued.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
DRESSING AND FINISHING WOOLEN CLOTH, ETC.—Continued.		
Press-setters, men	$5 32	59
Press-setters, lads and boys	3 87	59
Burlers, women	2 66	60
Drawers, men	9 68	60
Drawers, lads and boys	2 42	60
Brushers, men	5 32	60
Brushers, lads and boys	3 39	60
Enginemen, men	8 47	60
Enginemen, lads and boys	3 63	60
Mechanics, men	7 02	60
Laborers, men	4 84	60
Warehouse-men	5 32	60

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

SHEFFIELD AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
IRON-FOUNDERS, ETC.:		
Iron-molders, men	$7 74 to $8 23	50 to 57½
Iron-molders, lads and boys	2 42	60
Joiners, men	5 32 to 6 78	58½ to 60
Grinders and glaziers, men	5 32 to 12 10	50 to 58½
Grinders and glaziers, lads and boys	2 42	59
Pattern-makers, men	7 26 to 9 68	58½ to 60
Pattern-makers, lads and boys	1 45	60
Pattern-makers' assistants, men	4 36	58½
Tinmen, men	6 78	58½
Blacksmiths, men	7 26 to 7 74	58½ to 60
Blacksmiths, lads and boys	1 45	60
Blacksmiths, helpers, men	4 60 to 5 81	58½ to 60
Engine-fitters and turners, men	7 26	58½
Engineers, men	7 26	58½ to 60
Millwrights, men	7 26	58½
Molders, men	7 74	58½
Planers, men	6 29	58½
Turners, men	7 26	58½
Screwers, men	4 36	58½
Hammer-men	8 23	58½
Strikers, men	4 60	58½
Borers, men	5 81	58½
Slotters, men	6 29	58½
Furnace-men in forge	7 26	58½
Founders, men	7 74	58½
Engine-men	4 84	58½
Drillers, men	5 08	58½
Carters, men	81 cts. per day.	58½
Laborers, men	4 36	57½ to 58½
FILE-MAKERS:		
Forgers of files, 12 inches and upward, men	8 71 to 9 20	48 to 56
Strikers, men	7 26 to 8 87	48 to 56
Forgers of files under 12 inches, men	6 05 to 8 47	50 to 60
Grinders, men	8 71 to 14 64	50 to 60
Grinders, lads and boys	5 32	50 to 60
Cutters, men	4 84 to 5 81	50 to 60
Cutters, lads and boys	2 96 to 3 63	50 to 60
Cutters, women	2 18 to 3 63	50 to 60
Cutters, girls	1 69 to 2 96	50 to 60
Hardeners, men	6 53 to 7 74	50 to 60
Hardeners, women	2 18	50 to 60

JUTE MANUFACTURE.

DUNDEE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
SPINNING:		
Preparers for spinning, women	$2 00 to $2 18	60
Preparers for spinning, lads and boys	1 27	60
Spinners, women	2 12 to 2 24	60
Spinners, lads and boys	1 39	60
Spinners, girls	1 39	60
Twisters, women	2 24	60
Reelers, women	2 54	60
Hacklers, men	3 51	60
Hacklers, lads and boys	1 69	60
Mechanics, men	5 81	57
Warehousemen	5 32	60
Overlookers, men	5 81 to 7 26	60
Laborers, men	4 36	60
WEAVING:		
Winders, women	2 18 to 3 39	60
Warpers, women	3 15	60
Beamers, men	3 63 to 4 84	60
Weavers, women	2 30 to 2 90	60
Overseers, men	8 47	60
Tenters, men	5 57	60

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

DEWSBURY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
PREPARING WOOLEN CLOTH, ETC:		
Wool-sorters, men	$6 29	[illegible]
Wool-scourers, driers, &c., men	4 36	[illegible]
Dyers, men	5 68	[illegible]
Dyers, foremen, men	9 68	[illegible]
Tenzers and willyers, men	4 60	[illegible]
Scribblers, foremen, men	10 89	[illegible]
Scribblers, feeders, women	2 90	[illegible]
Slubbers, men	9 68	[illegible]
Slubbers, piecers, lads and boys	2 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Condenser-minders, women	2 9[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinners, men	7 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinners, piecers, lads and boys	2 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinners, foremen, men	9 6[illegible]	[illegible]
Warpers and beamers, men	5 0[illegible]	[illegible]
Warpers and beamers, women	3 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Healders, lads and boys	2 9[illegible]	[illegible]
WEAVING, ETC:		
Weavers, men	4 8[illegible]	[illegible]
Weavers, women	3 8[illegible]	[illegible]
Weavers, lads and boys	3 8[illegible]	[illegible]
Weavers, girls	2 9[illegible]	[illegible]
Weavers, foremen or timers, men	8 4[illegible]	[illegible]
Knotters and sewers, women	2 9[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlers, women	2 9[illegible]	[illegible]
Millers, men	4 8[illegible]	[illegible]
Millers, foremen, men	8 4[illegible]	[illegible]
Manager, men	14 5[illegible]	[illegible]
DRESSING AND FINISHING WOOLEN CLOTH, ETC:		
Dressers or giggers, men	4 8[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressers or giggers, lads and boys	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Tenters, men	5 5[illegible]	[illegible]
Cutters or croppers, men	4 8[illegible]	[illegible]
Cutters or croppers, lads and boys	2 4	[illegible]
Cutters or croppers, women	2 4	[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE—Continued.

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD—Continued.

Occupation.	Rates of wages—per ton.	Hours of labor—per day.
BAR-ROLLING:		
Rolling	$0 68 to $1 09	10
Heating	50 to 93	10
Cutting down	32	10
IRON-FOUNDERS, ETC.:	Per day.	
Iron-molders	$1 13	.....
Joiners	1 13	.....
Pattern-makers	1 05	.....
Tinmen	93	.....
Blacksmiths	$0 97 to 1 21	.....
Blacksmiths' helpers	68 to 73	.....
Engine-fitters and turners	97 to 1 21	.....
Boiler-makers	1 21	.....
Millwrights	1 13	.....
Planers	97 to 1 05	.....
Turners	97 to 1 21	.....
Screwers	73	.....
Drillers	80	.....
Apprentices	16 to 24	.....
Carters	80	.....
Laborers	32 to 73	.....

DUNDEE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

	Per week.	
IRON-FOUNDERS, ETC.:		
Iron-molders, men	$7 26	57
Iron-molders, lads and boys	1 41	57
Joiners, men	5 57	57
Pattern-makers, men	5 81	57
Blacksmiths, men	5 69	57
Engine-fitters and turners, men	5 75	57
Engine-fitters and turners, lads and boys	1 59	57
Boiler-makers, men	5 69	57
Boiler-makers, lads and boys	1 94	57
Engineers, men	5 57	57
Engineers, lads and boys	2 90	57
Planers, men	5 44	57
Planers, lads and boys	1 21	57
Turners, men	5 93	57
Turners, lads and boys	1 59	57
Screwers, men	3 87	57
Finishers, men	5 44	57
Finishers, lads and boys	2 90	57
Hammer-men	3 87	57
Strikers, men	3 87	57
Borers, men	3 87	57
Slotters, men	5 32	57
Furnace-men	4 60	57
Engine-men	4 84	57
Carters, men	4 23	57
Porters, men	3 15	60
Laborers, men	3 63	57

SHIP-BUILDING, (OF IRON.)

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages—per day.	Hours of labor.
SHIP-BUILDERS:		
Moulders	$1 21	
Fitters	$1 05 to 1 09	
Chippers	73 to 81	
Riveters	1 17	
Platers	65 to 1 33	
Calkers	97	
Carpenters	1 13 to 1 17	
Helpers	65 to 97	
Smiths	97 to 1 17	
Joiners and carvers	1 09 to 1 21	
Painters	73 to 1 13	
Drillers	73 to 81	
Sawyers	1 09	
Strikers	52 to 77	
Boys	24 to 40	
Laborers	60 to 73	

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

SHIP-BUILDERS, (IRON:)	
Ship-smiths	$0 97 to $1 03
Strikers or helpers	56
Sawyers	97
Joiners	1 09
Ship-carpenters	1 13
Laborers	52
Platers and boiler-makers	1 09
Angle-iron smiths	1 09
Riveters	1 01
Holders-up	65

DUNDEE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

	Per week.
IRON-SHIP BUILDERS:	
Molders	$7 26
Builders	6 78
Fitters	6 78
Chippers	5 68
Riveters	6 05
Platers	$6 53 to 7 02
Calkers	5 81 to 6 29
Carpenters	5 81
Helpers	3 87
Boiler-makers	7 26
Smiths	6 78
Engineers	6 78
Joiners and carvers	6 29
Painters	6 78
Drillers	4 36
Sawyers	6 29
Strikers	3 87
Boys	1 45
Laborers	3 87

ROPE AND SAIL MAKING.

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
ROPE AND TWINE SPINNERS:		
Rope-yarn spinners, men	$4 36	59
Rope-yarn spinners, lads, and boys	$1 69 to 2 42	59
Twine-spinners, men	4 36	59
Twine-spinners, lads, and boys	73 to 1 94	59
ROPE, SAIL, AND SAIL-CLOTH MAKERS:		
Rope-makers, men	4 36 to 6 05	59
Rope-makers, lads, and boys	97 to 2 42	59
Sail-makers, men	6 53 to 7 74	59
Sail-makers, lads, and boys	97 to 2 42	59

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE.

WORCESTER AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per day.
PORCELAIN:		
Clay-makers, men	$5 81	11
Throwers, men	9 68	11
Throwers, lads and boys	3 39	11
Turners, men	9 68	11
Turners, lads and boys	1 81	11
Handlers, men	7 26	11
Pressers, men	$7 26 to 9 68	11
Figure-makers, men	7 26 to 12 10	11
Figure-makers, lads and boys	2 42	11
Modelers, men	9 68 to 15 24	11
Molders, men	7 26 to 8 71	11
Saggar-makers, men	7 26	11
Biscuit firemen, men	9 68	11
Biscuit-placers, men	4 35 to 4 84	11
Glost-firemen, men	10 16	11
Glost-placers, men	6 05	11
Kiln-firemen, men	6 05	11
Painters, men	7 26 to 19 36	11
Gilders, men	6 05 to 8 71	11
Enamelers, women	2 42 to 3 39	11
Enamelers, girls	48 to 1 21	11
Burnishers, women	1 93 to 2 90	11
Burnishers, girls	48 to 1 21	11
Warehousemen	4 84 to 7 26	11
Engravers, men	6 05 to 9 68	11
Apprentices	Not stated	11
Office heads and attendants	$93 60 to $26 00 per annum.	11

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

	Per day.	
EARTHENWARE:		
Clay-makers, men	*$1 45	10½
Clay-makers, women	48	10½
Throwers, men	*1 21	10½
Turners, men	97	10½
Handlers, men	*1 45	10½
Pressers, men	*1 21	10½
Molders, men	*1 69	10
Saggar-makers, men	*1 21	10½
Biscuit-firemen, men	†1 94	8
Biscuit-placers, men	*97	10

* Rates paid for piece-work. † Rates paid for day-work.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE—Continued.

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD—Continued.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per day.
EARTHENWARE—Continued.	
Printers, men	*$1 (
Printers' transferrers, men	*[illegible]
Glost-firemen, men	†1 [illegible]
Glost-placers, men	*[illegible]
Enamelers, men	*1 [illegible]
Enamelers, girls	*[illegible]
Kiln-men, men	*[illegible]
Warehousemen, men	†[illegible]
Warehousemen, women	†[illegible]
Warehousemen, girls	†[illegible]
Painters, women	*[illegible]
Painters, girls	*[illegible]
Burnishers, women	*[illegible]
Laborers, men	[illegible]
Laborers, women	[illegible]
Laborers, lads and boys	[illegible]
Laborers, girls	[illegible]
Gilders, men	*1 [illegible]
Potters, men	*1 [illegible]

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per day.
CHEMICAL WORKS:	
Foremen	$1 4
Time-keepers and weighers, men	8
Enginemen and brakesmen, men	9
Firemen, boiler-men, &c., men	8
Sulphuric-acid makers, men	1 0
Sulphate of soda makers, men	1 1
Sulphate of soda makers, lads and boys	3
Crude-soda makers, men	1 0
Caustic-soda makers, men	1 0
Caustic-soda makers, lads and boys	3
Carbonate of soda makers, men	1 1
Crystals of soda makers, men	[illegible]
Bi-carbonate of soda makers, men	[illegible]
Bleaching-powder makers, men	1 2
Fire-brick makers, men	9
Fire-brick makers, lads and boys	4
Common-brick makers, men	8
Common-brick makers, lads and boys	4
Tile-makers, men	8
Blacksmiths, men	1 0
Blacksmiths, lads and boys	3
Millwrights, men	1 1
Millwrights, lads and boys	3
Joiners, men	1 0
Joiners, lads and boys	3
Plumbers, men	1 2
Plumbers, lads and boys	3
Bricklayers, men	1 1
Bricklayers, lads and boys	3
Masons, men	1 2
Laborers, men	7
Cartmen, men	8
Keelmen, men	1
Saw-mill men	1 0
Coopers, men	1 2
Coopers, lads and boys	7

* Rates paid for piece-work. † Rates paid for day-w

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per day.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:		
Foremen, men	$8 47	9½
Cutters, men	5 81	9½
Hand-sewn workers, men	5 08	9½
Riveters, men	6 05	9½
Finishers, men	7 74	12
Fitters, women	2 90	9½
Machinists, women	3 39	9½
Apprentices, lads and boys	1 21	9½
Apprentices, girls	1 21	9½

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

	Per day.	
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:		
Closers, men	$0 70	Various
Closers, women	$0 36 to 48	Do.
Bootmen, men	97 to 1 21	Do.
Shoemen, men	97 to 1 21	Do.
Ladies'-men, men	97 to 1 21	Do.
Jobbers, men	97 to 1 21	Do.
Binders, men	97 to 1 21	Do.
Makers, men	97 to 1 21	Do.

BREWING.

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per day.
BREWERS:		
Mash-house men and others	$5 08	12
Uppermen	12 10	12
Upper cellarmen	6 53	12
Malt-house men	5.08	12
Upper draymen	7 26	12
Under draymen	5 08	12
Coopers	6 53	12
Carpenters	6 77	12
Smiths	6 77	12
Laborers	3 63	12

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

	Per week.	
BREWERS:		
Mash-house men	$3 39	72
Uppermen	3 39	72
Upper draymen	$3 87 to 4 84	72
Coopers	*4 84 to 7 26	72
Carpenters	7 26	72
Laborers	2 90	72

* Rates paid for piece-work.

BUILDING TRADES.

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per day.	Hours of labor per day.
BUILDING TRADES:		
Foremen	$1 33 to $2 42	10
Masons	1 21	10
Masons' laborers	60	10
Bricklayers	1 21	10
Bricklayers' laborers	60	10
Joiners	1 21	10
House carpenters	1 21	10
Plasterers	1 21	10
Plasterers' laborers	60	10
Stone-cutters	1 21	10
Slaters	1 21	10
Painters	1 21	10
Plumbers	1 21	10
Common laborers	48	10

GAS-WORKS.

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per day.	Hours of labor per day.
GAS-WORKS:		
Gas-makers	$0 85 to $1 09	10
Stokers	85 to 1 09	10
Retort-men	85 to 1 09	10
Engineers	1 01	10
Joiners	1 05	10
Bricklayers	1 13	10
Smiths	1 13	10
Pipe-layers	60	10
Lamplighters	60 to 66	10
Laborers	48	10

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

	Rates of wages per week.	Hours per day.
GAS-WORKS:		
Gas-makers	$8 23	12
Stokers	8 23	12
Retort-men	8 23	12
Engine-men	7 74	12
Joiners	6 53	10
Bricklayers	7 26	10
Smiths	6 29	10
Pipe-layers	5 81	10
Gas-fitters	6 29	10
Lamplighters	3 87	.....
Laborers	4 36	.....

HAT-MAKING.

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per day.	Hours of labor per day.
HATTERS, SILK:		
Body-makers, men	$1 21	Various.
Silk-finishers, men	1 21	Do.
Tippers off, men	$1 21 to 2 02	Do.
HATTERS, FELT:		
Body-makers, men	97 to 1 21	Do.
Proofers, men	1 21	Do.
Blockers, men	97	Do.
Dyers, men	97	Do.
Finishers, men	1 45	Do.
Crown-sewers, women	60	Do.
Trimmers, women	24 to 32	Do.
Cap-makers, women	20 to 24	Do.

LEATHER MANUFACTURE.

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
Tanners	$3 00	60
Curriers	Paid by piece.	.....
Beam-men and shed-men	3 63	60
Strap-makers	3 63	60
Laborers	$2 42 to 2 66	60

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Per week.	*Per day.
Tanners, men	$5 08	10
Tanners, lads and boys	1 45	10
Beam-men, men	6 05	11
Beam-men, lads and boys	2 18	10
Shed-men, men	6 17	11
Shed-men, lads and boys	2 18	10
Laborers	4 36	10

* For every day except Saturday, when the hours of labor are 6½.

SOAP-BOILING.

BELFAST AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per week.	Hours of labor per week.
Soap-boilers	$5 08	
Assistant soap-boilers	$2 90 to 3 14	
Foremen	5 08	
Carters	3 14	
Laborers	2 90	

NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Soap-boilers ..... per annum (£218)	*$1,055 12	69
Assistant soap-boilers	5 81	69
Vat-men	4 60	69
Foremen	5 81	69
Engine-drivers	6 77	69
Joiners, one man, two lads and boys	†$9 68 to 12 10	69
Foremen joiners	6 29	69
Carters	5 08	69
Warehousemen	4 60 to 5 32	69
Laborers, men	4 36	69
Laborers, lads and boys	2 18 to 3 87	69
Watchmen	4 84	69

* Per annum. † For the three.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

PORT OF HULL.

Occupation.	Rates of wages per month.
Masters	$58 08 to $121 00
First mate	38 72 to 48 40
Second mate	33 88
First engineers	53 24 to 67 12
Second engineers	33 88 to 56 08
Stokers	16 94 to 24 20
A. B. seamen	14 52 to 24 20
Ordinary seamen	9 68 to 24 20
Boys	17 42

PORT OF DUNDEE.

Masters	$48 40 to $96 80
First mate	24 20 to 36 72
Second mate	14 52 to 29 04
	Per week.
First engineers	$13 31
Second engineers	8 47
Stokers	6 29
	Per month.
A. B. seamen	$14 52 to $16 94
Ordinary seamen	2 42 to 12 10

WAGES IN IRON-MILLS.

Before proceeding to investigate the rates of wages in the iron manufacture of Great Britain in July, 1872, the author had several interviews with Walter Williams, esq., who supplied him with letters to the most distinguished iron-masters of England and Wales. In subsequent interviews both in England and the United States, and by frequent correspondence, Mr. Williams has afforded information of great value, especially in regard to the cost of labor in the Cleveland, the South Staffordshire, and the Welsh iron-mills. Finding that the prices of labor in iron-mills then and subsequently prevailing were by no means established—the mutations from the standard of 1871 being nearly as frequent as those of the mercury in the thermometer, or the price of stocks on 'change—the author postponed from time to time the compilation of the data he had at command, until the present period, in order to furnish the latest schedule agreed upon by masters and men. It is probable, however, that before the figures in the following tables meet the eyes of readers, such other changes may occur as to render them then inaccurate, and they may, therefore, fail to fully represent the actual earnings of mill-operatives at that later period.

STANDARD WAGES.

To show a few of the changes that have occurred in the wages of mill-hands, it may be stated that the standard wages in the north of England iron-trade which were adopted and printed in 1871, underwent an addition of 6*d.* per ton on puddling prices, and 5 per cent. on other wages was made in October, 1871; a further addition of similar amount in April, 1872, and still further additions in 1872, making a total advance of 20 per cent. from standard rates. In some parts of England, such as South Staffordshire, the aggregate advance amounted to 30 per cent. on the fixed rates. Having reached the maximum the wages gradually declined, until, in October, 1874, they were established at an advance of 12 per cent. on the standard prices of 1871, which are given in the tables on the following pages. The price for puddling, which in 1871 was 9*s.* 6*d.*, has, after various changes, been fixed at 10*s.* 9*d.* ($2.60 United States gold) per ton.

Under date of Stafford, October 25, 1874, Mr. Williams writes:

I send you a printed list with all particulars at the standard rates. To these add 12 per cent. These rates represent not only the north, but Staffordshire and all the midland counties and Scotland. Wales is 25 per cent. to 27½ per cent. lower. Blast-furnacemen's wages would not be covered by a rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per ton on common iron, and 8*s.* to 9*s.* per ton, 2,240 pounds, on best iron and cold blast.

Advices from Wolverhampton state:

At a meeting of representative iron-masters and iron-workers held at this place October 2, 1874, a new rate of wages to be paid to the workers of finished iron was adopted. Puddlers are now paid 10*s.* 9*d.* per ton, and mill-men's wages in like proportion. This rate is based upon the average net selling prices, during the past quarter, of finished iron in the north of England, and of the bars sold by twelve selected firms in South Staffordshire. The reduction in puddlers' wages is 1*s.* per ton, and in mill-men's wages 10 per cent. This settles the wages question in England for another quarter. The reduction has been cheerfully submitted to by the men, and has afforded satisfaction to the employers. The former looked for a fall in wages of 12½ per cent., and even 15½ per cent. was not thought too much, while the latter were scarcely prepared for more than 7½ per cent.

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON-TRADE.

Standard wages in September, 1871.

PUDDLING-MILLS.

Description of work.	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Witton Park.	Hopkins, Gilkes & Co.	Darlington Iron Company.	Stockton Malleable-Iron Company.
Puddling—				
Gray pig	9s. 6d. per ton	9s. 6d. per ton	9s. 6d. per ton	9s. 6d. per ton.
Mottled pig	8s. 6d. per ton	8s. 6d. per ton		9s. per ton.
White	8s. 6d. per ton	8s. 6d. per ton	8s. 6d. per ton	8s. 6d. per ton.
Gray, mottled, and white, mixed	9s. per ton	Pro rata	9s. per ton	
Castings	9s. 6d. per ton	9s. 6d. per ton	9s. 6d. per ton	10s per ton.
Weighing and wheeling metal to puddlers.	4s. 2d. and 4s. 6d. per day	2¾d. on puddled iron; unloading, 2d. on pig-iron.	2¾d. puddled bar; 1½d. pig-iron, unloading and breaking.	3d. per ton, including breaking.
Underhands' wages	2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d. per shift; 3d. per shift for full heats, paid by the company.	3s. 6d. per shift	3s. 6d. per shift	3s. 2d. and 3s. 4d. per shift.
Allowance for working level-hand	6d. per shift	6d. each, full heats	6d. per shift	6d. per shift of full heats.
Terms of arrangement with masons for repairing furnaces.	Contract, 5d. per ton	3 5-16d. per ton, labor only	Puddling-furnaces, 4½d. per ton; ball-furnaces, 1½d. per ton.	Masons, 5s., and laborers, 2s. 9d. per day.
Puddlers paid for balls made from scraps for fettling.	4s. 9d. per ton	4s. 9d. per ton	5s. per ton	Same as puddled iron on weight rolled.
Scrap-balling on wood or other bottoms.	2s. 6.97d. per ton	2s. 7½d. per ton	2s. 7½d. per ton	2s. 10½d. per ton.
Heating cold blooms for slabs, &c	1s. 8.73d. per ton, firm charge and bogey.		1s. 5½ made by stoppages	2s. 1½d. per ton.
Reheating puddled-blooms for rail-tops, &c.	1s. 2.7d	1s. 1.8d., firm finding help; 1s. 3.95d. when two high.	Doubled lumps, 1s. 1½d	2s. 3½d. per ton; no assistance found.
Assistance given by firm in ball-furnacing, &c.	Firm pay chargers and pullers-out at 3s. 2d. per day.	Firm find chargers and bogeymen at 3s. 5d. for reheating.	All chargers and bogeymen at reheating and scrap furnaces; chargers, 3s. 6d., and bogeymen, 3s. 6d. per shift.	
Help found by furnaceman on preceding, and wages of each man.	Heater finds one boy at 1s., and piles when balling scrap.	Underhand for scrap-furnaces; boy at reheating furnaces.	One boy, 1s. per day at reheating and ball furnaces.	One at 3s. 8d. and one at 1s. 1d.
Hammering puddled balls—				
Singles	9.18d. per ton	9.2d. per ton	9½d. per ton	10½d. per ton.
Doubles	11.55d. per ton	11.5d. per ton	1s. ½d. per ton	1s. 1¾d. per ton.
Trebles and fours	1s. 1.86d. per ton	1s. 1.9d. per ton	1s. ½d. per ton	1s. 1¾d. per ton.
Hammering—				
Ball-furnace piles	9.18d. per ton	9.2d. per ton	9½d. per ton	10½d. per ton.
Rail-tops or slabs	6.60d. per ton	6.6d. per ton	6¾d. per ton	
Assistance given by the firm in bogeying or otherwise.	All bogeymen from hammers, at 3s. 2d., and one helper when doubling, at 3s. 2d.	All bogeymen, excepting from scrap-furnaces.	All bogeying to furnaces and rolls, 3s. 6d. per shift.	One boy at each hammer, at 2s. or 1s. 11d. per day.
Rolling—				
Ordinary puddled bars	6.60d. [illegible]		Time, 5s. 9d. per day underhands, [illegible] hands, 1 each shift [illegible]	10[illegible]

	for weighmen.		per week, standing wages; lifting, 3¾d. pud. bars, 3¾d. slabs.	9d., and 4 men at 4s. 4d.
Are puddled bars weighed before or after rolling? If before, what deduction is made for waste?	Before; 8 pounds per cwt. deducted.	Before; 30 pounds per heat deducted.	Before; 25 pounds per heat deducted.	After.
Wages paid in connection with the puddling which are not included in the above.	Slagging forges, 3s. 10d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 3s. 2d.; hot shearing, 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 2d., and 3s.; filling at shears, 3s. 2d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 7d., and 3s.; bogeying from shears, 3s. 4d., 3s. 7d., and 3s.; general laborers, 3s., 2s. 8d., 2s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. 3d.; ash-filling, 1.1d. per ton, long weight.	.....	Hammer-driver, 3s. 2d.; engine-boys, 1s. 3d. per shift; and boilermen from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Sweeping mills, 2s. 5d. and 2s. 7d.; firing, 2s. 4d. per day; slagging from hammer, 3 men, at 2s. 7d.
Coal and ash wheeling	Casting coals, 4s. 7d. and 4s. 4d.	7½d., and loading ashes	Time-work	4s. 1d., 3s. 11d., and 2s. 7d.; ashes, 3s. 11d.
Tap-wheeling	3s. 1d	.....	.....	.....
Repairing puddlers' tools	4s. 4d., 3s. 11d., 3s. 1d., and 2s. 11d	3s. 8d. to 4s	Time, 4s. 4d. and 3s. 6d. per shift.	3s. 8d. and 2s. 9d.

BAR AND ANGLE MILLS, 12-INCH.

Description of work.	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Middlesborough.	Palmer's Ship-Building and Iron Company.	Darlington Iron Company.	J. Abbott & Co.
First heating—				
Angles, T-iron, and flats	Angles and bar-iron, (piles 50 pounds and above,) 1s. 11.75d per ton.	Heating angles, all sizes rolled in the mill down to 1¼ by 1¾ inch, and rounds and squares down to and including 1-inch, and flats to 2 inches wide, 1s. 9 3-5d. and 15 per cent. Angles 1¼ by 1¼ inch and under, flats under 2 inches, and rounds and squares under 1 inch, 2s. 4-5d. and 15 per cent. Reheating any size necessary, 3s. 4½d, less 5 per cent., including first heating.	Flats above 1 inch, 2s.; flats 1-inch and under, 2s. 4d.	Angles and T-iron, 2 inch and above; rounds and squares, 1 to 1⅛ inch, and flats, 2 to 7½ inch, 2s. 2.4d. Bolts and squares under 1 inch; flats, angles, and T-iron under 2 inch, 2s. 6.8d.
Rounds and squares: 1½ to 3 inch	do		2s. ½d.	
Rounds and squares: 1 to 1½ inch	do		2s. ½d.	
Rounds and squares: ⅞ and 15-16 inch.	2s. 4.35d. per ton; includes all flats below 50 pounds.		2s. 4½d	
Rounds and squares: ¾ and 13-16 inch.	2s. 7.18d. per ton; includes all flats below 50 pounds.		2s. 4½d	
Rounds and squares: ⅝ and 11-16 inch.	⅝ and 11-16 inch., 2s. 10d.; includes all flats below 50 pounds.		2s. 4½d	
Fish-plates, tram-plates, edge and bridge rails, (sizes not in above.)	1s. 11½d. per ton; piles above 50 pounds.		2s. ½d.	2s. 2.4d.

Standard wages in September, 1871—Continued.

BAR AND ANGLE MILLS, 12-INCH—Continued.

Description of work	Bolckow, Vaughn & Co., Middlesborough.	Palmer's Ship-Building and Iron Company.	Darlington Iron Company.	J. Abbott & Co.
Bogeying to rollers	2s. 1d. per day	3s	2s. 6d. per shift	Done by furnacemen.
Assistants paid by furnacemen, and wages of each.	Lighting up at 1s. per fortnight		1 boy at 1s. per shift	One boy each.
Assistants paid by firm in heating, and wages of each.	When working piles above 180 pounds, 2 chargers at 2s. 6d. and 1 puller-out at 2s. 6d.	Door-drawer at 1s.; when pile exceeds 200 pounds, firm pays two chargers at 3s. per shift.	Bogey boys and help to charge above 200 pounds.	Above prices include delivering to rolls.
Rolling off—				
Angles, T-iron, and flats	Angles and bar-iron, (piles 50 pounds and above,) 2s. 8.13d. per ton.	Angle-iron, all sizes rolled in mill down to 1¼ by 1¼ inch, and rounds and squares down to and including 1-inch, and flats down to and including 2-inch, 2s. 3 1-5d. and 15 per cent. Angles, 1½ by 1½ inch and under, flats under 2-inch, and rounds and squares under 1-inch, 3s. 4d. and 15 per cent.		Angles and T-iron, 2-inch and above; rounds and squares, 1 to 1⅛ inch, and flats, 2 to 3½ inch, 2s. 11.2d. Bolts and squares under 1-inch; flats, angles, and T-iron, under 2-inch, 3s. 10.2d.
Rounds and squares: 1½ to 3 inch	do		11½d	
1 to 1½ inch	do		11½d	
⅞ and 15-16 inch.	3s. 1.8d. per ton; includes all flats below 50 pounds.		1s. 1⅝d	
¾ and 13-16 in.	3s. 9.35d		1s. 1⅝d	
⅝ and 11-16 in.	4s. 3d		1s. 1⅝d	
Fish-plates, tram-plates, edge and bridge rails, and contractors' rails.	2s. 8.13d per ton; piles 50 pounds and above.		11½d	2s. 11.8d.
Assistants paid by roller, and wages of each man.	For piles 50 pounds and above: rougher, 7.46d. per ton; catcher, 6.60d. per ton; hooker-up roughing, 1s. 3d; hooker-up finishing, 1s.; catching at finishing, 2s. 1d.; 2 boys on plate, 1s. each, all per day.	Roller pays all help at rolls		All labor at rolls.
Rolling re-heated iron—angles, &c		4s. 4 5d, and 15 per cent. including first heating.		3s. 8d.
Labor or assistance given by firm, and wages of each man.	Boy on plate-straightening at 1s. 4d. per day.	Two boys on each shift on plate at 1s. 2d.	Bogeying to rolls, 2s. 6d.; catching at finishing, 3s.; hooking up, 2s. 6d.; per shift.	
Cutting down, wheeling, and piling	11.34d. per ton	1s. and 10 per cent., and 2d. per ton on make for removing scrap.	10½d	1s. 2½d.
Dragging out and hot-straightening	Paid by roller, except boy, at 1s. 4d., as above.	Dragging out and hot-straightening and sawing, 1 at 4s.; 1 at 3s. 8d.; lad at 1s.	Dragging out and hot-straightening, 3s. per day.	Done by rollers.
Sawing	4s. and 2s. 6d. per day	Sawing, 2 at 1s. each	Time, at 3s. 6d., and 4s. per shift.	Time, 3s. 8d.
Cropping	do	8d. and 10 per cent	do	Do.
Weighing	do	do	Time, at 3s. per day	Do.
Loading	do	do	Time	

BAR AND ANGLE MILLS, 16 INCH.

Description of work.	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Middlesborough.	Fry, Ianson & Co.	Hopper, Radcliffe & Co.	John Abbott & Co.
First heating—				
Angles		2 by 2 to 3½ by 3½ ordinary piles, 1s. 8½d. and 15 per cent.	Above 50-pound pile, 1s. 11d. per ton; box-piles, 2s. 3d.	Ordinary sizes below 3½ rounds and squares, angles above 2 to 7⅛-inch. 2s. 3d.; box-piles, 2s. 5.7d.; bolts and squares, above 3½, 3s. 6.9d.; bolts 1⅞ and below, 2s. 5.7d.
Angles		2 by 2 to 3½ by 3½ box piles, 1s. 11½d. and 15 per cent.	do	
T-iron			do	
Beams			do	
Flats	Common sizes 1s. 11.75d. per ton	All sizes 1 to 3¾-inch 1s. 8½d. and 15 per cent.	do	
Rounds and squares	Box piles 2s. 2.75d. per ton	do	do	
Fish-plates		do	do	
Tram plates		do	do	2s. 3½d. per ton.
Edge and bridge rails		do	do	Do.
Contractors' rails		do	2s. 0½d. per ton	Do.
Second heating—				
Angles, T-iron, flats, bridge-rails, and rounds and squares.	Common sizes 11.875d. per ton; box piles 1s. 1¾d. per ton.	Half-price of first heating	Half-price of first heating	3s. 10.2d. includes first heating.
Rolling off angles, beams, flats, and rounds and squares.	Common sizes 2s. 8d. per ton	All sizes 1¾ to 6-inch, 2s. 3½d. and 15 per cent.	Above 50 pounds, 2s. 8d. per ton	Ordinary sizes as above, 3s. 1.4d.; bolts and squares, 3½ and above, 3s. 6.9d.; bolts, 1⅞ and below, 3s. 1.4d.
Fish-plates, tram-plates		2s. 3½d. and 15 per cent., and for billets, 2s. 1½d., and 15 per cent.	do	
Edge and bridge rails		do	do	3s. 1.4d. per ton.
Contractors' rails		do	do	
Rolling re-heated iron—Angles, T-iron, beams, flats, and rounds and squares.	3s. 3.35d. re-heated iron	All sizes 2s. 10d. and 15 per cent.	7d. per ton extra	3s. 10.2d. per ton.
Assistants paid by rollers out of the above, and wages of each man.	Rougher, catcher at roughing, hooker at roughing, hooker-up finishing, catcher at finishing, man on the plate 2s. 6d. paid by firm and roller half each.	Rougher, 6d. per ton; catcher, 5½d. per ton, including hooking. Catcher at finishing, 2s. per shift; hooker, 1s.; man on plate, 2s. 9d.	Rails rougher 7½d., and catcher 6d., hooker-in, 1s. per day; finishing-catcher, 2s. 6d.; 3 hookers, 1s. 8d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 4d.; merchant-iron rougher, 6d. per ton; catcher, 5½d.	All help at rolls and on plate, except as specified below.
Help found by firm, and wages of each man.	½ wages of man on plate as above.	Bogeyman from furnace to rolls, and when rolling heavy iron a hooker found.	Hooker-in, 3s. 6d. per shift, roller paying him 1s.	1 hooker-in at 4s., and allowance to roller of 5s. 6d. per shift for labor on plate.
Cutting down, wheeling, and piling	Wheeling & piling 10.5d. per ton	10½d. and 10 per cent	11¼d. per ton	Paid by roller, as above.
Dragging out and hot-straightening	2s. 8d, and 2s. 10d. day-work	1s. 1d. and 15 per cent., and for short lengths, 1½d. extra.	1 at 4s. 2d., 1 at 3s. 10d., 1 at 3s. 4d., 1 at 1s. 4d. per shift.	1s. 2½d. plain pile; 1s. 4½d. box-pile.
Sawing	3s. 2d. and filing saws .294d	do	do	
Cropping		do		2 men at 3s. 2d. and 4s.
Weighing and loading	4s. per day and assistant to load bogeys 2s. 6d. per day.	7½d. and 15 per cent.	11¼d. merchant iron and 9½d. rails per ton, with loading and clearing hot-bed.	3s. 8d. per day, and 2s. 10d. per week for weighman.

Standard wages in September, 1871—Continued.

RAIL AND HEAVY ANGLE MILLS.

Description of work.	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Witton Park.	Hopkins, Gilkes & Co.	Darlington Iron Company.	Stockton Company.
Size of train	21-inch	18-inch	20-inch	20-inch.
Number of furnaces—				
First heating	13; occasionally 14	13 rail; 5 angle	12	14.
Second heating	4	4 rail; 2 angle	4	4.
First heating—				
Rails	Above 45 pounds per yard, 1s. 7d.	Above 46 pounds per yard, 1s. 7d.; 46 pounds and under, 2s. 3d.	Above 46 pounds per yard, D. H., 1s. 7d.; flanged rails, above 58 pounds, 1s. 8d; 36 pounds, F. B., 2s. 8¾d. per ton; and 40, 40.7, and 42 pounds, 2s. 3d. per ton.	50 pounds and upward, 1s. 7d.
Angles	Don't make angles	2s. 3d., all sizes	Don't make angles	Don't make angles.
Workman's loss for rails condemned after they pass the saws.	All bad rails made	2½ per cent. on rails made	2½ per cent. on rails made	All bad rails made.
Second heating—				
Rails	Above 45 pounds per yard, 9½d	Above 46 pounds per yard, 9½d.; 46 pounds and under, 1s. 1½d.	Above 46 pounds per yard, D. H., 9½d.; flanged rails above 58 pounds, 10d.; 36 pounds, F. B., 1s. 4¾d. per ton; and 40, 40.7, and 42 pounds, 1s. 1¾d. per ton.	50 pounds and upward, 9½d.
Angles	Don't make angles	1s. 1½d., all sizes		
Assistants paid by furnacemen and wages of each man.	Boy at 1s. per day; furnacemen pay lighting.	Boy, at 1s. per day; furnacemen pay lighting.	Boy, at 1s. per day; furnacemen pay lighting.	Boy, at 1s. per day; furnacemen pay lighting.
Blooming and catching, rail-piles	Blooming, 2.2d.; catching, 1.21d.; boy assisting, 1s. 11d. per day.	Blooming and catching, 3¼d	D. H., 3½d.; F. B., 3¾d.; 36 pounds, F. B., 6¼d.; and 40 pounds, 5¼d. per ton.	Blooming and catching, 3 13-16d.
Rolling rails, including roughing and catching at roughing.	Roughing and catching, 6.82d.; rolling, 4.12d.; rollers looking after crop-rolls, 2s. 6d. per week.	Roughing and catching, 7d.; rolling, 4d.; 46 pounds and above in angle mill, 2s. 5.4d.; including all labor.	Roughing, catching, and rolling, D. H., 1s. 5¼d.; and F. B., 1s. 5¾d.; 30 pounds, 2s. 6¼d., and 40 pounds, 2s. 1¾d. per ton; roller pays all help.	Roughing, catching, and rolling, 1s. 4¾d.; roller pays all help.
Cutting down—				
Wheeling and piling rails	Piling, at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 10d.; 1s. 2½d. per furnace wheeling bars, and 4½d. per furnace for	9¼d., cold	16-inch mill, D. H., 8¾d.; 16-inch mill, F. B., 9d.; 20-inch mill, D. H., 8¾d.; 20-inch mill, F. B.,	1 shearman, at 5s. 3d. per day; 1 helper, at 4s. 7d. per day; 1 wheeler, at 4s. 7d. per day; 1

Pulling out to second heating	3 men, at 3s. 8d.		1 man at machine, at 2s. per shift.	
Bogeying to finishing-rolls	1 man, at 5s. 7d. per day	1 man, at 11-20d.	D. H., 1½d.; F. B. 1¼d.	
Charging and drawing angles		1s. 1d. includes coble-bogey		Charging, 2 at 3s. 5d; drawing, 2 at 3s. 1d.
Dragging from rolls	3 men, at 3s. 6d., pull from rolls to saw and from filers to bank.	Dragging to saw; hot straightening; hot filing; punching and notching; cold filing and dressing; hammering; loading and attending to test; none but men employed by contractor touch the rails after leaving the rolls, except cold straightener. Patching at fire, flange rails, 2s. 2¼d; D. heads, 1s. 10¼d.	3 men, at 4s. 6d. per day	
Throwing to filers	3 men, at 4s. 11d., throw into saw, and from saw to filers.		Helped by assistant sawyer	1 man, at 5s. 1d.; 1 man, at 3s. 11d.
Hot filing	2 men, at 4s. 7d		Included in rate below for cold straightening.	Included in hot straightening.
Sawing	1 man, at 5s. 7d. per day		Sawing 36 to 42 pounds, F. B. and D. H., 8¼d. per ton; 42 to 61 pounds, 6¼d. per ton; 61 pounds and upward, 6d. per ton, all D. H. and F. B.; deduct ¼d. per rail for all rails shaved.	Included in dragging.
Hot straightening	4 men, at 4s. 8d., hot straightening and piling on bank.		Done by sawyers	Rails, 2 at 5s. 3d. per day, including filing; angles, 2 at 4s. per day.
Dragging to bank			Included in contracts below	
Hammering	Included in dressing		6s. and 4s. 6d. per day	2 or 3 men, at 4s. 2d. per day.
Cold filing and dressing	3.15d. per ton		Cold-filing included in contract below.	
Patching at fire	Patching, 2.60d. per rail		4¼d. per rail, including cutting	3¼d. per rail.
Punching for fish	4d. per ton		3½d. per ton	3 3-10d. per ton.
Notching	Punching and notching, 5d. per ton, extra notching, 7.47d.		2¼d. per ton	Punching and notching, 5¼d. per ton; punching and notching light rails, 6.6d. per ton.
Loading	2.4d. for delivery; 2.7d. to stock	From stock, 3d. per ton; to stock, 2¾d. per ton.	3¼ per ton	5¼d. per ton.
Cold straightening rails	9¼d	9¼d		10d.

Standard wages in September, 1871—Continued.

PLATE-MILLS.

Description of work.	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Witton Park.	Pease, Hutchinson & Co.	Consett Iron Company.	Palmer's Iron Company.
Size of train	2 mills, 21-inch	22-inch	1 mill, 22-inch; 5 mills, 24-inch	22-inch.
First heating—plates on sand-bottoms	From ¼-in. thick to 1,200 pounds, 2s. 6.97d. per ton; below ¼-in., 3s. 2.06d. per ton.	3s. per ton rolling off, up to 15 cwt.	3s. ¼d. rolling-off	2s. 7.2d and 15 per cent. to 10 cwt.
Sheets, single, 3-16 and under		3s. 5d., less 5 per cent	3s. 7.95d	
Second heating—plates	From ¼-inch to 1,200 pounds, 3s. 7.83d. per ton, includes first heating; 1s. per day clipping plates.	To 15 cwt., in addition to first heating, 1s. 3d., less 5 per cent.	4s. 5.90d., includes first heating	Half-price extra.
Allowances for heavy or extra plates	Above 1,200 pounds, 4s. 2.4d. per ton, on first and second heating.	15 to 20 cwt., price and quarter; over 20 cwt., price and half, of first-heating rate.	No specified amount	Over 10 cwt., half-price extra, first heating in addition to first and second heating rates.
Charging	3 men, at 3s. 7d. per day, includes pulling out.	3s. 3½d. per shift; man at crab, 3d. per shift extra; 2s. prize-money when 11 shifts per fortnight are obtained.	Cold-charging: rolling-off mills, 3s. 10d.; doubling ditto, 3s. 8d.; when extra furnace is working, 9d. extra; hot-charging and pulling out, 3s. 10d. extra; additional furnace, 6d. extra.	1s. per ton, includes pulling out.
Help given by firm, and wages of each man.		6 boys per shift, at 1s. 4d. each	In rolling-off mills, fire-lads, 1s. 6d. per furnace.	1 boy at 2 furnaces, at 1s. 1d. door-drawing.
Assistance paid by furnacemen, and wages of each.	1 boy, at 1s. per day	do	In wash-heating mills 2 furnacemen pay 3 lads at 1s. 6d. each.	Man to fire.
Bogeying	Paid by rollers	Paid by rollers	4s. 8d. per day paid by firm; when working extra furnace, 9d. extra; in 5 mills paid as above; in heavy mill roller pays 2 men on each shift as above.	Firm pays roller 3s. for each shift, who finds all bogeying.
Rolling off plates—				
Ordinary piles	6s. below ¼-inch	4s. per ton, less 5 per cent. up to 15 cwt.	3s. 10¾d. per ton	3s. 2.4d. and 15 per cent.
Double piles	4s. 2½d. up to 1,800 pounds	From 15 to 20 cwt., price and quarter; over 20 cwt., price and half.		Over 15 cwt., half-price extra.
Rolling sheets, singles, 3-16 and under	10s. per week, each mill, for turning rolls; stamping plates, 2s. per day	6s. per ton, less 5 per cent. Time; men at 4s. 7d. per day and boys at 9s. 2d.	5s. 8¾d. per ton in rolling-off mills. Wheeling, 4s.; when working extra, 9d. extra, and piling, 4s. per day; when working extra, 1s. extra.	4s. 9.6d. and 15 per cent.
Cutting down, wheeling, and piling	2s. per ton			1s. 6d. and 15 per cent.

is paid for this?	firm pay 2s. 9d. per day for wheeling from scrap-shears.			5d., at each shears.
Weighing	1 man, at 30s., 1 at 27s., 2 at 24s., and 2 at 16s. per week, for 2 mills.	Time; 2 men, at 22s., and 1 boy, at 8s. per day for weighing only.		Time; 4s. 6d. per day.
Loading	By contract, 1s. per ton, long weight.	8d. per ton, includes putting on machine.	3s. 10d. per day	5½d. and 10 per cent. per ton.
Terms of arrangement with masons for repairing furnaces.	Contract, 3d. per ton on make	Time; bricklayers, 5s. per day; laborers, 3s. per day.	2½d. per ton on plates made	4d. per ton.
Additional wages paid in plate-mill	Inspecting plates before delivery, 1 man, at 37s. 6d. per week; 1 man, at 3s. per day, testing plates; slagging from furnaces, 4s. 2d. per furnace; wheeling sand, 2s. per day.	Inspector, 30s. per week	Coal and sand wheeling, and clearing out ashes and slag, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 8d. per furnace.	1 inspector to each mill, at 4s. 3d. per day; coal, ash, and tap wheeling, 6¾d. and 10 per cent. on make.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Standard wages paid in forges and mills.

[The wages paid September, 1872, are 30 per cent. in advance of the figures in the following table.]

Description of work.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
SCRAP.				
Puddling—				
Gray pig-iron	9s. 6d. per ton	9s. 6d. per ton	9s. 6d. per ton. } 2s. extra for best iron.	9s. 6d. per ton.
White	do	do	do	Do.
Mottled	do	do	do	Do.
Mixed	do	do	do	Do.
Plate-iron	7s. per ton	8s. per ton, refined	5s., and 1s. extra for best iron	10s. 6d. per ton.
Extra paid puddler for doubles	6d	6d	6d. per ton	6d. per ton.
Balling heavy iron	6d. per ton extra, 3 balls	2s. 2d., and 1½ per cent. added	2s. 10½d. per ton	2s. 3d. per ton.
Reheating puddled blooms for rail-tops.	5s. 6d. puddling rail slabs	1s. 7d., and 1½ per cent. added		
Helving puddled balls—				
Singles	1s. 6d. per ton for large-sized bars; 9-inch bars, 1s. 9d. per ton; and 1d. per inch above.	1s. 2½d. per ton	1s. 4d., 5 per cent. added	1s. 7d. per ton.
Doubles	6d. per ton extra, up to 9-inch bars; 3d. after.	1s. 4½d, and 1½ per cent. added, for 5 and 7½ inch; 1s. 8½d., and 1½ per cent. added, for 10-inch bars.	1s. 8½d., 5 per cent. added	1s. 10d. per ton.
Trebles		2s. 6d. for 13-inch, and 1½ per cent. added; doubling 6d. extra.	2s. 11d	2s. 2d. per ton.
Squeezing		6½d. per ton		2s. 3d. per ton.
Rolling ordinary puddled bars	11d. per ton, all-sizes	10d. in one forge, 1s. in the others.	1s. 0½d. per ton, 1d. per ton extra for drawing bars.	No. 1. 1s. 1½d. 3¾-inch bars.
Weighing puddled and scrap bars	3d. per ton	3d. per ton	4½d. per ton	4d. per ton.
Rolling ordinary bars	3s. 8d		4s. 3d., 20 per cent. added	2s. 11d.
	Small bars, &c., extra ¼ in. rounds and squares 15s. 9d., including heating; general price in small mills, 5s. 8½d. for larger sizes.	Guide mill for ½-inch and upward, 4s. 9d. and 19 per cent. added; merchant mill 5s. and 15 per cent. added.	Drawing doors, 6d. per turn extra; large 1 by 2 inch rounds and flats, 4s. 8½d., and 5 per cent.; small merchant iron under inch, round and square, 5s. 5d., and 5 per cent.; small merchant, another mill, 6s. 3d. less 5 per cent.	3s. 3d., T and angle; 3s. 8d., 6 by 4½ T rounds and squares up to 4½-inch.
Extra for large sizes		Laborers to assist in heavy iron.		
Changing rolls		Guide mill 1½d. per pair; merchant mill 6d. per pair.	5 quarts ale per fortnight	1s. per pair; 2s. 6d. T-rolls; 2s. and soak rolls.
Rolling ordinary plates	3s. 10d. to 4 cwt	6s. 7d	8s. 5d. and 5 per cent	8s.

	[illegible] cwt.	[illegible] cwt.; 10s. 6d. doubled; 7s. 3d. annealing.	224 pounds	Paid by roller. Assistance for large plates.
Shearing	1s. per ton, less 10 per cent	2s. per ton	Paid by roller, and 6d. per ton allowed for cutting up scraps.	
Furnace-men in plate-mill	3s. 6d. per ton; 1s. for extra sizes	Paid by roller	Paid by roller	
Assistance given by firm	Assistance for large plates	Trolleying, 7d. per ton	Assistance for large plates	
Rolling sheets—				
Singles	12s. 7d. } 3s. per ton extra on all thinner than 14-gauge.	13s.	12s. and 5 per cent added	12s. 2d.
Doubles	15s. 10d. }	17s. 6d		15s. 2d.
Lattens	20s. 9d. }	21s. 6d		17s. 6d.
Furnace-men in sheet-mills	Paid by roller	Paid by roller	Paid by roller	Paid by roller.
Shearing		do		Singles, 2s. 6d.; doubles, 3s. 6d.; lattens, 4s. 6d.
Slitting rods		2s., less 6 per cent.; 11d. bundling		5s., including bundling; new cutters, 3d. per pound; rebundling, 10½d.; heating rods, 1s. 7d.; 1s. 9d. for drawing.
Coal and ash wheeling	6s. 6d boat-load	Unloading coal and stocking furnaces, 3½d. per furnace; ashes, 2d. per furnace and 2s. 9d. per day.	Time	Day-work.
Weight of charge	4 cwt. and 4½ cwt.	4 and 4½ cwt	4 cwt. and 14 pounds	4½ cwt.
Number of heats	6	Cold iron, 6; fluid, 7; steel, 5	6	6.
Underhands' wages	3s	2s. 6d to 3s. 3d	2s. 3d. to 3s	3s.
Terms of arrangement with masons for repairing furnaces.	4d. per ton puddled iron; 2d. per ton finished iron, ball-furnace bars, and scrap-iron; 1½d. per ton puddled iron reheated.	3s. 8d. per day; 2s. 4d. in other works; 2¾d. per ton mill and ball furnaces; 4¼d. in the forge.		Time.
Burning bull-dog, grinding, wheeling in fettling, &c.	Burning, 1s. 9d. per day; grinding, 1½d. per ton on all iron made at furnaces where bull-dog is used.	Burning, £9 5s. per kiln; grinding and wheeling, 4½d. furnace.		Burning, £12 per kiln of 180 tons; wheeling, 1d. per ton; grinding, 1½d. per ton.
Roll-turning	4½d. per ton finished iron, less 5 per cent.; extra for shafts.	Per roll, according to size		Day-work.
Long or short weight	Long	Long	Long	Long.
Wages paid to smiths	4½d. per ton on all iron going through rolls.	2s. 7d. to 5s. per day		Time.
Pattern-makers	2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per day	4s. 8d. per day		Time.
Loam-molders		4s. 4d. per day		
Sand-molders	5s. to 8s. per ton; hammers and anvils, 10s.; flasks, 15s.; rolls, 18s.; wheels, 20s.; chilled rolls and beveled wheels, 35s.; melting, 1s. on whole weight.	4s. 4d. per day		
Engine-men	25s. to 28s. per week	4s. 2d. per day and 1s. per boiler		
Firemen		2s. 8d. per day		

ROTARY PUDDLING.

It may not be amiss in this connection to refer to the introdu with apparent success, of mechanical puddling, effecting as it will labor-saving process a very considerable reduction in the cost o dling. Mr. Bell, who has recently been examining the process a ducted in American furnaces, says he believes—

That rotary puddling will ultimately be achieved, and it may be the result o modification of the apparatus invented by Mr. Danks. Whenever hand-pudd superseded by mechanical means, Mr. Danks will deserve great credit for the ance he has already rendered, not only in perfecting the furnace itself, devising other appliances required in manipulating large masses of iron.

Mr. Jones, the superintendent of the Erimus works, says:

The fettling for the furnace and the materials used for the same are no questions of difficulty, and in this respect we have no drawback. We lin furnace after each heat with best tap, Pottery mine, purple ore, and Spanis suitable proportions are mixed in a grinding mill and then used in the fur Fettling can be procured suitable to any district, where the difference in the qua the pig-iron mostly necessitates a variation in the fettling ingredients.

With regard to the mechanical imperfections of the Danks machines, they been of a serious character. The repairs have been very costly, and the loss of o by reason of frequent stoppage, has affected the cost of production most unfavo It became apparent that unless the mechanical construction of the furnace such as to insure regularity of work, it was hopeless to expect satisfactory re A new furnace of a different construction was built. It is a double-cased wrough furnace, hooped with steel, and is water-jacketed. There is a constant flow of to and from the water space, and the water at the outlet pipe is kept at from 100° Fahr., in fact, perfectly cool. This double-cased furnace has maintaine mechanical accuracy, which it is almost impossible that a single-cased furnace ca owing to the effects of expansion and contraction. The firing of the new furn done in the usual manner. It will not be necessary to describe in detail the imp ments of this machine. Mr. James Jones claims that it has been designed constructed after all the weak points of its forerunner have been carefully consid The directors are so satisfied with the work done by this machine that they ordered five more, and six sets of new engines to drive them. In designing the en the same amount of care has been taken. They are over-head double-cylinder eng the wearing parts have been carefully designed, and nothing in strength or i detail is left unprovided for, so as to assure continuous and satisfactory working.

Pig-iron refined in Thomas's cupolas is used. The chemical effect is to remove a of the silicon and phosphorus, and in the furnace the fettling stands better. weight of the charge is 14 cwt.

No heat takes more than 35 minutes to puddle. The heat is removed in a s ball, and squeezed or shaped into a piece about 4 feet long by 15 inches diameter is then cut up at the same heat and taken to reheating furnaces, where it is rehe hammered and rolled into bars. The Erimus Company are now making angles, b bars, and tees, with no other iron than Cleveland.

Three relays of men are employed at the machines, and work eight-hour shifts.

The present consumption of coal is for actual puddling 9½ cwt. to the ton of Of fettling (half bought and half from first heating or mill furnaces) 9 cwt. to the t bars. The yield of bar from pig is 20 cwt. of pig to 20 cwt. of bars. The w quantity of coal used to the ton of bars, including reheating, is under 20 cwt. price we pay the puddlers is at present 3*s.* 2 4-10*d.* per ton long weight, they pa their own underhands. The whole wages of every kind, including cupola-refi and reheating, is under 20*s.* per ton of bars.

It is intended to increase the charge to one ton.

The experiment of working this charge has frequently been made, and the required for puddling never exceeds forty minutes. The number of heats will b same as at present, viz., six in eight hours; and it is simply by the increase o weight of the charge that the quantity will be raised from 300 to 500 tons. The a puddling of the six heats will take up four hours for fettling, repairing, cleaning g bars, &c.

We find that it takes the same coal to puddle a ton as to puddle 14 cwt., and a time consumed in charging, drawing, fettling, and squeezing will be the same present, it is obvious that the increase of the charge to a ton is the proper course. have no doubt that we shall be able to bring the consumption of coal for pud down to 7 cwt. to the ton of bars, and the whole of the coal consumed in the pud department to 15 cwt., and we anticipate that the wages will not exceed 15*s.* o ton of bars, which will include all labor charges in the puddling department.

YORKSHIRE.

Wages paid at Monk Bridge Iron-Works, and elsewhere in Leeds consular district.

Description of work.	Per ton, at— Monk Bridge Iron-Works, July, 1872.	Leeds Consular District, September 1, 1872.
PUDDLING.	s. d.	s. d.
dling iron to helve-hammers	13 6	13 6
dling iron for 12-inch	14 6	14 6
dling iron for molds, doubled	14 6	14 6
dling iron for 9 and 10 inch bars, in 3 balls	14 0	14 0
dling iron for 9 and 10 inch bars, doubled	14 6	14 6
dling borings and turnings	12 6	12 6
dling borings and turnings for 12-inch	13 6	13 6
ddling iron to steam-hammers	13 0	13 0
Puddling borings and turnings	12 0	12 0
Puddling bussted turnings	11 0	11 0
HELVE-HAMMERS.		
Shingling	*1 10	2 4
Shingling for 10-inch bars	*1 11	2 6
Doubling for 12-inch bars	*2 6	3 3
Doubling for molds	*2 6	3 3
Rolling forge-bars	*1 0	1 3
ROD-MILL.		
Heating and rolling bars:		
1 inch, round and square, and flats 1½ inches and above	†5 0	7 6
Flats under 1½ inches, bars under 1 inch round	†5 6	8 3
Bars, 11-16 and ⅝, round and square	†6 6	9 9
Bars, 9-16 and ½, round and square	†8 0	12 0
Bars, 7-16 and ⅜, round and square	†11 0	16 6
Bars, 5-16 and ¼, round and square	†16 0	24 0
Flats, under ½ inch thick	†7 3	10 10
Flats, under 1 inch broad	†7 3	10 10
Flats, under ½ inch thick and 1 inch broad	†8 9	13 1
Flats, 11-16 and ⅝, ⅝ and ¾, ⅞ and ½	†10 0	15 0
Flats, ⅞ and 3-16, ⅞ and ¼	†16 0	24 0
Billets	†3 3	4 10
14-INCH BAR-MILL.		
Heating and rolling:		
All bars, round and square, to 3 cwt., and all flats 1 to 6 inches broad	†5 0	7 6
Bars, 3 to 4 cwt	†6 6	9 9
Bars, 4 to 5 cwt	†8 0	12 0
Bars, above 5 cwt	†9 6	14 3
Bars, under ½ inch thick	†6 6	9 9
PLATE-MILL.		
Heating and rolling:		
Plates from piles under 4 cwt	†8 0	12 0
Plates from piles 4 to 5 cwt	†9 6	14 3
Plates from piles 5 to 6 cwt	†12 0	18 0
Plates from piles 6 to 7 cwt	†14 6	21 9
Plates from piles 7 to 8 cwt	†16 6	24 9
Plates from piles 8 to 9 cwt	†19 6	29 3
Plates from piles 9 to 10 cwt	†21 6	32 3
STEAM-HAMMERS.		
Hammermen:		
Yorkshire slabs, under 700 pounds	7 6	7 6
Yorkshire slabs, 700 to 1,000 pounds	10 0	10 0
Yorkshire slabs, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds	12 0	12 0
Yorkshire slabs, above 2,000 pounds	14 0	14 0
Furnacemen:		
Yorkshire slabs, under 700 pounds	6 9	6 9
Yorkshire slabs, 700 to 1,000 pounds	7 6	7 6
Yorkshire slabs, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds	10 0	10 0
Yorkshire slabs, above 2,000 pounds	12 0	12 0

* Add 30 per cent. † Add 50 per cent.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Wages paid at the Biddulph Valley and Norton Iron-Works, North Staffordshire, Au
1872.

Description of work.	Per ton.	Description of work.
	s. d.	
Puddling:		Rolling and heating:
Nobbling	12 6	Ordinary plates
Doubling	13 6	Faggoting plates
Castings	14 6	Reheating plates
Rivet-iron, (best)	14 6	Extra-large plates, (over 17 cwt. finished, or 5 feet wide, half circles)
Heating:		Rolling, heating, and straightening:
Piles	*3 0	Merchant bars
Blooms	*2 1	Under 2¼ pounds per foot
Shingling, steam-hammers:		Rounds and squares, 4½-inch and upward, and flats, 7 to 8 inch
Nobbling	*1 0	Rounds and squares, 7-16 and 3-8 inch, and flats under 1 by ¼ inch
Doubling	*1 6	Rounds and squares, 5-16 and 1-4 inch
Squeezing	*2¼	T-iron
Forge-rolling	*11½	Reheating
Brick laying, repairing furnaces:		Changing rolls, §8s.0d
Forges	*4	
Mills	*3	
Cutting down for bar-mills	†1 0	
Cutting down for plate-mills	†8½	

* With 30 per cent. on.
† With 50 per cent. on.
‡ Extras, with 50 per cent.
§ Per turn per fortnight.

NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Wages paid in forges and mills in 1872.

Puddling pig-iron, 6 heats, ordinary quality ..... 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton of 2,640 pou
Puddling pig-iron, 5 heats, best quality ..... 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton of 2,640 pou
Puddling pig-iron, 5 heats, extra best ..... 1*s.* per ton extra.
1 to 2 cwt. of scrap-iron, per turn, allowed at full rate for puddling.
1 to 2 cwt. for doubled-iron, two or more balls hammered together, 1*s.* per ton.

	Shillings.	Pence.
1 to 2 cwt. castings	14	6 per
Hammering, steam-hammer	1	4 per
Hammering, steam for doubling	1	10 per
Squeezers	1	0 per
Forge-rolling	1	4 per
Stocktaking-mills for plates	1	2 per
Stocktaking-mills for bars	1	8 per
Miscellaneous labor in forges, iron to forge, coal, including ash-wheeling, mill-wrighting, smithing, &c	7	6 per
In plate-mill:		
Rolling and heating ordinary plates	9	4 per
Rolling and heating faggoted plates	14	6 per
Reheated	14	6 per
Extra large and up to 5 feet wide	18	3 per
Shearing and speilling, &c	7	6 per
Miscellaneous labor in mills	5	0 per

SOUTH WALES.

Wages paid in iron-mills.

	Per ton.
Merchant-mill, ordinary sizes, heating, rolling	6*s.* 4*d.*
Under 2½ pounds per foot	7*s.* 9*d.*
Large rounds, squares, angles, and T-iron	9*s.* 4*d.*
Small angles and T-iron	7*s.* 6*d.*
Reheating	3*s.* 4*d.*
Seven-sixteenths and ⅜ rounds and squares, flats under 1 and ¼	11*s.* 4*d.*
Miscellaneous labor in mill	5*s.* 0*d.*
	Per day.
Ordinary labor is from	4*s.* to 5*s.*
Engineers' wages	5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*
Machinists	6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*
Mill-wrights	5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*
Coal-wheelers and ash-wheelers	5*s.* to 6*s.*
Forge and mill stocktakers	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*
Puddlers' underhands	4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*
Hammermen's assistants	8*s.* to 9*s.*
Rollers' assistants	8*s.* to 11*s.*
Boys from 11 to 14 years of age	1*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*

Wages range in South Wales from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. less than other parts. Men in South Wales earn, however, about as much as in England. They have more steady work, get rent cheaper, paying about 1*s.* per week for rooms which in England cost about 4*s.*; get coal for a trifle, say 3*s.*, while no allowance is made in England.

STATEMENT OF WALTER WILLIAMS, ESQ.

When Mr. Williams was in Washington, in December, 1872, he gave the following summary of the wages which then obtained in the iron-mills of England:

For six-heat iron, 12*s.* 6*d.* in all parts of England except in Wales; less in Wales. Best, or five-heat iron, 1*s.* per ton extra. A man gets the same wages for five heats as he does for gray or ordinary iron.

Puddler pays to underhands 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, and pays one additional turn alternate weeks. For working level-hands, 6*d.* per day. Prize-money allowed of 5*s.* per fortnight where they work full time. Puddlers allowed one scrap-ball each per day, nominally one hundred-weight, generally two, and are paid at the same rates as if for puddling.

Hammering single balls and shingling, 9*d.* per ton; hammering double balls, 1*s.*; hammering three and four balls, 1*s.* 2*d.* Assistance given by the firm in conveying the metal from the furnace to the squeezers. Forge-rolling ordinary puddle-bars, 10*d.*; dragging out and straightening, 3*d.* per ton; add to all the above, except puddling, 20 per cent.

Men engaged in shearing and taking out puddle-bars from the forge, 4*s.* 7½*d.*; coal, ash, and wheeling, 5*s.* 3*d.* per day.

Rail-mills.—First heating, 1*s.* 11*d.* per ton; second heating, 11½*d.* for rails.

Angles.—First heating, 2*s.* 9*d.*; second heating, 1*s.* 2½*d.* This is seldom done.

Furnacemen pay a shilling a day out of above wages.

In rail and heavy angle mills, when paid by the ton, including all labor, 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Blooming and catching, 5½*d.*

Semi-skilled labor in rail and angle-mills, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 6*s.* 3*d.* per day.

All labor outside from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* per day.

Rolling ordinary bars, 3*s.* 3*d.* per ton; rolling reheated iron, 4*s.* 6*d.*; all extra assistance found by the firm.

Roller finds all help at rolls at above rates.

Extra help beyond those at rolls found by firm, varying in wages from that of a man at 5*s.* 3*d.* to a boy at 2*s.* 10*d.*

WAGES IN BLAST-FURNACES.

Wages of blast-furnace men in the Stockton and Middlesbrough districts.

	B. Samuelson & Co., (new works, 3 furnaces.)	Stockton Furnace Company.	Gyer's mills & Co.	Norton Iron Company.
Keepers	9s. per day, and 1d. per ton over 400, (new works, large furnaces.) 7s. 6d. per day, and 1½d. per ton over 200, (old works, small furnaces.)	8s., large furnaces; 7s. 6d., small furnaces	8s. 6d. per shift	8s. 3d. per shift.
Chargers	6s. 7d. per day, and 1½d. per ton over 1,200, (large furnaces.) 6s. 1d. per day, and 1d. per ton over 1,000, divided among 10 men, (small furnaces.)	5s. 9d., large furnaces; 5s. 4d., small furnaces	6s. 2d. per shift	5s. 2d. per shift.
Slaggers	5s. 1d. per day, and ½d. per ton over 400, divided among 10 men, (large furnaces.) 5s. per day, and ½d. per ton over 200, (small furnaces.)	4s. 11d., large furnaces; 4s. 7d., small furnaces	5s. 2d. per shift	4s. 2d. per shift.
Mine-fillers	4s. 9d.; (old works, 5 furnaces, 4s. 9d.)	4s. 8d., large furnaces; 4s. 8d., small furnaces	4s. 8d. per shift	Do.
Furnace helpers—				
Keepers	3s. 8d., and ½d. per ton over 400	4s., large furnaces; 4s., small furnaces	3s. 8d. per shift	3s. per shift.
Slaggers	3s. 6d			
Brakesmen, hoist	5s	4s. 6d	4s. 6d. per shift	5s., engine-men steam-lift.
Coke-fillers	3s. 9d., large furnaces; 4s. 5d. and 3. 9d., small furnaces.*	4s. 8d., large furnaces; 4s. 8d., small furnaces	4s. 8d. per shift	4s. 2d. per shift.
Limestone-fillers	4s. 3d., small furnaces*	do do	4s. 8d. per shift, boys 2s. 6d.	Do.
Spare keepers	3s. 6d., large furnaces; 3s. 6d., small furnaces*	3s. 6., large furnaces; 3s. 6d., small furnaces	3s. 8d. per shift	3s. 6d. per shift.
Table-loaders	5s., large furnaces; 4s. 11d. and 5s. 2d., small furnaces.*	Contract	5s. 2d. per shift	4s. 8d. per shift.
Furnace-fillers	4s. 6d., large furnaces; 5s. 4d., small furnaces*	4s. 8d	§4s. 4d. per shift	§4s., nine hours.
Blast engine-men	5s. 6d., large furnaces; 5s. 8d. and 5s., small furnaces.*	Contract	5s. 3d. per shift	4s. 9d., engine-men, steam-lift.
Weighing chargers	3s. 6d., large furnaces; 3s. 3d., small furnaces*	3s. 3d	3s. 4d. per shift	4s. 8d. per shift.
Gas stovemen	5s., large furnaces; 5s., small furnaces*	5s	5s. 2d. per shift	4s. 2d. per shift.
Gantrymen	5s., large furnaces; 4s. 4d., small furnaces*	Contract 2½d. per ton on make	4s. per shift	§4s., 3s. 8d., 3s. 6d., 9 hours.
Breaking limestone	3s. 6d., large furnaces; 4s. 6d., small furnaces*	do	do	§3d. per ton short weight.
Calcining kilnmen	5s., large furnaces; 5s., small furnaces*	1½d. per ton on greenstone	§4s. 6d. per shift; 2 men at 35s. per week.	

All of the above, except those marked §, are paid 15 shifts for full 14, per fortnight, except fitters.
* Old works, (5 furnaces.)

Forgemen's wages in Sheffield, England.

Dates.	Puddling, per ton 2,400 pounds.	Shingling, per ton.	Rolling, per ton.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
.....	7 0	1 0½	1 0
869.....	8 0	1 1½	1 0½
l.....	9 0	1 2	1 1½
.....	10 0	1 4	1 3
l.....	12 0	1 7½	1 6½
.....	12 9	1 8½	1 7

WAGES IN STEEL-WORKS.

*howing the average weekly earnings in 1872 of workmen in Sheffield Steel-Works.**

	£	s.	d.	U. S. Gold.
.....	2	5	0	$10 89
.....	1	0	0	4 84
.....	4	0	0	19 36
helpers	1	0	0	4 84
ers.....	4	0	0	19 36
ce-men.....	3	0	0	14 52
ce-men's helpers.....	1	0	0	4 84
hs	2	0	0	9 68
.....	1	4	0	5 80
.....	1	10	0	7 26
id planers.....	1	8	0	6 78
.....	1	1	0	5 08
iters	1	13	0	7 98
.....	1	9	0	7 02
nen	1	10	0	7 26
ers.....	1	0	0	4 84
ders	1	0	0	4 84
ys	0	10	0	2 42

COAL-MINING.

g presented the changes that have occurred in the earnings of ployed in the various departments of the iron industry since er, 1871, it is eminently proper to show the various mutations st of production which another industry intimately connected former has undergone since the month of September, 1871.

COAL-FIELDS OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

y of an introduction to the subject the following extracts from of Mr. Jones, United States consul at Newcastle, on the "In- Resources of the Tyne," are submitted:

w consider the industrial resources of the Tyne, commencing with coal, that ing entitled to head the list as the chief product of the district, as the reports speak of this as the Northumberland and Durham district.

g coals to Newcastle has ever been looked upon as impossible and absurd, in point of view, yet, since the present high figures have prevailed, coals have ed to Newcastle from Hull, and latterly from Belgium, clearly proving that arket of the present day is in an unhealthy condition.

ove is the estimate of a gentleman connected with one of the largest steel- ring works of Sheffield.

The coal-fields of Durham are more extensive and the mineral softer tha Northumberland, which is hard, and in thin seams, requiring a far greater a skill in the working thereof than the Durham coal. The annual product i than twenty-eight millions of tons. The number of colliers in the Northu mines is about thirteen thousand, the average price for mining being 42 cent In the Durham district the number of colliers is much larger, averging abo four thousand, the price per ton for mining being 30 cents. The recent gene the price of coals throughout England is nowhere more striking than at N In September, 1871, coals sold at $2.42 per ton, and in September, 1872, the s were sold at $6.05 per ton, and according to newspaper reports a contract been entered into in France for the supply to England of 250,000 tons.

The following statements showing the maximum and minim of labor in the Durham and in the Northumberland coal-mines also the advances and reductions made in the wages of mine their average earnings at various dates from April, 1871, to De 1874, were furnished by T. W. Bunning, esq., mining-engineer castle-on-Tyne, England:

DURHAM.

Off-hand labor below ground.

[The prices include all percentages given up to December 31, 1873.]

Class of labor.	Wages per day, with house or allowance for rent.			Class of labor.	Wages with h lowan
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.
Fore overman	$2 22	$1 51	$1 86	Greasers, (no house)	$1 27
Back overman	1 78	1 21	1 49	Hauling-enginemen	1 65
Deputies	1 82	1 25	1 53	Pumping enginemen	1 61
Timber-leaders	1 57	73	1 15	Firemen	1 37
Master shifters	1 78	97	1 37	Furnacemen	1 33
Shifters	1 59	68	1 13	Lampmen	1 47
Chockmen, (contract work)	2 42	1 39	1 90	Water-leaders	1 57
Stonemen	1 94	1 25	1 59	Horse-keepers	1 57
Stone-putters	1 37	61	99	Rolley-way men	1 94
Master wastemen	1 90	97	1 43	Rolley-way boys	1 57
Wastemen	1 55	79	1 17	Set-riders	1 57
Helpers-up, (no house)	1 33	46	89	Onsetters	2 30
Braking inclines, (no house)	1 55	50	1 03	Onsetters' boys	1 21
Drivers, (no house)	75	42	59	Shaft-men	1 78
Flatters, (no house)	97	36	67	Masons	1 45
Putters-driving, (no house)	1 23	61	91	Masons' laborers	1 11
Landing-lads, (no house)	1 35	34	85	Chargemen sinkers	1 86
Couplers, (no house)	1 21	36	79	Sinkers	1 78
Switch-keeper, (no house)	89	36	63	Waiters-on	1 53
Trappers, (no house)	63	24	43	Hewers at off-hand work	1 69

Hand-putters' average earnings, $1.53 per day; pony-putters' average earnings, $1.09. men were all advanced and reduced at the same dates and to the same amount as miners or

Statement showing the advances and reductions made in the wages of Durham miner with their average earnings, at various dates since April, 1871.

Dates.	Advances.	Reductions.	Total advance above 1871 prices.
First six months in 1871			
January and February, 1872			
March, 1872	20 per cent.		
July, 1872	15 per cent.		38 per cent.
December, 1872			
February, 1873	15 per cent.		58.7 per cent.
December, 1873			
April, 1874		10 per cent.	43.4 per cent.
November, 1874		9 per cent.	30 per cent.
December, 1874			

Durham coal-fields. Off-hand labor above ground.

[These prices include all percentages given up to December 31, 1873.]

ıss of labor.	Wages per day, with house found or rent allowed.			Class of labor.	Wages per day, with house found or rent allowed.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
ıiths	$1 94	$0 96	$1 45	Token-men	$1 33	$0 70	$1 01
	1 34	1 02	1 18	Token-boys	72	24	48
s	1 53	1 00	1 27	Keeker on screens	1 29	86	1 07
ners	1 79	78	1 29	Screeners	1 16	60	88
	1 08	52	80	Small-wagon boy	72	28	50
ers	1 45	1 00	1 23	Apparatus-boy	72	28	50
ners	2 02	1 12	1 57	Waiters	48	26	37
	1 37	86	1 11	Callers	(*)	(*)	(*)
;hts	1 23	1 02	1 13	Stone-teamers	1 45	70	1 07
s	1 27	80	1 03	Laborers	1 41	80	1 11
	1 39	88	1 13	Horse-keepers	1 21	80	1 00
	1 45	1 08	1 27	Cartmen	1 08	64	86
d grathers	1 89	1 08	1 49	Plate-layers	1 29	88	1 09
	1 41	1 02	1 21	Plate-layers' assistants	1 10	60	85
	1 45	96	1 21	Branch-drivers	1 21	72	96
	1 55	96	1 25	Wagon-greasers, boys	60	30	45
›rers	1 21	46	83	Branch-men	1 21	82	1 01
ginemen, (8 hours)	1 71	84	1 27	Bank-riders	1 29	96	1 13
ginemen, (8 hours)	1 33	1 33	1 33	Bank-headmen	1 14	86	1 00
inemen, (8 hours)	1 33	1 33	1 33	Bank-bottom men	1 21	87	1 04
ıen, (12 hours)	1 33	1 25	1 29	Coke-burners	1 77	96	1 37
enginemen, (12 hrs.)	1 61	1 33	1 47	Coke-drawers, (contract)	1 98	96	1 47
›rs	1 33	1 00	1 17	Coke-fillers, (contract; no allowance for house or rent)	1 94	1 12	1 53
t	1 33	76	1 05	Small-runners or loaders, (no allowance for house or rent)	1 94	50	1 22
›omotive	1 39	86	1 13	Oven-daubers, boys	60	24	42
heap-keeper	1 77	92	1 35	Oven-levelers	1 18	1 06	1 12
	1 85	96	1 41	Staithmen	1 21	1 00	1 10
ubs, boys	72	34	53	Teamers	1 02	92	97
ubs, men	1 53	76	1 15	Laborers, (no allowance for house or rent)	1 21	64	92
s	60	24	42				
s	60	24	42				
	1 59	76	1 17				

* According to time.

ıl *advances.*—The first was made in February, 1872, 12½ per ıe second was made in July, 1872, 10 per cent.; and the third ıary, 1873, 15 per cent., making a total advance of 42.3 per

ions.—The first was made in April, 1874, 10 per cent. on all labor, except engine-men, who were reduced 5 per cent. The ›as made in November, 1874, 6 per cent. all round

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ıl *advances.*—In February, 1872, the above and below ground labor was scheduled by a committee and advanced in wage, and 1872, banksmen, putters, and shifters were again advanced 20 .; a third advance was given to banksmen, 10 per cent., put- shifters, 15 per cent.; making a total of 30 per cent. to banks- l 35 per cent. to putters and shifters.

ıgust, 1872, mechanics' wages were advanced 10 per cent., and ı, 1873, it was decided that 5*s.* per day should be the maximum.

ions.—See minutes of meetings for May 1 and October 30, 1874, 299.

Northumberland coal-fields. Off-hand labor below ground.

[These prices include all percentages given up to December 31, 1873.

Class of labor.	Wages per day, with house or allowance for rent.			Class of labor.	Wages p with ho lowance	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.
Fore overmen	$2 30	$1 74	$2 02	Hauling-enginemen	$1 82	$1
Back overmen	2 02	1 51	1 76	Pumping-enginemen	1 21	1
Deputies	1 82	1 69	1 75	Firemen	1 09	1
Timber-leaders, (no house)	1 23	57	90	Furnacemen	1 21	
Master shifters	1 82	1 25	1 53	Lampmen	1 39	
Shifters	1 80	79	1 30	Water-leaders	1 33	1
Chockmen	1 82	1 21	1 51	Horse-keepers	1 33	
Stonemen	1 94	1 51	1 72	Rolley-way men	1 86	
Stone-putters	1 45	1 21	1 33	Rolley-way boys	1 09	
Master wastemen	2 02	1 21	1 61	Set-riders, (no house)	1 21	
Wastemen	1 63	95	1 29	Onsetters	2 14	1
Helpers up, boys	85	48	67	Shaft-lads	1 03	
Braking inclines, boys	1 21	61	91	Shaft men	2 02	1
Drivers, boys	61	48	54	Masons	1 33	1
Flatters, boys	73	44	58	Masons' laborers	1 09	
Putters driving, boys	1 21	85	1 03	Chargemen-sinkers	1 90	1
Landing-lads, boys	1 03	36	70	Sinkers	1 78	1
Couplers, boys	73	46	60	Waiters-on	1 39	
Switch-keepers, boys	57	38	48	Hewers at shift or off-hand work	2 18	1
Trappers, boys	48	31	40	Hand putters	.....	...
Greasers, boys	73	38	55	Pony putters	.....	...

Off-hand labor above ground.

[These prices include all percentages given up to December 31, 1873.]

Class of labor.	Wages per day, with house or an allowance for rent.			Class of labor.	Wages p with ho allowan rent.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean, in U. S. gold.		Maximum.	Minimum.
Foremen smiths	$1 61	$1 16	$1 38	Pick-carriers, (boys)	$0 92	$0
Smiths	1 39	96	1 18	Tub-cleaners, (boys)	84	
Horse-shoers	1 27	1 06	1 16	Weighmen	1 33	
Pick-sharpeners	1 21	72	97	Token-men	88	
Strikers	1 08	80	94	Token-boys	68	
Boiler-builders	1 33	1 04	1 18	Keekers on screens	1 21	
Foremen joiners	2 01	1 08	1 55	Screeners	1 60	
Joiners	2 42	86	1 64	Small-wagon boys	96	
Wagon-wrights	2 42	1 12	1 77	Apparatus-boys	66	
Tub-menders	2 42	84	1 63	Waiters, (boys)	88	
Sawyers	2 42	96	1 13	Stone-teamers	1 10	
Fitters	1 35	96	1 15	Laborers	1 14	
Changers and grathers	1 33	1 21	1 27	Horse-keepers	1 21	
Saddlers	1 29	94	1 11	Cartmen	96	
Gasmen	1 08	80	94	Plate-layers	1 10	
Masons	1 33	96	1 14	Plate-layers' assistants	1 10	
Masons' laborers	1 08	72	90	Branch-drivers	1 16	
Winding-enginemen	1 45	1 45	1 45	Wagon-greasers, (boys)	1 16	
Pumping-enginemen	1 69	1 45	1 57	Branch-men	1 14	
Hauling-enginemen	1 45	1 45	1 45	Bank-riders	92	
Fan-enginemen	1 45	1 08	1 26	Bank-headmen	1 14	
Locomotive-enginemen	1 45	1 21	1 33	Bank-bottom men, (no house)	88	
Boiler-minders	1 57	1 10	1 34	Coke-burners	1 25	1
Pit-firemen	1 24	86	1 05	Coke-drawers	1 51	1
Locomotive-firemen	96	80	88	Coke-fillers, (no house)	1 35	
Guards	1 08	96	1 02	Staithmen	1 45	
Inspector or heap-keeper	1 61	80	1 20	Teamers	1 02	
Banksmen	1 98	91	1 45	Laborers	1 00	
Putters-in of tubs, (boys)	1 21	40	80			

WAGES OF NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS IN 1874.

The following statement showing the earnings of Northumberland miners in 1874, was furnished by Mr. Burt:

		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Fore-overmen	per week	$14 52	$12 10	$13 31
Back overmen	do	12 10	9 68	10 90
Deputies	do			10 16
Hewers	per day	1 92	1 68	1 80
Laborers, (underground)	do	1 08	96	1 02
Laborers, (at bank)	do	84	72	78
Enginemen	per week	9 60	8 40	9 00
Mechanics	do	7 20	6 00	6 60

ADVANCES AND REDUCTIONS.

Statement showing the advances given and reductions made in the wages of Northumberland miners, with their average earnings, at various dates since April, 1871.

Dates.	Advances.	Reductions.	Total advance above 1871 prices.	Average earnings.
March, 1871				$1 33
February, 1872	10 per cent			
May, 1872				1 47
July, 1872	22 per cent		32 per cent	
September, 1872				1 91
March, 1873	18 per cent		50 per cent	
December, 1873				2 20
April, 1874		10 per cent	40 per cent	
October, 1874		14 per cent	26 per cent	
December, 1874, (computed)				1 85

At a meeting of the Steam Colliers' Defense Association held May 1, 1874, it was decided that—

Putters and other underground men, now receiving 35 per cent. advance, be reduced to 27 per cent.

Trappers.—Wages reduced 1*d.* per day.

Drivers.—Wages reduced 2*d.* per day.

Banksmen now receiving 30 and 35 per cent. advance, to be reduced to 25 per cent., inasmuch as the men who have been getting 35 per cent. have been getting more than the trade allowed.

Deputies having 7*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per day to be reduced to 6*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* Prop and chock drawing to remain unaltered.

Standard stonemen.—Fixed at 7*s.* per day.

Screeners.—Those who are paid by the piece to be reduced 5 per cent., and those who are paid by the day to remain as they are.

On June 30 engine-men were reduced 4*d.* per day.

At a special meeting held October 30, 1874, the following reductions were mutually agreed to:

Putters and others at present receiving an advance of 27 per cent. to be reduced 11 per cent., leaving an advance of 16 per cent.

Trappers.—Wages to be reduced 1*d.*

Drivers.—Wages to be reduced 2*d.*

Banksmen.—Advances to be reduced so as to leave an advance of 15 per cent.

Deputies.—Where no prop drawing to be paid, 7*s.*; where they draw props, 6*s.* 6*d.*; for drawing props, 6*d.* per score; chockles 4*d.* a chock.

Screeners.—Daily wage to remain as at present; piecework 10 per cent. reduction.

Mechanics.—Wages to be reduced 5 per cent.

SWANSEA AND CARDIF

The following tables are condensed from more extended statemen sea and Cardiff coal districts and in other collieries of Great Britai England, February, 1875:

Statement showing the average earnings of workmen in Swans

Class of labor.	Graigola.	Swansea colliery.	West Swansea.	Dunvant.
Cutters	$12 40 per week	$1 74 to $2 05 per day	$12 40 per week	$55 00 per 4 week
Day-workmen	1 88 per day			47 16 per 4 week
Trammers		1 20 to $1 36 per day	1 20 to $1 68 per day	30 00 per 4 week
Bankers		1 08 to 1 56 per day	7 40 per week	30 00 per 4 week
Laborers	88 day, outside; 1 20 day, inside	1 85 per day	5 96 per week	30 00 per 4 week
Engine-men	1 44 per day	1 32 to $1 56 per day	11 32 per week	45 48 per 4 week
Carpenters	1 38 per day	1 44 per day		30 00 per 4 week
Smiths	1 38 per day	1 44 per day	1 44 per day	30 00 per 4 week
Strikers	52 to $0 60 per day	52 to $0 78 per day	72 per day	
Weighers	96 per day	74 to 1 20 per day	66 per day	33 60 per month
Hostlers	92 per day	84 to 1 32 per day	1 08 per day	
Firemen	1 88 per day	1 85 per day		
Roadmen	1 88 per day			
Tippers	1 20 per day			
Repairers				
Haulers	1 08 per day	78 to $1 40 per day	7 40 per week	30 00 per 4 week
Door-boys	30 per day	32 per day		
Pitmen	1 68 per day			
Stokers				27 88 per 4 week
Hitchers	1 88 per day	1 28 to $1 68 per day		
Overmen	1 88 per day			
Inclinemen	72 to $0 80 per day	92 to $1 92 per day		
Screeners	30 00 per 4 weeks	1 08 to 1 56 per day		
Masons				

Class of labor.	Graig Merthyr.	Brynwillach.	Resolven.	Emily.
Cutters	$2 34 per day	$1 85 to $1 92 per day	$23 66 per fortnight	$2 12 per day
Day-workmen	1 80 per day	1 85 per day	1 58 per day	1 80 per day
Trammers				1 80 per day
Bankers		1 50 per day	1 22 per day	1 32 per day
Laborers	1 20 per day		17 06 per fortnight	1 08 per day
Engine-men	1 78 per day, locomotive-men.	1 56 per day	1 32 per day	
Carpenters	1 20 to $1 32 per day	1 32 per day	16 44 per fortnight	1 76 per day
Smiths	1 32 to 1 56 per day	1 56 per day	16 44 per fortnight	1 44 per day
Strikers	52 to 78 per day		96 per day	72 per day
Weighers	84 per day		1 20 per day	
Hostlers	80 to $1 14 per day		15 48 per fortnight	
Firemen	2 00 per day		1 58 per day	2 00 per day
Roadmen	1 20 to $1 86 per day		1 20 per day	1 76 per day
Tippers			15 72 per fortnight	
Repairers				
Haulers			17 26 per fortnight	82 per day
Door-boys	66 per day		64 per day	48 per day
Pitmen				
Stokers	92 per day			80 per day
Hitchers		1 56 per day		
Overmen	1 72 per day			
Inclinemen	1 86 per day		16 44 per fortnight	
Screeners	1 20 per day			
Masons	1 56 per day			

COAL DISTRICTS.

in regard to the wages or earnings of workmen employed in the Swan- and were furnished by Walter Rowley, esq., mining-engineer, of Leeds,

coal district, when working full time and without restriction.

Primrose Coal Co.	Ffoy, Danybank, etc.	Cross-Hands and California.	Duffryn Main.
$1 80 to $1 92 per day...	$1 80 per day	$1 82 per day	$11 53 per week.
.....	1 68 per day	.....	1 80 per day.
1 68 to 1 92 per day...	1 26 per day	1 28 per day	
96 to 1 80 per day...	1 08 per day	92 per day	1 08 to $1 20 per day.
84 to 1 32 per day...	1 08 to $1 26 per day, under ground.	1 08 per day	1 00 per day.
.....	1 20 eight-hours' turn..	1 20 per day	1 44 to $1 66 per day, winding.
96 to 1 20 per day...	1 32 per day	1 14 per day	
1 08 to 1 44 per day...	1 32 per day	1 20 per day	
.....	60 per day	54 per day, boys.....	
.....	.....	.....	96 per day.
.....	35 00 per month.....	.....	1 44 per day.
.....	1 80 per day	1 44 per day	2 00 per day.
1 08 to 1 32 per day...	1 32 per day, repairers .	.....	1 32 to $1 62 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 08 to 1 36 per day.
.....	1 70 per day	1 44 per day	
36 to 1 08 per day...	54 to $0 60 per day, carter-boys.	60 per day, carter-boys.	60 to 1 20 per day.
32 to 60 per day...	32 to $0 60 per day...	40 per day	48 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 68 per day.
.....	.....	82 per day	1 20 per day.
.....	1 26 per day	.....	1 20 to $1 44 per day.
.....	50 00 per month	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1 28 to 1 56 per day.
.....	1 14 per day, head man at screen.	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1 44 per day.

Morriston colliery, Tyr cenol.	Foxhole colliery, Park pit.	Foxhole colliery, Tir issa pit.	Western Merthyr.
$25 60 per fortnight.....	$1 58 per day	$1 81 per day	$2 00 per day.
1 80 per day	1 64 per day	1 77 per day	
2 06 per day	1 16 per day	1 56 per day	
1 14 per day	1 18 per day	1 20 per day	1 68 per day.
1 80 per day	80 per day	.....	96 per day.
1 56 per day	1 24 per day	1 06 per day	1 66 per day.
1 20 per day	1 16 per day	.....	1 32 per day.
1 44 per day	1 22 per day	.....	1 32 per day.
.....	.....	.....	60 to $0 96 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 20 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 32 per day.
1 14 to $1 80 per day...	1 86 per day	1 86 per day	2 00 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 68 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 68 per day.
.....	1 64½ per day	1 77 per day	1 56 per day.
.....	80 per day	96 per day	1 44 to $1 86 per day.
.....	48 per day	24 per day	66 to 72 per day.
1 86 per day	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	72 per day.
1 80 per day	1 06 per day	1 07 per day	1 56 per day.
.....	1 92 per day	1 92 per day	12 00 per week.
.....	.....	.....	1 44 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 20 per day.
.....	.....	.....	1 86 pr. day, stonemen

Statement of the average earnings of workmen in the Cardiff

District.	Colliers.	Haulers.	Laborers.
MERTHYR VALLEY.			
Dowlais	$14.40 per week; Brithdir, $17.28.	$8.64 per week; Brithdir, $10.32.	$6.72 per week
Plymouth	$45.48 per 4 weeks	$33.86 under-ground, $25 above, per 4 weeks.	
ABERDARE VALLEY.			
Navigation and Deep Duffryn	$42.16 per 4 weeks	$1.26 per day; master, $1.44; collier, $1.28.	$1.02 per day
Blaengwaur	$45.48 per 4 weeks	$1.12 per day, surface; $1.26, under ground; collier, $1.26.	94 cents per day, surface and under ground.
Abercromboy	$54.50 per 4 weeks	$1.14 to $1.26 per day	$1.02 per day, surface; $1, under ground.
Crombach	$2.04 per day, all seasons.	$1.23 to $1.32 per day; foreman, $1.68.	98 cents per day
Werfa	$2.20 per day; $2.40 per night.		
Aberdare Rhondda	$1.78 to $1.96 per day	$1.26 to $1.29 per day	$1 to $1.03 per day
Nantmelyn	$60 per 4 weeks	$32.88 per 4 weeks	$20.48 per 4 weeks
Powell Duffryn Company's pits.	$2.50 per day	$1.26 per day; surface, $1.02.	$1.02 per day
RHONDDA VALLEY.			
Ferndale	$52.64 per 4 weeks	$1.32 per day; colliers, $1.36; surface, $1.10.	$1.06 per day; colliers, $1.26.
Bodryngalt	$45.52 per 4 weeks	$1.32 per day; foreman, $1.50; 9 hours.	$1.16 to $1.26 per day; $1.20 to $1.26 per night.
Tylacock	$1.68 to $2.40 per day	$1.32 per day; master, $1.60.	$1.08 to $1.76 per night; $6.64 per week.
Pentre and Church	$62.34 in headings; $42.32 in stalls.	$42.40 per 4 weeks	Surface, $1.14 per day; $32.88 unde ground.
Rhondda Merthyr	$2.46 per day	$7.92 per week	$6.60 per week
Bute Merthyr—			
Abergorchs	$42.06 per 4 weeks	$32.88 per 4 weeks	$36.12 per 4 weeks of 7 days.
2 feet 9 inches	$26.30 per 4 weeks		
6 feet	$45.08 per 4 weeks		
Llwynypia—			
Steam-coal	$11.92 per 4 weeks	$8.12 per 4 weeks	$6.80 per week
House-coal	$13.36 per 4 weeks	$9.32 per 4 weeks	$7.40 per week
Gilfach	$1.80 per day	$1.48 per day; surface, $1.12.	$1.26 per day; surface, $1.10.
Coedcae	$42.60 per 4 weeks	$30.48 per 4 weeks; $25.64 per 4 weeks, surface.	
Dinas Main	$47.12 per 4 weeks	$36.92 per 4 weeks; $46.20 per 30 days, surface.	$32.88 per 4 weeks
Llwynoelyn	$1.86 per day	$1.56 per day	$1.56 per day
Gelli—			
Colliery No. 2	$2.94 in headings; $2.84 in stalls.	$1.48, 6 days; foreman, $1.68.	$1.02 per day, surface; $1.32 under ground.
Colliery No. 3	$1.88 in headings; $1.94 in stalls.		
Lan, not full time	$10.08 per week	$1.12 to $1.50 per day	$1.20 to $1.44 per day
Darrandder	$2 per day	$1.44 per day	
Cilely	$1.92 per day	$1.08 per day	$1.08 per day
Powell's Llantwit	$48.72 per 4 weeks	$37.40 per 4 weeks	$33.36 per 4 weeks
Llantwit and Black Vein	$12.40 per week	$6.48 per week; boys, $3.60.	
Llantwit Red Ash Company	$2.02 per day	$1.34 to $1.44 per day; surface, 80 cents.	$1.34 per day
Penrhiwfer	$12.10 per week	$7.58 per week, under ground; $6.56, surface.	$7.34 per week, under ground; surface, $5.96.
Blaenclydach	$1.88 per day	$1.32 to $1.52 per day	$1.12 per day
Maesteg Merthyr—			
Seam 1	19 days, $67.80	$1 to $1.30 per day	$1.04 per day
Seam 2	19 days, $60.14		
Seam 3	19 days, $73.36		
Creditir	19 days, $66.08		
Bryndee	$1.98 per day	$1.10 per day; boys, 78 cents.	$1.04 per day

ict, when working full time and without restriction.

ers.	Banksmen.	Engine-men, winding.	Firemen.	Rodmen.
8.40 per	$5.76 to $8.64 per week.	$8.40 to $9.60 per week.	$6.12 to $6.96 per week.	
.....	$28.14 per 4 weeks.	$37.82 under ground, $34.14 above, per 4 weeks.	$43.94 per 4 weeks	$29.54 per 4 weeks.
ay.....	$1.20 per day.....	$50 per 4 weeks; 8 hours. They clean, fit, and repair.	$1.86 per 6 days; 84 cents per Sunday.	$1.26 per day.
r day....	$1.02 to $1.20 per day.	$1.46 per day; hauling, $1.28.	.....	$1.12 per day.
ay.....	$1.10 to $1.20 per day.	$1.50 per day; hauling, $1.34.	.....	$1.34 per day.
1.02, to day.	98 cents to $1.26 per day.	$1.45, 9 days.....	$1.72, 7 days	$1.26, $1.34, to $1.48 per day.
.....	.....	.....	.....	
er day..	$1.02 per day.....	$1.36, $1.40½, to $1.42 per day.	$1.68 per day.....	$1.18 to $1.32 per day.
.....	$38.36 per 4 weeks.	$58.36 per 4 weeks ..	$50 per 4 weeks ...	$31.44 per 4 weeks.
ay.....	$1.28 per day.....	$1.26 per day.....	$1.86 per day.....	$1.28 per day.
ay.....	$1.14 to $1.26 per day.	$1.49½ per day.....	$2 per day	$1.26 to $1.44 per day.
6, 9 hours	$1.28 per 12 hours .	$25.12 per 4 weeks ..	.....	$1.72 per 9 hours.
ay.....	$1.32 per day.....	$1.63 per 8 hours	$1.84 per day.....	$1.30 to $1.34 per day.
weeks..	$33.36 per 4 weeks	.....	.....	
ek	$10.08 per week...	$12.04 per week; hauling, $8.54.	$650 per annum ...	$8.12 per week.
1.32 per	.....	$1.72 per day; allowed 7 days extra per month.	.....	$1.26 per day.
week ...	$8.02 per week	$1.32 per day, steam $1.56 per day, house	....	$1.32 per day, ste'm. $1.44 per day, hou'e.
ay.....	$1.44 per day.....	$1.56 per day.....	$2 per day	$1.42 per day.
weeks..	$36.68 per 4 weeks.	$46.86 per 4 weeks ..	$50 per 26 days; $43.84 per 24 days, night.	$1.56 per day.
weeks..	$1.32 to $1.44 per day.	.....	$2 per day	$1.56 per days.
y.....	.....	$1.76, single turn...	.....	
s.....	$1.58, 7 days	$1.76, 7 days; drift, $1.54, 7 days.	.....	$1.48, 6 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	
y.....	.....	$1.56 per day.....	.....	$1.68 per day.
y.....	$1.02 per day.....	$1.44 per day.....	.....	
weeks..	.....	$51.02 per 4 weeks ..	$52 per 4 weeks ...	
7.40 per	.....	Boys, $6 per week...	$10.80 per week ...	$8.48 per week.
ay.....	$1.34 per day.....	$1.50 per day.....	$2 per day	$1.71 per day.
eek	$6.68 per day.....	$8.36 per week.....	$10.12 per week...	$8.84 per week.
ay.....	$1.20 per day.....	$1.38 per day.....	$12 per week.....	$1.56 per day.
r day ...	$1.26 per day; girls, 42 to 46 cents.	$1.06, $1.26, to $1.44 per day.	$1.68 per day.....	
.....	98 cents per day...	$1.02 per day.....	.....	

Statement of the average earnings of workmen in the Cardiff coal

Districts.	Hitchers.	Stokers.	Weighers.
MERTHYR VALLEY.			
Plymouth	$28.72 per 4 weeks	$21.88, under ground, per 4 weeks; $24.02, above ground.	$23.12 per 4 weeks
ABERDARE VALLEY.			
Navigation and Deep Duffryn	$1.42 per day	9 hours, 98 cents; chief, $1.02.	$1.32, C. M.; $1.10, Billy; $1.10, Inop.
Blaengwaur	$1.24 per day	$1.02 per day	$1.32 p day
Abercromboy	$1.26 per day	$1.10 per day	$1.12 to $1.32 per day
Crombach	$1.14, under ground, 9 days; $1.02, surface, 1 day per week allowed.		$1.32 to $1.40 per day
Aberdare Rhondda	$1.26 to $1.40 per day.	76 cents, 96½ cents, to $1.04 per day.	$1.14, $1.20, to $1.22 per day.
Nautmelyn	$36.48 per 4 weeks	$18.52 per 4 weeks	$34.08 per 4 weeks
Powell Duffryn Company's pits.	$1.12 per day	$1.02 per day	$1.06 per day
RHONDDA VALLEY.			
Ferndale	$1.36 per day	$1.05 per day	$1.32 per day
Bodryngalt	$1.46 per 9 hours	$1.32 per 12 hours	
Tylacoch	$1.32 to $1.44 per day	$1.14 per 8 hours	
Rhondda Merthyr	$10.08 per week	$8.28 per week	$7.80 per week
Bute Merthyr	$1.26 per day	$1.08 to $1.16, 28 and 29 days per month.	
Llwynypia	Steam, $8.48 per week, 9 hours; house, $12.40, piecework.	$1.14 per day, extra cleaning flue.	96 cents per day, house; $1.32, steam.
Gilfach	$1.38 per day	$1.12 per day	$1.24 per day
Coedcae	$1.62 per day; night, 66 cents.	$1.02 per day	$1.50 per day
Dinas Main	$1.56 per day	$1.26 per day	$1.08 per day
Penrhiwfer	$8.24 per week	$7.76 per week	42 cents per week
Blaenclydach			$1.12 per day
Llwynellyn	$1.56 per day		
Gelli	$1.54, 6 days	$1.36, 7 days	
Darranddu		$1.38 per day	
Cilely	$1.20 per day		
Powell's Llantwit	$1.50 per day		
Llantwit and Black Vein	$1.20 per day		$7.20 per week
Llantwit Red Ash	$1.12 per day	$1.34 per day	$1.28 per day
Maestig Merthyr	$1.06 to $1.30 per day	96 cents to $1.16 per day.	
Bryndee	$1.12 per day; boys, 64 cents.	96 cents per day	

when working full time and without restriction—Continued.

asons.	Horse-keepers.	Smiths.	Strikers.	Carpenters.
er 4 weeks..	.....	.....	.....	
s, $1.44; la-, 92 cents y.	$1.08 for 6 days ...	$1.14 to $1.26 per day, 9 hours.	40 to 84 cents per 9 hours.	$1.06 to $1.20 per 9 hours.
er day; la-, 94 cents to nd $1.46 per laborers, $1.	86 cents per day, surface; $1.08, under ground. $1.10 per day, under ground.	$1.28, $1.32, to $1.34 per day. $1.28 to $1.34 per day	76, 80, to 92 cents per day.	$1.18 to $1.40 per day; sawyers, $1.12 to $1.32. $1.28 per day; sawyers, $1.12 to $1.32.
.....	96 cents to $1.08 per day.	$1.16 to $1.28 per day; foremen, $1.68, 7 days.	72 to 84 cents per day.	$1.32 per day; foremen, $1.72, 7 days.
er day.....	$1 04 per day, surface; $1.12, under ground.	$1.18, $1.22, to $1.28 per day.	72, 84, to 96 cents per day.	
per 4 weeks; er 4 weeks, ers.	$32.04 per 4 weeks	$32.88 per 4 weeks...	$25.48 per 4 weeks	$35.48 per 4 weeks; $30 per 4 weeks, sawyers.
er day.....	$1.12 per day.....	$1.26 per day.....	90 cents per day...	$1.28 per day; sawyers, $1.18.
er day.....	$1.01, $1.17, to $1.28 per day.	$1, $1.08, $1.28, to $1.36 per day.	66 to 92 cents per day.	$1.25, $1.32, to $1.41 per day; sawyers, $1.10 to $1.34.
.....	$1.32, 7 days	$1.62 per 9 hours	$1.08 per 9 hours ..	$1 44 per 9 hours.
.....	$1.22 per day.....	$1.38 to $1.44 per day	96 cents to $1.04 per day.	$1.08 to $1.20 per day; sawyers, $1 35.
.....	$8.40 per week....	$8 per week	$7.44 per week	$8.04 per week; sawyers, $7.20.
er day; 30 er month.	$1.06 per day; 28 days per month.	$1.32 per day; 25 and 26 days per month.	$1.04 per day.....	$1.26, $1.32, to $1.56 per day.
er day; la-, 96 cents.	96 cents per day; in pit, $1.12.	$1.36 per day.....	84 cents per day...	$1.26 per day.
r day	.....	$1.41 per day.....	$1.12 per day.....	$1.34 per day.
$1 68 per day	$1.38 per day.....	$1.44 $1.60, to $1.68 per day.	84 cents to $1.12 per day.	$1.46 to $1.68; sawyers, $1.46.
r day.....	$1.46 per day.....	$1.70 per day	$1.18 per day.....	$1.70 per day.
r week	$6 80 per week; in pits, $7.28.	$8.36 per week	$5.72 per week ...	$8.12 per week.
.....	$1.34 per day.....	$1.62 per day.....	$1.12 per day.....	$1.34 per day.
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1.68 per day.
.....	.....	.....	$1.08 per day, 7½ days; foreman, $1.16.	$1.70, 6 days.
.....	.....	.....	96 cents per day...	$1.44 per day.
day.....	.....	$1.28 per day	96 cents per day ..	$1.32 per day.
.....	$11.78 per 4 weeks	$50.96 per 4 weeks..	$25 per 4 weeks ...	$53 p r 4 weeks.
.....	$5 76 per week	$9 per week.....	.....	$7.92 per week.
.....	$1.30 per day.....	$1.68 per day.....	$1 per day	$1.56 per day; sawyers, $1.50.
.....	$1.14 per day.....	$1.32 to $1.48 per day	98 cents per day ..	$1 20 per day; sawyers, $1.10.
.....	.....	.....	$1 per day	$1.14 per day; sawyers, 92 cents.

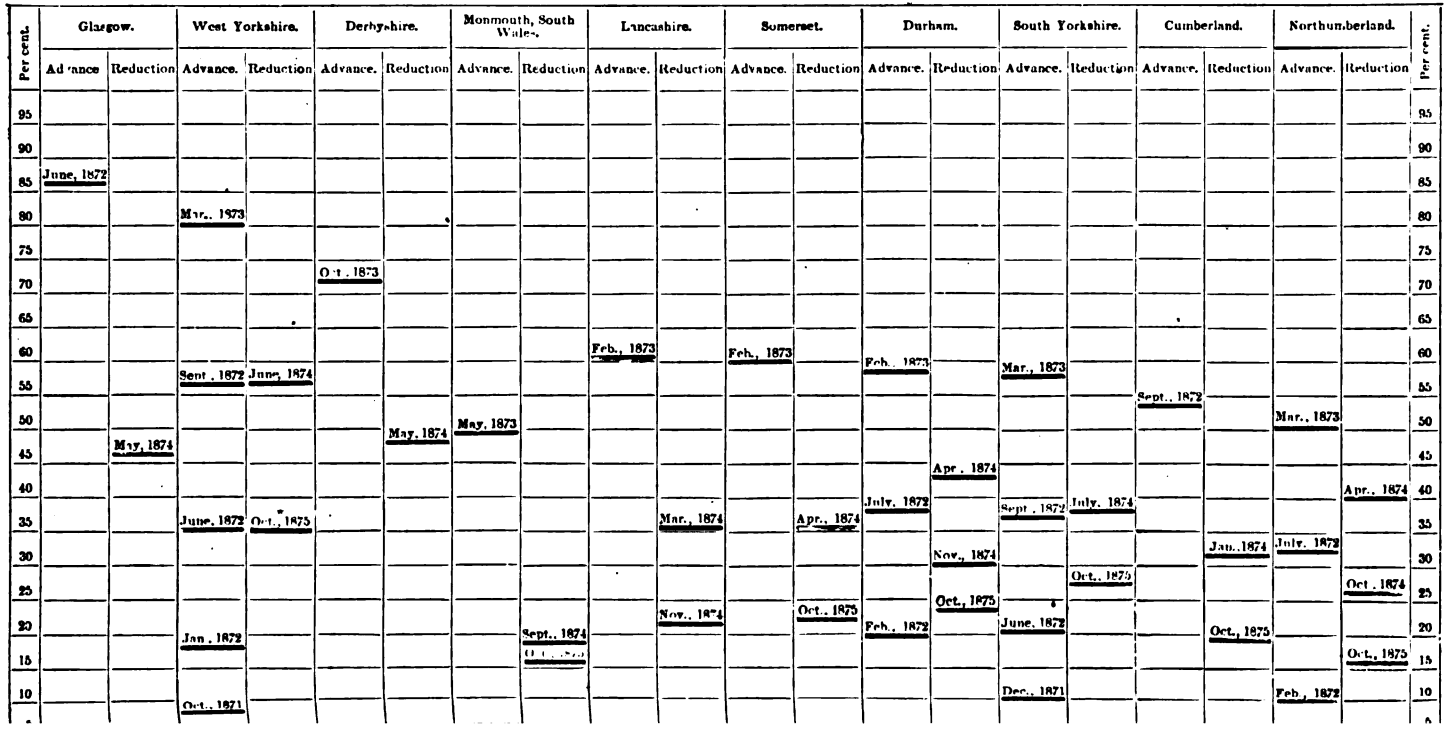
Statement of the current wages paid to engine-men September 10, 1874.

Colliery.	Winding-engine-men.	Pumping-engine-men.	Remarks.
Monmouthshire:			
Tredegar Iron and Coal Company, No. 5 pit.	88 cents		Not specified which are pumping and which winding engine-men.
Bedwcelty levels and pit	$1.14 to $1.16		
Bryn Bach Incline	96 cents		
Rhymney Iron Company, various pits	$1	84 cents	Night and day men kept.
Blaenavon Iron Company's pit	$1.44 per day of 12 hours, slope $1.06		10 per cent. off these rates from September 1.
Vispond & Co., Varteg Hill	94 cents to $1.02, $1.17, 10 hours per day.		2 men, at $1.17, relieve each other each hour, and go stoking, for which 12 cents per day is allowed.
Partridge, Jones & Co.'s colliery	$1.04 per day of 9 hours	$1.17 per day of 10½ hours	Paid 7 days per week; have to do repairs on Sundays.
Rhos Llantwit colliery	1.56	Surface, $1.56; under $1.14	Under-ground steam-pump men work 8 hours per shift; remainder 12 hours.
Do		Compressed-air pump, $1.24	
Prothero Trust Plase	$1.52	$1.44	
Camgethin Company collieries	1.47	1.47	12 hours per day, 7 days per week.
Bargsed Coal Company's pits	1.29, 6 turns per week	99 cents	
Llantwit and Black Vein Company's pit	1.56 per day		
Pat Nut and Bolt Company's pit	1.20 to $1.28		Less two reductions of 10 per cent.
Swansea, Vivian & Sons My Newydd	72 to 98 cents		
Pentie	$1.26	$1.26	
Duffryn Main Company's pit	1.50	1.50	Less 10 per cent.
Jones & Saunders, Emily and Round	1.66		
A. Bain, Hendreforgan	70 cts., 55 per ct. advance, $1.92 allowed.		
Merthyr:			
R. Crawshay, Cyfarthfa, Cethin No. 2.	$1.04	82 cents, hauling and fan 84 cents	
Castle	1.06	82 cents, hauling 86 cents	
Dowlais Iron Company:			
Buxton	97 cents	97 cents	All paid 7½ turns for 7 days' work.
Tunnell	$1.06; No. 2 pit, 90c	88 cents	
Aberdare Iron Company	1.30 per day, 9 days per week	86 to 98 cents per day, 7 days per week.	Pumping-engine-men paid 48 cents per boiler for cleaning boilers.
Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company:			
New Tredegar Mine	2 per day, 8 hours	$1.02, hauling $1	
Lower Duffryn, Upper	1.16 per day, 9 days per week	94 cents, 12 hours per day	
Aberaman	12 per week 7 days, of 8 hours	$1.10, 9 days per week, 9 hours per day	
Nixon, Taylor & Cory:			
Navigation	$50 per month, 28 days, of 8 hours	82½ cents per day of 12 hours	Under ground, 89 cents per day; blocking engine, 69 cents; ventilator, 92 cents per day, and 69 cents for each boiler cleaned.
Merthyr Vale	46.20 per month		
D. Davis & Sons:			
Blaengawaur	½ turn for shift, and 1 for cleaning and repairing boilers.	$1.27½, same allowance as winders	Hauling $1.27, and 1 turn per month for repairs.
Abercromboy	$1.44½ 1 turn for repairing boilers	$1.33, ½ turn per week for long hours, and 2 turns per month for repairs.	$1.33, and 1 turn per month for repairs.
Aberdare Coal Company	1.45 per day 8 hours		$1.14 to $1.20, less 10 per cent. from 1st June last

Bodryngaitt	$8.12 per month		
Glamorgans Coal Company Hivynypia.	1.39 8 hours per shift, 7 days per week		
Penrhiwfer	1.26 11 hours per shift, 6 days per week.		Over-time for Sundays or night-work.
Coffin & Co., Middle pit	1.72 per day of 8 hours, 7 turns per week.		
Powell's Gellygaer Company	1.38½ per 12 hours, 7 turns per week	$1.30½ per 10 hours, 7 turns per week	$1.80 per 4 weeks for cleaning engine and winders; 90 cents extra per 4 weeks for cleaning boilers.
Powell's Llantwit Company	45 per month		Without extras for cleaning.
Thomas & Griffiths	1.58 per 12 hours, 7 turns per week	Winders work pump on Sunday	
Rhondda Merthyr Co	1.55 per day, 3 turns	$1.04 per day, 9 hours' shift	Hauling $1.10 per day, 2 turns.
Monmouthshire:			
E D. Williams, Massuddud	1.22; under ground, $1 08	$15 per week	
Gwladis	1.46 per day, 7 days per week	$1.46 per day, 7 days per week	Leading engineer allowed $6 per month for looking after pumps.
Rhoswen	Hauling-engine-men, $1.46 per day	98 cents	
Gwailoedywain	Incline-engine-men, $1.46 per day	Coke-engine-man, 98 cents per day	
Swansea, Governor & Company of Copper Mines in England:			
Meadow pit		$1.16 per day, 28 days per month	$2.40 per month extra for winding, and 84 cents for cleaning boilers.
Bryngarnos	$1.18 per day, 24 days per month		5 days per month repairing and raising steam; $1.56 per month for cleaning boilers.
Bryn		$1.08 per day, 28 days per month	1½ days per month repairing and raising steam; 84 cents per month for cleaning.
Cwmfelin:			
Morgan & Thompson	$1.32 per day	1.32 per day	
Merthyr:			
Plymouth Iron Company pits	84 cts., and $1.02 for each boiler cleaned.	70 to 86 cents for each boiler cleaned	Winders allowed 9 days per week, pumpers 7.
Merdare:			
Heath, Evans & Co	$1.44 per day; allowance for boilers, 2 days per week, 60 cents.		
Yorkshire:			
Bowers Allerton Collieries	$1.20 per day, 8 days' pay for 6 worked.	$1.16 per day, 6½ days' pay for 6 worked.	Cleaning boilers, 32 cents; cleaning tube, 48 cents extra.
Staffordshire	84 to 90 cents per week, 9 hours per day.		
Somersetshire:			
Radstock Collieries	96 cents per day of 10 hours	96 cents per day of 10 hours	3 cwt. of coal allowed per week.

WEST YORKSHIRE MINES.

Diagram showing advances and reduction in miners' wages from October, 1871, to October, 1875, in the mines of West Yorkshire Coal Masters' Association.



YORKSHIRE.

ment showing advances in wages from 1871 *to March*, 1873, *at three pits of one of th principal collieries in the West Riding of Yorkshire.*

Number of pit, and date.	Coal-getting.	By-work.	Boys.	
			Hurriers, average weekly wages.	Pony-drivers, maximum daily wages.
Pit No. 1.	*Per ton.*	*Per day.*		
ary, 1871	$0 37	$1 13	$2 90	$0 40
ary, 1872	39	1 21	3 43	48
ary, 1873	52	1 67	3 69	97
h, 1873	61	1 92	4 52	1 09
Pit No. 2.				
ary, 1871	38	1 13	3 35	57
ary, 1872	41	1 25	3 43	44
ary, 1873	59	1 67	4 38	65
h, 1873	67	1 92	6 05	75
Pit No. 3.				
ary, 1871	31	1 13	.....	40
ary, 1872	39	1 25	.....	44
ary, 1873	48	1 67	.....	85
h, 1873	57	1 92	.....	97

n May, 1872, riddles ceased to be used at all the pits. The benefit ruing to the colliers from this change cannot be set down at less n 1*d.* per ton. One penny per ton must, therefore, be added to the arent advance.

EARNINGS OF COLLIERS IN ENGLAND.

the Sheffield district the colliers earn from £3 5*s.* to £4 a week, working only ve days. There are colliers in the neighborhood of Huddersfield who are now g as much as £1 a day. In East Worcestershire the wages range from 8*s.* to 12*s.* In Wales and the west wages are lower as a rule; in the north they are higher. the average of the best coal-districts, it is obvious that a collier can easily earn to 10*s.* any day he wishes to work. Price of coal in London 40*s.*—*London Tele- eptember*, 1873.

er date of October 25, 1874, Walter Williams, esq., writes:

s' wages are nominal; do not represent their earnings, which vary from 5*s.* 6*d.* day of eight hours, except in portions of Wales, where they are less by 15 per t in iron-making districts, now, colliers in thin mines or common coal-works more than 28*s.* to 30*s.* per week; steam-coal and house-coal from 35*s.* to 40*s.* all working eight hours for a day's work; common laborers earn 3*s.* to 3*s.* y; skilled, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; brick-layers, stone-masons, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per day, s;) painters, 7*s.*; carpenters, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; smiths, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; locomotive- vers, 7*s.* 6*d.*; stationary-engineers, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per day.

ges earned by workmen engaged in the Durham coal-fields, January, 1875.

, £2 to £2 15*s.* per week.
vermen, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per day of eight hours.
rs are paid by the score of twenty-one tubs, which vary from 6 cwt. to 12 cording to the different seams of coal worked; their average earnings 6*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per day of from five to seven hours.
nder ground, 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per day of eight hours.
men, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per day of eight hours.
t bank, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* per day of ten hours.
4*s.* to 5*s.* per day of nine hours.
to those wages, it is the custom at nearly all collieries to provide houses men. The houses vary very much in quality at different collieries, but, fire-coal, may be taken at £15 to £20 per annum addition to workmen's

ENGLISH MINING IN 1872.

Mr. Robert Hunt, keeper of the mining-records for Great Britain made the following returns of English mining in the year 1872:

Minerals.	No. of mines.	Quantities.	Va
		Tons. Cwt.	
Coal	3,001	123,497,316	£46,
Iron-ore	266	16,584,857	7,
Copper-ore	117	91,183	
Tin-ore	162	14,266	1,
Lead-ore	455	83,968 3	1,
Zinc-ore	63	18,542 12	
Iron pyrites, (sulphur-ores)	35	65,916 3	
Arsenic	15	5,171 15	
Wolfram	3	88 5	
Cobalt	1	1	
Manganese	3	7,773	
Fluor-spar	1	80 12	
Ochers, umbers, &c	5	3,326 15	
Bismuth-ore	1	2	.....
Chloride of barium	1	65	
Barytes	25	9,092 17	
Clays, fine and fire, (estimated)	.....	1,200,000	4
Other earthy minerals, (estimated)	.....	.....	6
Salt	.....	1,309,497 10	6
Coprolites, (estimated)	.....	35,000	
Total value of the minerals produced in the United Kingdom	.....	.....	58,9

Metals obtained from the ores above enumerated in the United Kingdom in the year 18

Description of metal.	Quantities.	Val
Pig-iron ..... tons	6,741,929	£18,
Copper ..... do	5,703	5
Tin ..... do	9,560	1,
Lead ..... do	69,455	1,
Silver ..... ounces	628,920	1
Zinc ..... tons	5,191	1
Other metals, (estimated)	.....	
Total value of metals produced from the ores of the United Kingdom	.....	22,

The total value of the metals produced, coal and other minerals ra in the year 1872: metal, value of, as above, £22,070,447; coal, £46,311,447; minerals, earthy, &c., £1,811,826; total, £70,193,416. increase in total value, amounting to £12,871,523, is chiefly due t additional cost of "getting" each ton of coal. To the 3,001 coal-n should be added the product of 150 others not included.

RISE OF WAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The tables on pages 243 to 278 give the wages or earnings of work ple in Great Britain which were paid in 1871 and which, with the e tion of work in iron-mills and in coal-mines, do not in general greatly from those which ruled in 1872 and subsequent years. strikes in the engineering and other trades were chiefly for dimin hours and not for an increase of per-diem wages. The reducti hours demanded was, in most cases, from ten to nine hours per da from fifty-nine to fifty four hours per week, an actual advance i cost of labor of about 10 per cent. The rise in wages which origi mainly in the coal and iron industries, soon extended to nearly all branches. In most trades there was an advance in the cost of

more or less marked, in addition to the increase caused by the reduction in the hours of labor.

The various advances and reductions in wages which have taken place since 1871 in the iron mills and furnaces and in the collieries, appear in the pages immediately preceding, while on the following pages the rates obtaining in 1872 when the author visited the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and at subsequent periods, are presented. While the rates of wages indicated in the following tables vary but little from those of 1871, the respective hours of labor at the different periods must be regarded, whether for fifty-nine hours in the earlier, or from fifty-four to fifty-one hours in the later periods. Those in the later years show, it is true, the extent of the weekly earnings of workmen, unless they labor after hours, which is unusual; but whether compared with similar data at another period or in other countries where the hours of labor were or are greater, the increased cost of labor per hour in recent years is indicated in the tables.

RATES OF WAGES IN 1873—MECHANICAL TRADES.

Rates of wages paid per week in the kingdom of Great Britain for different kinds of labor.

Trades.	Per week, in U. S. gold.	Trades.	Per week, in U. S. gold.
Engineers and machinists	$8 22	Ship-joiners	$8 22
Blacksmiths, (general)	8 22	Iron-molders	8 22
Carpenters and joiners	8 22	Pattern-makers	8 22
Stone-masons	8 22	Puddlers	8 71
Bricklayers	8 22	Smelters	8 71
Carriage and wagon makers	7 26	Stone-quarry men	5 12
Saddle and harne-s makers	5 80	French polishers	8 22
Tin-men and tinners	7 26	Printers	7 74
Painters	8 22	Book-binders	8 22
Coppersmiths	8 22	Cabinet-makers	8 22
Angle or iron smiths	8 22	Upholsterers	8 22

The above statement, furnished by a gentleman in Liverpool, gives a fair average of the rates of wages paid throughout Great Britain for the different kinds of skilled labor indicated. But inasmuch as the same wages, $8.22 per week, is given as the rate paid to carpenters, cabinet-makers, and painters, as well as to blacksmiths, masons, iron-molders and machinists, who usually receive higher wages, it is not so accurate as the tables on the two following pages, which show the various rates paid to skilled workmen in mechanical and building trades in each of the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

BOILER-MAKERS AND IRON-SHIP BUILDERS.

Table showing the weekly wages paid to boiler-makers and iron-ship builders in some of the principal towns and cities of the United Kingdom during the year 1873.

[Hours of labor per week, 54, except in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Glasgow, where they are 51 hours. Average of 51½ hours per week through the year.]

Localities.	Smiths.	Platers.	Rivetors.	Calkers.	Holders-up.*
Aberdeen	.....	$6 05	$5 81 to $6 05	$5 81	$4 60
Barrow in-furness	$8 72 to $9 16	$8 23 to 8 72	7 74 to 8 23	.....	$5 81 to 6 05
Belfast	8 72 to 9 16	8 23 to 8 72	7 26	6 29	.....
Birkenhead†	8 72 to 9 16	8 72 to 9 16	7 26 to 7 74	$7 26 to 7 74	5 81 to 6 17
Bradford	8 72	7 74	.....	7 02	6 29
Bristol†	9 19	8 72	7 74	7 26	5 56
Bury	9 19	8 72	8 23	.....	7 74
Chester	9 19	8 72	7 74	.....	5 81
Cork	9 44	8 71	7 26	6 74	4 60
Crewe	7 99 to 8 95	7 99 to 8 71	7 50 to 7 74	.....	6 05
Derby	8 71	8 71	6 78	.....	5 32
Dublin†	8 71 to 9 19	8 23 to 8 71	7 75	.....	.....
Dundee	7 02	7 02	6 53 to 6 77	6 53 to 6 77	4 84
Ebbro Vale	7 99	7 99	6 77 to 7 99	.....	5 56 to 5 81
Glasgow ship yard	7 26	7 75	6 80	6 80	4 12
Glasgow boiler-shop	8 47 to 9 19	8 23 to 8 47	7 26 to 7 35	7 02 to 7 35	4 36 to 5 56
Greenwich ship-yard	10 10	10 16	8 23	7 26	6 77
Greenwich boiler-shop	10 16	10 16	7 98	7 26	6 29
Huddersfield	8 23	8 23	7 26	.....	5 81
Hull boiler-shop	10 12	9 19	7 74	7 26 to 7 74	6 29
Hull ship yard	10 12	9 19	7 74	7 50 to 7 74	6 29
Leeds boiler-shop	9 19 to 9 68	8 71 to 9 19	6 29 to 7 74	.....	5 32 to 6 29
Liverpool boiler-shop	9 19 to 9 68	8 71 to 9 19	7 26 to 7 74	7 26 to 7 74	6 05 to 6 29
Liverpool ship yard	8 71 to 9 19	8 71	7 26	7 26	5 81
London boiler-shop	8 71 to 10 65	8 71 to 10 16	7 26 to 9 19	6 77 to 7 99	4 84 to 6 29
London ship-yard	9 68 to 10 16	9 19 to 9 68	7 74 to 8 71	7 99	5 81 to 6 29
Manchester	9 68	9 19	8 23	.....	7 26 to 7 75
Newcastle-upon-Tyne boiler-shop	7 75 to 8 71	8 23 to 8 71	7 27 to 7 75	6 77 to 7 75	5 32 to 6 29
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ship-yard	7 99	7 99	7 75	7 02	6 29
Nottingham	9 19	8 71	7 27	.....	5 81
Portsmouth	9 19	9 19	7 99	.....	5 81
Preston boiler-shop	9 19	8 71	7 75	7 75	5 81
Preston ship-yard	9 19	9 19	7 75	7 75	5 32
Rochdale	9 19	8 71	5 81	.....	7 75
Sheffield	7 99 to 9 68	8 71 to 9 19	7 75 to 8 23	6 77 to 7 27	6 05 to 6 53
Wigan	.....	9 19	7 75	.....	7 02
Wolverhampton	8 71	8 23	6 53	.....	5 56
Woolwich	9 44	8 71	7 75	.....	5 81
York	.....	7 99	7 50	.....	5 81
Average in above places	8 97	8 64	7 48	6 82	5 92

* In some shops holders-up are employed on the piecework system.
† Working-hours from light till dark in winter.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Table showing the weekly wages of carpenters and joiners, with the number of working-hours per week, in the following principal towns of the United Kingdom during the year 1873.

Towns.	Wages per week.*		Hours of labor per week.		Towns.	Wages per week.		Hours of labor per week.	
	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.		Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.
Aberdeen	$6 42	$6 42	51	51	Kirkcaldy	$6 93	$6 93	51	51
Abergavenny	6 49	6 49	54	54	Leeds	7 06	7 06	50	50
Aldershot	7 26	7 26	58½	58½	Leicester	7 08	7 08	54	54
Ayr	6 93	6 93	51	51	Liverpool	8 32	8 32	55	55
Belfast	7 62	7 62	54	54	London	9 53	9 53	52½	52½
Birkenhead	8 32	8 32	55	55	Leith	7 71	7 71	51	51
Birmingham	8 17	7 63	54	50½	Londonderry	6 29	6 29	60	60
Bolton	7 86	7 86	51	51	Macclesfield	7 42	6 33	54½	46½
Bradford	7 24	7 24	49½	49½	Manchester	8 79	7 58	54½	47
Bristol	7 62	7 12	54	50½	Newcastle-on-Tyne	7 56	7 56	50	50
Bury	7 89	7 89	54	54	Nottingham	7 62	6 63	54	47
Chester	7 26	7 26	55½	55½	Oxford	7 08	7 08	54	54
Coventry	7 26	7 26	56½	56½	Plymouth	6 17	6 17	56½	56½
Crewe	6 77	6 77	54	54	Portsmouth	6 53	6 53	58½	58½
Cork	7 26	7 26	60	50	Preston	6 77	6 77	49½	49½
Derby	7 34	7 02	56	53½	Perth	7 20	7 20	51	51
Dublin	8 23	8 23	60½	60½	Rochdale	7 62	6 91	54	49
Dumfries	6 17	5 81	51	48	Rugby	7 14	7 14	56½	56½
Dundee	7 45	7 45	51	51	Sheffield	7 56	7 56	50	50
Dunfermline	7 20	7 20	51	51	Southampton	6 53	6 53	58½	58½
Exeter	6 26	6 26	56½	56½	Stafford	6 83	6 83	50½	50½
Edinburgh	7 20	7 20	51	45	Stockport	7 96	7 96	54½	54½
Gloucester	6 26	6 26	56½	56½	Sligo	6 77	6 77	60	60
Greenwich	9 11	9 11	56½	56½	Stirling	6 68	6 68	51	51
Glasgow	7 71 to 8 23	6 90	51	45	Wolverhampton	7 62	7 62	54	54
					Woolwich	9 11	8 23	56½	51
					Worcester	7 08	6 61	54	50½
Greenock	7 20 to 8 23	7 20	51	51	Waterford	6 29	6 29	60	60
					Wick	3 63 to 4 36	3 63 to 4 36	57	57
Halifax	6 77	6 77	50	50					
Huddersfield	6 53	6 53	50	50	York	6 94	6 93	53½	53
Kidderminster	6 53	6 53	57½	57½					
Kilmarnock	7 20	7 20	51	51	Average	7 24	7 10	59	54

* Although here computed by the week, the rate of wages is usually fixed either by the hour or by the day.

STONE-MASONS.

Table showing the wages of stone-masons per hour and the number of hours worked per week in some of the principal towns of Scotland during the year 1874.

Localities.	Wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.	Localities.	Wages per hour.	Hours worked per week.
	Cents.			*Cents.*	
Aberdeen	13	51	Kilmarnock	16	51
Airdie	17 to 18	51	Leith	15	51
Ayr	15	51	Montrose	12½	51
Dunbarton	16	51	North Berwick	16 to 17	51
Dumfries	14	51	Perth	14	51
Dundee	16 to 17	51	Saint Andrews	12 to 13	51
Edinburgh	15	51	Stirling	15	51
Glasgow	16	51			
Greenock	17	51	Average	15.06	

In many of the smaller towns the hours of labor are longer and the wages lower.

PRINTERS' WAGES IN ENGLAND.

In London the established wages of either compositors or machi men are 36s. ($8.71) for fifty-four hours' work. There are always a i men, not exactly overseers, who will have, perhaps, five to eight shillii ($1.21 to $1.93) more than the established wages, men of quick and stea habits, who are worth the extra money.

Piecework is paid per thousand ens. The prices paid per thousa vary, according to the description of work—close manuscript a leaded manuscript, and also reprint matter leaded and reprint mat close. The prices are from six to seven pence (12 to 14 cents) i thousand. English to minion and nonpareil take one-half penny cent) rise per thousand, and smaller than nonpareil a higher ri according as the font may be. When books are stereotyped or elect typed, one-fourth to one-half penny of rise on the above, as spaces bei high or low determine.

Piece-hands.—Good or average men can make, easily, from thirty- to forty shillings, ($8.71 to $9.68.) Inferior hands run from twenty thirty shillings, ($4.84 to $7.26.) Some of them are poor hands, th that can only make twenty shillings, ($4.84.) Superior hands can ma from forty-five to fifty shillings, ($10 89 to $12.10.)

In the provinces, in some of the large towns, such as Manchester, tl ty-three shillings ($7.98) is the established wage. Piece prices, con quently, a shade lower; but all other things much in the same way in London, &c. In most of the English provinces earnings are abc thirty shillings ($7.26) per week.

SCOTLAND.

The established wages in principal towns, twenty-seven shillings a six-pence, ($6.65,) for fifty-four hours, for machine-men and composito Best class of men are generally on a wage of thirty shillings, ($7.2 Machine-men, all nearly, thirty shillings. Piecework is paid at s pence (12 cents) per thousand ens; all descriptions of work, exce very wide-leaded books, which are one-fourth penny (½ cent) per th sand less. Stereotyped and small fonts the same as in London.

Piece-hands.—Good average men can easily make from twenty-eig to thirty shillings, ($6.78 to $7.26,) and where very diligent and atte tive, thirty-five to forty shillings, ($8.47 to $9.68,) and sometimes mo but they seldom keep this up.

Boys, in case-room, after three or four years, can earn about t shillings ($2.42) per week, if they are active; and their earnings i creased to fourteen shillings ($3.38) a week, during the seventh and la year of their apprenticeship. Many of them, from the fourth year, g the half of their earnings.

In the machine-room, or press-room, they start with seven or eig shillings, ($1.69 to $1.95) per week, which gradually rises to, say, si teen shillings, ($3.87,) during the last weeks of apprenticeship. Litt boys, not apprentices, from four to seven shillings, according to worl some as high as ten shillings—pointers.

Girls in machine-room, earn from four to eleven shillings, (96 cents $2.66,) according to ability. Those earning eleven shillings per week a they who point the sheet on the second side of platen machines.

MECHANICAL AND FARM LABOR IN ENGLAND.

atement showing the rates of wages paid for mechanical and farm labor in the year 1874.

Mechanics.	Durham.	Middlesex.	Nottingham.
ksmiths	$1 30 per day	$1 20 to $1 68 per day	$0 15 per hour.
kiayers and masons	1 44 per day	1 44 to 1 92 per day	16 per hour.
net-makers	1 32 per day	1 44 to 1 92 per day	14 per hour.
enters	1 32 per day	1 44 to 1 68 per day	15 per hour.
ers	1 10 per day	1 68 to 1 92 per day	17 per hour.
rs	1 46 per day	Generally by the job	1 21 per day.
inists	1 36 per day	1 68 to $1 92 per day	1 45 per day.
ters	1 32 per day	1 44 to 1 68 per day	14 per hour.
erers	1 42 per day	1 44 to 1 68 per day	17 per hour.
makers	90 per day	.....	1 09 per day.
scutters	1 44 per day	1 44 to 1 92 per day	16 per hour.
rs	1 20 per day	1 20 to 1 68 per day	1 21 per day
ers	.....	1 44 to 1 92 per day	1 33 per day.
miths	1 20 per day	1 44 to 1 92 per day	1 21 per day.
dwrights	1 32 per day	1 44 to 1 92 per day	14 per hour.
FARM-LABOR.			
rienced hands... Summer	84 per day	2 40 to 3 84 per week	4 84 to $5 56 per week.
rienced hands... Winter	64 per day	2 40 to 2 88 per week	4 84 to 5 56 per week.
nary hands... Summer	64 per day	1 92 to 2 88 per week	4 35 per week.
nary hands... Winter	40 per day	1 92 to 2 40 per week	4 11 per week.
mon laborers at other than m-work, for six days only	70 per day	32 per day	84 per day.
ale servants	4 86 per month	40 00 to $100 00 per year	38 72 to $48 40 per year.
PRICE OF BOARD.			
ber, 1874 For workmen	3 40 per week	.....	2 90 to 3 39 per week.
ber, 1874 For workwomen	2 40 per week	.....	1 45 to 1 94 per week.

* Working five days only, and for the sixth day, 72 cents.

Saint Helens, Lancaster, ordinary farm-laborers receive 84 cents per day.

CHIEF MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

n previous pages statements have been presented showing the ges or earnings of work-people in various mills and factories of the ted Kingdom, classified by industries. The prices of factory-labor rein given were chiefly those prevailing in 1871, and which were dly furnished to the author by officials of the British government. s now proposed to present statements, classified by towns, showing rates of wages, which were obtained personally by the author in year 1872 and by consuls of the United States and others at subsent periods.

n presenting the prices of labor in the chief towns of the kingdom neither intended to submit historical statements in regard to , the progress, or the present condition of what may be regarded as leading industry of each town or manufacturing center, nor to con- r the causes which rendered each place eminent in its peculiar nch of industry. Interesting as such a historical and statistical ch might be of the manufactures of Manchester and Birmingham, eeds and Sheffield, of Bradford and Nottingham, of Glasgow and ndee—and it must be confessed that the temptation to pursue such urse is unusually strong—there is neither time for its preparation space in these pages for its presentation. A passing allusion to the f industries of the above and other manufacturing towns of Great ain is all that is necessary; any more detailed statement would be flection upon the intelligence of the larger part of Anglo-American lers. Indeed, the leading productions of some of these manufac-

turing centers are so well known that towns in the United States largel engaged in similar industries are frequently designated as the counte parts of the former. Thus, Lowell is the Manchester, Pittsburgh tl Birmingham, and Paterson the Macclesfield of America; while, owi to the recent rapid growth of iron-ship-building in Wilmington, Chest and Philadelphia, the river Delaware is designated as "the Clyde America."

LIVERPOOL.

Population in 1871, 493,405.

Liverpool, the principal sea-port of England, situated on the riv Mersey, four miles above its mouth, is celebrated for its great comm cial importance and its immense trade with every part of the wor The vast amount of English merchandise which finds a market in t United States is chiefly shipped from this port, the value of which, the year 1871, reached £26,310,743, ($128,041,230.) In the beginning the eighteenth century Liverpool possessed only one dock, but now magnificent and commodious docks cover a space of 400 acres. Sh building,* both iron and wooden, is extensively carried on at Birkenhe on the opposite side of the river, where the engineering works of Mess Laird and others are situated. The manufactures of the town of Liv pool, however, are but limited, while the products of the consular d trict, which, during the year ended September 30, 1872, were export to the United States amounted to nearly $38,000,000, as indicated the following table:

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM LIVERPOOL.

Statement showing the value of exports to the United States from the Liverpool cons district during the year ended September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Value in U. S. gold.*	Articles.	Value U. S. g
Iron	$7,052,940	Rags, waste paper, &c	$850
Steel	1,078,650	Fruit	403
Hardware	97,515	Beer	262
Tin	468,298	Coal	239
Tin-plates	12,949,396	Earthenware	107
Wire-rope	127,692	India rubber	189
Wool	3,840,763	Slates	64
Chemicals	3,215,769	Miscellaneous	3,487
Leather and skins	1,539,439		
Salt	941,507	Total	37,860
Dry goods	944,466		

* Although the rates of wages and cost of subsistence in the United Kingdom which appear on ceding and subsequent pages are computed at the rate of $4.84, United States gold, per pound sterl and the shilling at 24 cents, yet, in the above and other tables of exports from manufacturing to the pound sterling is computed at the rate now established by law, viz, $4.8665.

RATES OF WAGES IN LIVERPOOL.

Mechanics and skilled artisans, in October, 1873.—The wages of gineers, boiler-makers, shipwrights, mast and block makers, print

* SHIPBUILDING ON THE MERSEY IN 1873.—The five principal ship-building firm the Mersey turned out twenty-nine steamers and seven iron sailing ships during year 1873, the total tonnage of the steamers amounting to 33,507 tons, and of the s ing-ships 12,164 tons. Messrs. Laird Brothers built eleven steamers, whose tonn amounted to over 13,000 tons, and six gun-boats, aggregating nearly 2,000 t Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffer & Co. built seven steamers, amounting to 7,000 tons. Me Thomas Royden & Sons launched five screw-steamers of the total amount of 5,407 t and four iron sailing-ships, aggregating 6,764 tons. R. & J. Evans & Co. built steamers and one iron sailing-ship, amounting to 7,900 tons. Messrs. Potter & H kinson built two steamers and two sailing-ships of iron, aggregating 5,600 tons.

ıgraphers, and of some of the men in the building trades, as joiners, masons, plumbers, &c., vary from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* ($1.33 per day of nine working-hours, or from 33*s.* to 36*s.* ($7.98 to r week of fifty-four hours.

ges of pressmen in oil mills, of the higher class of workmen cal works, sugar-refineries, &c., vary from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* $7.86) per week, the hours varying from ten to twelve per day. ges of day laborers in Liverpool vary from 21*s.* to 25*s.* ($5.08 per week. In some of the smaller towns they range from 18*s.* ., ($4.35 to $5.44.)

ic servants.—The wages of housemaids and waitresses vary to £20 ($48.40 to $96.80) per annum, (of course board found;) from £12 up to £40, ($58.08 to $193.60;) of gardeners, £1 to $4.84 to $7.26) per week, living out of the house at their own otmen and coachmen's wages vary too much to give any fixed

WAGES IN ENGINEERS' SHOPS, IRON-WORKS, ETC.

lowing statement, showing the rates of wages paid by the gen- ciation of master engineers, ship-builders, and iron and brass was kindly furnished by Colonel Clay, of Clay, Inman & Co., rs of the Birkenhead Forge, under date of October 29, 1873:

owing the weekly rates of wages paid to workmen in different classes of work in the district of Liverpool during the second quarter of the year 1873.

Class of work.	Employers.				
	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 11.	No. 12.	Average.
.....	$8 32	$8 32	$8 46	$7 82	$8 23
.....	5 42	5 50	5 08	5 18	5 30
aiths.....	8 94	9 19	8 46	8 53	8 70
.....	5 32	.....	.....	.....	5 32
.....	8 32	8 71	9 19	8 50	8 43
.....	4 64	.....	.....	.....	4 64
.....	7 74	7 50	7 74	7 50	7 62
.....	7 74	6 29	6 29	6 07	6 60
.....	7 98	8 32	8 24	8 12	8 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 11	8 11
s	.....	7 74	7 62	7 86	7 74
ectors	7 86	7 62	7 62	7 80	7 72
.....	.....	.....	7 74	7 74	7 74
.....	6 77	7 50	7 50	6 53	7 08
.....	6 77	6 77	.....	6 33	6 61
.....	6 77	7 26	6 77	6 05	6 71
.....	5 94	6 05	5 80	5 92	5 92
..... Sand	.....	8 71	8 71	8 71	8 71
..... Loam	.....	9 68	9 43	9 43	9 51
.....	.....	10 16	8 83	8 01	9 00
.....	.....	7 50	7 01	7 32	7 28
rs	8 47	8 32	8 32	8 10	8 23
d joiners.....	7 98	8 32	7 50	7 32	7 78
.....	7 56	8 47	7 50	7 08	7 65
s and tenters.....	6 05	5 32	5 08	5 56	5 50
.....	6 11	.....	.....	.....	6 11
ssers	.....	6 29	6 29	6 29	6 29
orers.....	4 84	5 32	5 32	4 69	5 04
orers	4 59	4 35	4 59	4 69	4 55
e wages of skilled workmen in all the shops...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 70

WAGES AT THE CANADA WORKS, BIRKENHEAD.

Average rates of wages paid to skilled workmen at the Canada Works, Birkenhead, in the sixteen years from 1854 to 1869, inclusive.

Year.	Fitters.	Turners.	Coppersmiths and brazicrs.	Grinders.	Smiths.	Boiler-smiths.	Bricklayers.	Saddlers and belt-makers.	Forgemen.	Painters.	Molders.	Joiners and pattern-makers.	Boiler-makers.	Average.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	29 0	29 4	31 6	27 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	36 6	24 0	32 0	28 0	31 6	30 3½
1855	28 3	30 3	30 10	27 0	31 5	34 0	34 0	27 0	37 0	23 0	31 6	28 6	31 0	30 3½
1856	29 0	31 3	28 10	27 0	32 0	35 0	34 0	26 0	36 0	24 0	33 0	29 0	30 6	30 5
1857	30 6	33 0	29 0	24 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	33 6	26 0	33 0	28 2	32 6	30 4½
1858	28 10	31 6	28 0	24 0	30 0	32 6	34 0	27 0	.....	26 6	32 0	27 6	32 0	29 6
1859	27 6	31 0	30 0	22 0	29 6	33 0	34 0	26 0	.....	25 0	31 6	29 0	30 6	29 1
1860	27 6	32 0	31 0	26 0	30 3	33 8	34 0	27 0	33 0	27 0	31 6	29 6	31 0	30 3
1861	27 0	31 6	29 6	25 6	30 0	33 0	34 0	27 0	36 0	26 0	32 6	30 0	31 6	30 3
1862	27 10	32 0	28 6	27 0	29 6	32 6	34 0	27 0	35 6	25 6	32 0	29 6	31 0	30 2
1863	28 0	31 6	28 1	27 6	31 0	33 0	34 0	27 0	35 0	25 6	32 6	29 6	31 6	30 4
1864	28 0	31 6	31 6	27 6	30 6	33 0	34 0	27 0	34 6	25 8	33 0	29 0	31 3	30 6
1865	28 1	31 5	31 7	32 0	30 3	34 6	34 0	25 6	33 0	26 6	33 0	30 0	31 9	30 11
1866	31 0	31 6	32 6	28 6	31 9	36 0	34 0	24 0	32 9	27 6	32 0	30 6	34 2	31 3½
1867	32 6	31 0	32 0	32 0	32 9	37 0	34 0	24 0	33 0	24 6	34 6	31 4	32 0	31 7
1868	31 0	30 0	32 0	26 6	31 6	36 0	34 0	25 0	32 6	24 0	34 2	30 9	32 0	30 8½
1869	30 0	29 4	30 9	23 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	32 6	23 0	31 6	30 0	32 0	29 10
Average in U.S. gold	$7 02	$7 53	$7 34	$6 45	$7 44	$8 26	$8 22	$6 07	$7 27	$6 11	$7 86	$7 11	$7 17	$7 24

The above table, extracted from Mr. Brassey's "Work and Wages," exhibits but slight variations in wages during the sixteen years prior to 1870. The average of the thirteen different occupations for the years 1854 to 1857 and from 1860 to 1864 was almost identical, while in 1869 there was a slight decrease.

Nor does the general average in the sixteen years, viz, 29*s.* 11*d.* ($7.24) vary greatly from the rates in 1872, when the author visited the works, or from those of 1873, as shown in the table on the preceding page, in which the wages of all the skilled workmen averaged 31*s.* 10*d.*, ($7.70,) an advance of but 1*s.* 11*d.* (46 cents) per week, or about 6 per cent. The increase in the cost of labor, however, is chiefly owing to the reduction in the hours of labor, which, as before stated, is equivalent to about 10 per cent.

The weekly wages paid in the above works, as stated by Mr. Laird, of Laird & Brothers, October 14, 1872, were as follows: turners, 30*s.* to 32*s.*; riveters, 34*s.* to 36*s.*, but do not work all the time; ordinary machinists, fitters, &c., average 26*s.*; pattern-makers, 34*s.* to 36*s.*; laborers from unskilled to skilled, 18*s.* to 23*s.*; ship-carpenters, 6*s.* per day in shop; 7*s.* outside.

Mr. Laird stated the advance in the rates of wages paid in 1872 over those of 1867 was 10 per cent. on the higher and 15 per cent. on the lower rates. From 800 to 900 men were at that time employed in the works.

BIRMINGHAM.

Population in 1871, 343,787.

In addition to the various articles of iron manufacture for which Birmingham was, at an early period, celebrated, brass goods began to be produced about the seventeenth century. This branch now forms one of the most important in the town. Every description of article in the

metal is produced in immense quantities. Metallic bedsteads in brass and iron, lamps, chandeliers, gas brackets, cornice-poles, ornamental railings, metallic picture-frames, curtain-bands, as well as more common articles, afford employment to many thousands of men, women, and boys. The buckle trade, formerly so large, has entirely disappeared, and metal buttons are produced in but small quantities. The glass trade, including stained glass for windows, is very successfully prosecuted, and in the vicinity of the town is the gigantic establishment of Messrs. Chance, who supplied the whole of the material required for the glazing of the Crystal Palace for the exhibition of 1851.

A writer (Leland) in the time of Henry VIII, speaking of Birmingham, says, (*ipsissima verba et litera:*)

The beauty of Birmingham, a good market towne in the extreame parts of Warwickshire, is one street going up alonge almost from the left ripe of the brooke, [the Rea,] p a meane hill by the length of a quarter of a mile. I saw but one paroch church in he towne. There be many smithes in the towne that use to make knives and all manner of cutting tooles, and many lorimers (saddlers) that make bittes, and a great many naylors; so that a great part of the towne is maintained by smithes, whoe have heir iron and sea-cole out of Staffordshire.

Camden, who wrote half a century later, describes it as "swarming with inhabitants and echoing with the noise of anvils."

Electro-plating, which has sprung up entirely within a recent period, is now carried on to an almost incredible extent. The manufactory of Messrs. Elkington, elsewhere mentioned, is the parent establishment in he town. Jewelry, in the fabrication of which female labor largely enters, is made in great quantities. The *papier-maché* trade is extensive. Such articles as sofas, tables, and other kinds of furniture, in addition to the smaller kinds, such as desks, work-boxes, and inkstands, are manufactured and ornamented with figures, flowers, and landscapes, and inlaid with pearl. Fire-arms in great numbers are made in Birmingham. The gun trade, first stimulated by government patronage in the time of William III, retains its early reputation. The factory of he Birmingham Small-Arms Company is largely employed in executing orders from foreign governments. A proof-house, where all gun-barrels manufactured are required to be proved, was established by an act of Parliament in 1813. Metal-rolling, wire-drawing, and pin-making are extensively carried on, while Birmingham stands unrivaled in the manufacture of steel pens.

Mr. Consul Gould furnishes the following interesting information in regard to this important industry:

Steel pens are now made at fourteen factories in Birmingham, and the aggregate production is 15,000,000 per week. There are not less than 2,500 persons employed in the manufacture, producing an aggregate of 750,000,000 annually.

Joseph Gillott, the famous steel-pen maker, died in this town January 6, 1872, at the age of seventy-one. Probably no name has been more widely known for the last forty years than that of this man. Every school-boy in the Old and New World has become familiar with the articles which bear his name. At the time of his death it is estimated that his establishment was producing 150,000,000 pens annually, averaging a million per day. If we estimate one-half this number as the average for the last thirty years, it will give the enormous aggregate of 2,250,000,000 pens sent out by one man.

It has been denied that he was the first to produce the steel pen, which was originally in the round or barrel form, the two edges of the strips of steel being brought together and forming the slit. These were produced by hand, but Mr. Gillot conceived the idea of manufacturing them by machinery, and his establishment has long been one of the attractive places for persons visiting Birmingham.

Joseph Gillott began life poor, his calling being that of a grinder of cutlery at Sheffield. He came to Birmingham about fifty years ago and followed the business of steel-toy maker for some time, and about thirty-five years since began to make the steel pens which have caused his name to be so well known to the world. These pens

at first were clumsy and stiff and poorly adapted for writing purposes. One of his first devices to remedy the stiffness was the small slit on each side of the point. With the use of dies came the various forms which have since been furnished. The first pens sold for fifty and seventy-five cents each, and for a long time the value was twenty-five cents. The price has gradually decreased, till at the present time they are sold as low as one cent per dozen.

Josiah Mason, also a manufacturer of steel pens, is still living at a greater age than that of Mr. Gillott, and his history is quite similar to that of his compeer, he having started from the most humble circumstances, though he is now regarded as the richest man in this wealthy town. Having no children of his own, he has devoted the whole of his immense wealth for the benefit of the children of the poor. His magnificent orphanage, costing a half million of dollars, is one of the ornaments of our suburbs, and a whole square has been purchased by him in the heart of the city, where elegant and costly buildings are to be erected for a college for poor young men. His immense pen establishment is to be left in the hands of trustees, who are to devote the proceeds to the support of his beloved schools. Mr. Mason's name has not become so intimately associated with steel pens as that of Mr. Gillott, from the fact that he has chiefly manufactured for other parties, whose names have appeared upon the products. * * * Each establishment manufactures three hundred and fifty tons annually. The celebrated Perry, of London, has had his stamp upon Mr. Mason's pens from the first, and they have been justly esteemed as equal to any in the market.

EXPORTS FROM BIRMINGHAM TO THE UNITED STATES.

Comparative statement of exports from the consular district of Birmingham to the United States for the respective years ending September 30, 1873 *and* 1872.

[The pound sterling computed at $4.8665.]

Description of goods.	1873.	1872.
Hardware, steel, and iron	$1, 218, 992	$1, 924, 928
Sheathing-metal	83, 305	.....
Iron cotton-bale hoops	179, 456	111, 363
Anvils and vises	94, 809	93, 641
Tin-plates	119, 194	104, 788
Chains, hoes, and scythes	432, 745	416, 456
Saddlery and skins	148, 666	181, 954
Guns and implements	659, 850	675, 462
Needles and buttons	450, 825	451, 921
Watches and materials	30, 833	42, 924
Chemicals	147, 101	133, 638
Cotton and silk goods	61, 506	167, 779
Boot materials	61, 378	68, 434
Glass, sheet and ware	283, 182	273, 109
Pens and tips	99, 448	85, 359
Jewelry and fancy-goods	344, 117	484, 560
Optical	30, 604	37, 146
Chandeliers	32, 152	30, 564
Nickel and cobalt	4, 036	22, 236
Jet, real and imitation	93, 380	16, 440
China ware and Parian	123, 092	78, 203
Miscellaneous	19, 094	.....
Total for Birmingham	4, 716, 765	5, 400, 242
Leicester agency	900, 132	821, 011
Kidderminster agency	696, 679	947, 902
Wolverhampton agency	519, 453	689, 958
Redditch agency	630, 384	672, 710
Total from Birmingham and districts	7, 463, 413	8, 531, 823

WAGES IN BIRMINGHAM.

On previous pages, in the classification by industries, the wages paid in Birmingham are given. The rates in some branches of manufacture were personally obtained from the proprietors of the shops, factories, and works indicated, and verified by conversations with the more intelligent workmen.

Engineering-works.—Mr. May, of May & Fountain, engineers, took particular pains to afford full information in regard to the wages paid in iron-founding and machine shops, as they are designated in the United States. Fitters, turners, smiths, &c., best men, earn 36*s.* per week, a very few as high as 40*s.*; ordinary machinists, 28*s.*; inferior machinists, 24*s.* to 26*s.* Those receiving but 24*s.* have not served a regular apprenticeship. Average of the whole shop, about 30*s.*; laborers, somewhat skilled, 18*s.* to 24*s.*; laborers, unskilled, 15*s.* to 18*s.* This firm does not employ society men. In shops employing society men only, the average rate is about 32*s.*, some of the best earning as much as 40*s.* Young men, not so well skilled, earn 25*s.* per week.

A "society man," a molder of considerable intelligence, working in another establishment, gave the following as the wages in shops employing society men: Molders, 34*s.* per week of 54 hours, a few obtain but 32*s.*; fitters, 30*s.* to 32*s.* A few superior men get more. Average of all except molders, 30*s.*; laborers assisting in putting up machinery, 20*s.*

Harness-factory.—Messrs. Ashford & Winder furnished the following information in regard to the earnings of their work-people: Ordinary workmen earn from 24*s.* to 26*s.* per week; best workmen earn from 28*s.* to 30*s.* per week; girls, 8*s.* Men on saddles, piecework, after paying women to help, earn about 40*s.* Curriers, on piecework, earn from 50*s.* to 60*s.* These last save nothing, however, some being out of money before the week is over, owing to intemperance. The sewing is chiefly done by hand. They have one sewing machine and are about to order another. They prefer those of Boston make.

In houses of working-people, girls were seen sewing traces, and at other harness work. A harness-maker, working in another shop, stated that he earns at piecework 26*s.* Men working by the week average not over 24*s.*, or at most 25*s.* They find it difficult to support their families on such wages. Many leave off working at trades and become porters, because they can thus earn more money.

Silver-plated ware.—Messrs. Elkington & Co.'s manufactory of silver-plated ware is celebrated throughout the kingdom for the excellence of the workmanship and for the artistic taste displayed in the great variety of articles produced. The manager gave the earnings of the employés as follows: About 500 hands are employed, who work fifty hours net per week, mostly on piecework. Chasers earn from 40*s.* to 45*s.*; other workmen, from 35*s.* to 40*s.*; inferior, as low as 26*s.*; average of the whole, about 35*s.*

Gillott's Steel-Pen Works.—The employés are nearly all girls, who earn about 10*s.* per week.

Thimble-factories.—Small girls chiefly employed, who earn from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per week.

Other factories.—The average weekly wages of girls at other factory-labor is about 8*s.*, some receiving as high as 10*s.*

Birmingham Small-Arms Company's Works.—These works are at Smallheath, some four miles from the city. About 1,000 men are usually employed, but when the visit of the author was made only 500 were at work, on a large order for the Russian government. Most of the men work under contractors, who pay from 30*s.* to 35*s.* per week for good hands; ordinary and inferior obtain less. Small boys receive 8*s.* per week; youths, 6*s.*; laborers, about 16*s.*, but they usually work over-hours, and thus earn 20*s.*; tool-makers, 36*s.* to 40*s.*, average about 38*s.*; grinders, 50*s.* to 60*s.*, obtaining higher wages in consequence of the dangerous nature of the work.

In May, 1866, the rate of wages paid was 4½d. per hour for fifty-six and a hal
and this rate of wages and time continued till May, 1872, when, under the
tion, conducted by Mr. R. Kettle as umpire, wages were advanced to 4¾d. per h
the time reduced to fifty-four hours, or to £1 1s. 4d. per week, which is the
rate of wages and time.

These figures show an advance of wages per hour in nine years at the ra
per cent., and 5 per cent. more is now offered, making fifty-four hours, at 5d. p
or £1 2s. 6d. per week.

It is proper to state in this connection that Mr. Stephens, secre
the laborers' association, asserted that the rate of wages was th
16s. per week.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Wolverhampton is situated in the great midland coal and iron
district known as the Black Country, and has manufactories of
every article produced from iron, steel, and brass. It is a place
siderable antiquity, although little is known of its history un
year 996, when Wulfrune, sister of Ethelred II, endowed a chur
college here. The town was then called Hampton, and afterward
frune's Hampton, which has since been corrupted to the present
Wolverhampton depends mainly upon the manufacture of iro
hardware. The lock-manufacture is one of the oldest in the tow
famous Chubb lock being made here. Tin and japanned ware,
ware, gun-locks, safes, cut nails, tools, and implements, are also
factured; and all these branches together with brass foundin
employment to a large number of hands.

The report of the sub-inspector of factories for this district, i
states:

In Wolverhampton and the Black Country, trade has been very good in al
branches. Many new works have been opened, and old ones have been enlarge
firm that in 1868 employed 272 hands, now employs 829; and another that at t
date had one factory with 540 hands, 280 of whom were females, has now thre
ries with 1,143 hands, of whom 504 are females. The tube trade in particular h

ley. The Earl works the mines and makes iron. His income is said to have been £600,000 in 1871, and it is estimated that in the current year (1872) it will reach £1,000,000. Visited large iron-works of Thorneycraft & Co., Wolverhampton. They pay the usual rates for puddling. Laborers in yard wheeling iron, &c., receive 16*s.* per week. Men who assist in rolling large iron get higher rates, some 4*s.* 6*d.*, and a few 5*s.* per day. Women wheeling cinders earn 8*s.* per week. The firm had declined to employ women for such work, but of late, owing to the scarcity and high wages of men, have been obliged to engage them. The work, though very dirty and unsuitable for women, is not hard.

Coal now costs 13*s.* to 14*s.* per ton of 22 cwt. The firm owns mines, but can purchase coal which is mined nearer the works at lower rates than they can mine it.

A puddler employed in Jenks & Sons' iron and steel works says that his net earnings are only 30*s.* per week, viz: 4 tons at 11*s.*—44*s.*; less paid for helper, 4 tons at 3*s.* 6*d.*—14*s.*; net 30*s.* He says that he can lay up little or nothing.

Visited Chubb's lock factory; from 80 to 90 men employed; no machinery used. The locksmiths are highly skilled workmen. Men are engaged on piecework. Average weekly earnings 35*s.* per week. On consulting the books of the firm it was found that some of the most skilled men received last week 44*s.* each.

In other shops and factories: In engineering or machinists' shops the average wages is 30*s.* per week. A tool-maker earns at piecework 50*s.*, pays assistant 7*s.* on the £1—18*s.* 9*d.*; net earnings 31*s.* 3*d.*

A hoe-maker who had gone to the United States, where he obtained higher wages, but owing to high prices of subsistence and the heat, had returned, has worked for one firm twenty-four years, and never lost time except from sickness. Receives 30*s.* and has to work all the time to live and support family of five children, none of them old enough to earn anything.

Girls in various branches receive from 7*s.* to 11*s.* per week.

SHEFFIELD.

Population in 1871, 239,946.

The enumeration of the various leading articles manufactured in Sheffield would fill many pages, and yet the principal productions can be expressed in two words, steel manufactures. This town was renowned for its knives in the time of Chaucer, and is still the chief seat of the English manufacture of cast, shear, and blister steel of all kinds, steel wire, cutlery and tools of almost every variety, railway and carriage springs and buffers, and many other kinds of steel and iron ware, as well as all classes of silver, silver-plated, electro-plated, German silver, Britannia and other white metal goods. Britannia metal and the process of silver-plating were invented here.

The Cutlers' Company, known throughout the kingdom by its anniversary, called the "Cutlers' Feast," had its origin in the sixteenth century in certain trade regulations, wholly opposed to modern ideas, "Agreed upon by the whole fellowship of cutlers." It was incorporated by statute in the reign of James I. The list of trades given in the charter of the company enumerated only "knives, scissors, shears, sickles, and other cutlery."

An examination of the stock of one establishment, such as that of the Messrs. Rogers, would indicate a considerable increase in the variety

as well as the volume of articles manufactured from steel. It woul interesting to trace the progress of the leading industries of Shef and to refer to some historical incidents,* but time and space forbi

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The variety as well as the value of the manufactures of Shef which find a market in the United States, are, to some extent, cated in the following:

Statement showing the exports from Sheffield to the United States during the years (*December* 31, 1872 *and* 1873.

Articles.	1872.	1
Steel	$3,186,053	$2,
Bessemer-steel rails	1,829,019	1,
Fish-plates	12,519	
Tires	2,273	
Axles	12,213	
Crank-pins	2,915	
Wheels and axles with Bessemer-steel tires	4,137	.....
Cast-steel tires	165,446	
Tire-blooms	123,057	
Springs	27,155	
Axles	54,971	
Frog-points, crank-pins, and pinions	3,692	
Switches, railroad-chairs, &c	2,286	
Cast-steel bells	1,941	
Cast-steel rolls	335	
Steel tube	.....	
Gun-castings	.....	
Iron, iron wire, iron fence, rods, &c	72,193	
Telegraph-wire	187	
Machinery	3,743	
Hardware	2,502	
Anvils	9,245	
Cutlery	1,246,949	1,
Files	564,024	
Saws	24,024	
Other tools	111,094	
Garden tools	5,943	
Scythes, sickles, and grass-hooks	10,291	
Sheep-shears	26,126	
Plated goods	4,876	
Trays and waiters	3,496	
Umbrella-ribs	19,584	
Hackle and gill pins, steel mills, flyers and doctors or calico web	6,172	
Upholsterers' materials, viz, curled hair, cotton-warp seating, &c	56,118	
Guns, gun-material, shooting-tackle, &c	38,779	
Measures, measuring tapes and rules	17,537	
Optical and mathematical instruments, spectacles, &c	7,529	
Surgical instruments, bandages, &c	8,403	
Salted skins	256,685	3
Granite tomb	477	.....
Grindstones	10,887	
Miscellaneous	20,033	
Total	7,962,440	8,

* The poet Montgomery lived, was imprisoned, and died in Sheffield. The adv of political as well as personal liberty, of free speech, and of a "free press," h rewarded by a long imprisonment. The publication office of his paper "The (now a small provision shop,) his editorial room, his chair and his desk, as well house in which the latter years of the good old man were passed, and where, in he died, were visited with deep interest and veneration.—E. Y.

RATES OF WAGES IN 1872.

rnings of workmen in the mechanical trades and in some of the cutlery works of Sheffield, in 1871, are given on previous pages. on thereto the following statements are presented:

ing the mean wages of mechanics and other laborers per week, in United States gold.

Class of labor.	Wages.
iths	$6 53
ıs	7 26
	7 74
	6 53
rs	7 02
ers	5 32
akers	6 53
d mill wrights	7 74
	5 08
railway-offices	6 05
d. per hour, 53 hours per	
	7 26
ssistant, 5*d.* per hour, 53	
per week	5 32
y:	
ide forgers	7 19
ide grinders	6 69
ide hafters	5 34
steel:	
	6 29
	7 87
oys and girls	2 05
ry:	
lade forgers	6 69
	7 26
	6 05
ers	7 02
ders	8 47
	6 78
women	2 18
	6 05
	8 83
	6 41
together	6 41
rs, women	1 94
	10 16
	7 74
s	6 78
	10 29
ools:	
	7 87
Engineers' tools—Continued.	
Grinders	$7 62
Filers	6 53
Sheep-shears:	
Forgers	9 68
Strikers	6 78
Grinders	9 80
Hammer-makers:	
Forgers	9 68
Strikers	7 26
Razors:	
Forgers	7 26
Grinders	9 44
Hafters	6 78
Girls, assisting, putting up, &c.	1 63
Silver-plated ware:	
Silversmiths	7 87
Chasers	7 87
Engravers	9 68
Burnishers: Women	3 03
Burnishers: Girls, 12 to 16 years	1 82
Buffers: Women	3 39
Buffers: Girls, 12 to 16 years	1 82
White-metal ware:	
Spinners	8 83
Putting together	7 02
Casters and stampers	7 50
Buffers: Men	6 41
Buffers: Women	2 90
Women-casters	2 42
Girls, buffers and cleaners	1 45
Women in warehouse	2 54
Burnishers, women	2 90
Files:	
Forgers	13 31
Strikers	9 68
Grinders	12 71
Cutters	7 26
Steel:	
Melter	12 10
Puller-out	7 02
Cokers	4 86
Pot-maker	9 68
Converting-furnace men	4 88

Builders' Association wages in November, 1873.

	15 cents per hour.
	15 cents per hour.
	16 cents per hour.
trimmings, &c.)	18 cents per hour.
	10 cents per hour.

lowing extracts from the author's note-book present some data to wages in Sheffield. Those relating to cost of provisions will be found on subsequent pages.

, 1872.—Visited the extensive steel-works of Messrs. Thomas Sons, and was courteously shown through every part by Mr. who explained all the processes and afforded information in wages, &c.

oller works by the cwt. and earns from £3 to £4 per week.

lting, five men employed at a fire; one receives 40*s.*, two 28*s.* two 19*s.* each per week. Hammer-men from 30*s.* to 40*s.*, la-

borers more or less skilled from 19*s.* to 21*s.*, average, 20*s.* Smal from 6*s.* to 8*s.*, large boys or youths, who assist in rolling, receive 15*s.* and even 16*s.*

Swedish iron is largely used, especially for tools. For other wo for some of this, there is an admixture of best English iron, se brands.

July 13.—In company with Dr. Webster, United States const shown through the celebrated cutlery works of Messrs. Rogers &

Grinders receive about 60*s.* per week, but having to find ston tools, they net about 45*s.* per week. Owing to precautions take work is not so destructive to health as formerly.

Average earnings of the men engaged in the various kinds of range from 28*s.* to 30*s.*, some earn 35*s.*

In some branches, such as forging pocket-knife blades, two men together, and at piecework each can earn 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, but work is hard, they are unable to labor all the week, averaging on days, and earning but 30*s.*

In Laycock's hair-cloth factory the girls who weave hair-cloth e per week.

Some men who do work for large establishments by contract, pa from 28*s.* to 30*s.* and earn from £5 to £6 per week; but these are contractors or small manufacturers, and must not be classed wit who work at fixed rates.

Laborers in Sheffield earn from 18*s.* to 19*s.*

Carters, drivers of teams carrying steel and hardware to railw tions, or driving for manufacturers, get from 20*s.* to 22*s.*

PROSPECTIVE DECLINE IN WAGES.

It has been seen from statements presented on preceding page there has been a considerable reduction in wages in the iron an mining industries from the maximum rates of 1872, but a moveme been made looking to a reduction in iron-founderies, engineering and other branches, or, in other words, an increase in the hours of A return to the old system of ten hours per day is proposed. following extract from an article in the London Times of Decemb 1874, more fully explains the proposed change:

A very important step is being taken by the directors of the Atlas Work Brown & Co., one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Sheffield. A few since they discharged a large number of their workmen, and reduced the w others by 12½ per cent. They are now about to make a change more importa any yet carried out. A notice has been posted in the works announcing that fr 4th of January the wages of the engine-tenters, the hammer-drivers, and the firemen will be reduced 10 per cent., and those of the laborers in the engineer's, foundery, and planing departments will be reduced by a similar amount. The the laborers in the steel, spring, forge, rail, and tire mills and hammer-shops altered to fifty-nine hours instead of fifty-four as at present. The object of the clearly is to endeavor to bring about a return to the old system of working ten a day. In departments where this cannot be done the wages of the men are to be r 10 per cent. Thus, in the engineer's, buffer, foundery, and planing departme skilled workmen are under the fifty-four-hour system. While this continues i viously useless to keep the laborers employed fifty-nine hours, and consequen wages of the whole of them in these departments are to be reduced 10 per cent. is considered equivalent to the difference between fifty four and fifty-nine hour in the steel, spring, forge, hammer shops, and mills it is possible to increase th ing hours of the laborers to fifty-nine, because the skilled artisans work night turns. In all these departments, therefore, so far as the laborers are concern fifty-nine-hours system is to be introduced. The proposed change is one wh strike a severe blow at the nine-hour movement, but in the present condition it is not likely the men will offer any very serious opposition to it. To the in

at movement the directors, John Brown & Co., attribute very much of the :pression in the Bessemer steel, railway, and other heavy departments. It is he loss of four working hours per week has resulted in an increase in the cost :ions of fully 10 per cent. This fact, coupled with the keenness of continental on, makes it almost impossible for Sheffield makers of railway and other ss goods to successfully compete with Belgian houses, for wages in Belgium high as they are in England, and the men work ten hours a day. There is that the example set by John Brown & Co. will be followed by all the other ks at Sheffield, and that ultimately the skilled workman, the engineers among er, will be asked to return to the fifty-nine-hour system. An attempt in this on a small scale has already been made at two works and with a successful

NOTTINGHAM.

ation in 1871, 86,621.

ıvention of the stocking-frame in the year 1589 gave rise to one ost interesting chapters in the history of mechanical and manu- g industry. It was upon this machine that, about a century oarse imitation of cotton-lace was first produced. The fabric woven from one continuous thread. A beautiful adaptation of hinery enabled a fine silk net (point lace) to be made, employ- nany years 1,500 frames in Nottingham and its vicinity. This ion has long since died out. Then the machine was so arranged) material should be used altogether as warp. This very in- machine is still usefully and extensively employed. In 1809 a -frame smith in Nottingham invented and patented the bobbinet- . A woman making lace on a pillow may produce three to five or interstices in a minute. The first machine produced 1,000 per minute. A square yard of the produce was sold for $25. ıchine, as originally constructed, though displaying great me- l skill, was a complicated one. During the time that has since incessant and remarkable ingenuity has been shown in simpli- d improving the machine, and plain net, of like quality to that le, is now sold currently at 12 cents the square yard. A man f with ease 40,000 meshes per minute from this "mechanical as the bobbinet-machine was originally called by its talented . The Jacquard apparatus has been since applied, at great t with perfect success.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

nnual exportation of lace, hosiery, and other Nottingham goods bited by the following statement, showing the exports from Not- to the United States during the years ending December 31, l 1873, the value being computed in United States gold:

Goods.	1872.	1873.	Goods.	1872.	1873.
.....	$3,027,885	$3,389,687	Ribbons	.....	$16,386
.....	1,080,825	1,033,058	Artificial flowers	$1,389	.....
.....	47,460	60,205	Straw plait	9,655	796
.....	86,569	33,084	Woolen goods	2,329	169
.....	3,751	1,136	Umbrellas	2,505	.....
s	208,935	61,945	Salted skins	301,977	330,891
efs	21,703	4,767	Plaster and cement	9,985	15,283
.....	125,324	42,154	Earthenware	11,316	3,426
.....	66,376	57,699	Machinery and iron goods	28,553	20,135
.....	68,577	69,202	Miscellaneous	7,111	9,049
.....	555	27,154			
.....	1,344	1,903	Total	5,114,124	5,178,130

ıgham, although not visited in the order indicated, is noticed lace, because it lies within the consular district of Sheffield. llowing data from the author's note-book relate only to wages. tion in regard to the rent of rooms, prices of provisions, and n of the work-people will appear further on.

July 20, 1872.—Visited a number of lace-factories. In that of Mr. Thomas Hill the following wages are paid:

Earnings of men, piecework, average, Mr. Hill states, 28*s.* or over per week. His son thinks the average nearer 30*s.*, and handed me the weekly pay-roll. The first twelve averaged exactly 30*s.*, but those lower down received less. The average is between 28*s.* and 29*s.* Some men receive as high as 40*s.*, while others, such as old men, earn as low as 10*s.* Those who average 28*s.* are the first class. The second class earn from 20*s.* to 22*s.* There is a wide difference between the efficiency of the first and second classes, owing partly to difference in machinery, the latter using old-fashioned hand-looms, the former the most improved machinery.

The average earnings of the young women is 9*s.* 6*d.* per week. A few earn from 11*s.* to 13*s.* per week, but they usually overlook a few others.

Small girls—known as "half-timers," because they are required by act of Parliament to attend school half the time—receive from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per week for such labor as they can perform.

The wages of work-people, with best class of lace-machinery, on lace-curtains, black-silk laces, &c., average from 35*s.* to 40*s.* per week of fifty-four hours for men, as given by Messrs. J. S. Wells & Co., lace-curtain manufacturers, and 40*s.*, as stated by Mr. Hill.

In explanation of the high rates, Mr. Hill stated that the work commanded higher prices because it is injurious to the eye-sight, few men over fifty-five, or at furthest sixty, being able to work at it. Women employed in the same branch earn on an average 10*s.* 6*d.* per week. Good fitters engaged in these factories earn 40*s.* per week. Some men on machines making black-silk lace earn from £3 to £4 per week, but this is exceptional. The high wages obtained is explained by the fact that the work consists of some new pattern or style, which is at the moment fashionable and in great demand, but will probably soon go out of fashion and the demand consequently cease. Did not visit the works of Mr. Mundella, M. P., whom I saw in London.

Hosiery factory of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York.—The earnings in this factory are indicated by the following extract from a letter from Mr. T. G. Carver, agent in Nottingham, to the firm in Manchester, in reply to an inquiry addressed to him concerning the average earnings of the various bands employed in the factory there. The original was shown, and a copy handed me by Mr. Fox, resident partner at Manchester:

In reply to your question as to the earnings of our various hands for the last three months, I have to report as follows: Rotary half-hose hands, £2 4*s.* 5*d.* per week; shirt-body hands, girls mostly, £1 9*s.* per week; rib-top hands, £2 1*s.*; average earnings on Paget's patent frames, all girls, 16*s.* 6*d.**

MANCHESTER.

Population in 1871, 383,843; Salford, 124,805—508,648.

This ancient town, the site of a fort built by the Celts, was named Mancenion, or "the place of tents." It was taken possession of about the year 72 by the Romans, who continued masters of it until their final departure from the island, some three centuries afterward. It fell into the hands of the Pictish invaders and was occupied successively by the Saxons, the Danes, (about 870,) and long afterward by the Norman Conqueror, by whom it was assigned to William of Poictou, who

* It is not pretended that the above are the regular or usual earnings of operatives in other factories in Nottingham, or elsewhere in England. In reply to my inquiries of Mr. Fox, in Manchester, and of Mr. Stewart, subsequently, in New York, it was stated that the men and women who earn such high wages are most superior in skill and industry.—E. Y.

e Lord of the Manor. It is not celebrated, however, for its
ıssociations, but from the fact that it ranks as the first manu-
town in the empire, while in population it is only surpassed
and Liverpool.
ıter has been a place of trade from a very early period. In
of Henry VIII a law was enacted to remove the right of
from Manchester to Chester, on the ground that it caused
hither of idle and dissolute persons, to the injury of trade,
nens and woolens, for which the place was distinguished,
ı gave employment to many artificers and poor folks,
ıters, by their strict and true dealing, caused the resort of
ngers from Ireland and elsewhere with linen, yarn, wool, and
essary wares for the making of cloth to be sold there. The
es in France and the Netherlands had tended not a little
wth of manufactures in the town, by causing the settlement
and Flemish artisans in Lancashire. Early in the last cen-
s mentioned as a remarkable fact that in Manchester and Bol-
goods to the amount of £600,000 were annually manufactured.
ıter is the center of a great system of canals, and has railway
ıtion with nearly all parts of England. The name of the
rom a very remote period been connected with industry and
; its present great importance is specially due to the magni-
cotton manufactures, the greatest in the world. It is men-
ıaving maintained a trade with the Greeks of Marseilles. In
t was passed for the better manufacture of Manchester cot-
in 1650 its manufactures ranked among the first in extent
tance, and its people were described as "the most industrious
hern part of the kingdom."
ed with the cotton manufacture are many important and
branches of industry, such as bleaching, printing, and dyeing
nufactures of the various materials employed in those proc-
particularly the great establishments for the construction of
ines and machinery. Among these the Atlas Works and
Sir Joseph Whitworth are the most prominent, while the
works in Oldham and Manchester for the production of cotton-
are well known in other countries. It is also the chief
the world for the production of cotton yarn or thread, the
which passes through the hands of numerous resident foreign
, who export it to their respective countries, giving to Man-
this respect a character quite unique among inland cities.
facture of silk and silk goods and of mixed cotton and silk
also largely carried on.
chester is the seat of the cotton-trade of Great Britain, it
e inappropriate to present here some data in regard to the
that vast industry:
there were in Great Britain 2,484 mills for its manufacture,
spinning-spindles, including 3,523,573 doubling-spindles,
ower-looms, employing in all 449,087 persons. The cost of
ıgs and machinery about the trade is said to have amounted
,000, ($277,390,500,) with a floating capital of £30,000,000,
000;) and there were 4,500,000 persons, in all its branches,
upon its prosperity for their livelihood. The total quantity
ported in 1872 was 211,900,000 pounds weight, of the value
,550; and the total quantity of calicos, cambrics, fustians,
,535,100,000 yards, worth $286,636,850. Besides these there
99,250 worth of lace and small wares, raising the local value
6,650. Such is the perfection, too, to which cotton-spinning

is carried, that on a self-acting mule a single thread has been produced measuring upward of one thousand miles in length and only weighing one pound.

To illustrate the great decline in the prices of cotton goods, owing to the introduction of improved machinery and the reduced price of raw material, the fact may be stated that a kind of calico which sold toward the close of the last century at 6*s.* a yard can be produced now at 6*d.* The average price per yard of goods exported in 1815 was 34½ cents; in 1825, 20⅔ cents; in 1835, 13 cents; in 1845, 6$\frac{15}{16}$ cents; in 1859, 6$\frac{7}{10}$ cents; and in 1871, 6¾ cents. The average price of yarn exported, per pound, in 1815 was 3*s.* 7⅜*d.* In 1871 it was 13½*d.*

In this connection it may be interesting to present a statement of the number of spindles and amount of cotton yarn produced in Great Britain as compared with other cotton-consuming countries at the close of the year 1873.

Table showing the number of spindles and cotton consumed per spindle in the under-mentioned countries, with the pounds of cotton consumed per spindle and the total annual consumption, supposing the mills to be running full time.

Countries.	Number of spindles.	Pounds per spindle.	Pounds spun annually.
Great Britain, (1871)	34,695,185	32	1,223,000,000
United States, (1874)	*9,415,383	57	538,000,000
France	5,200,000	38	197,000,000
Zollverein	3,000,000	47	141,000,000
Russia	2,000,000	60	120,000,000
Austria	1,900,000	47	89,300,000
Spain	1,400,000	48	67,200,000
Alsace and Lorraine	1,700,000	38	64,600,000
Switzerland	2,000,000	25	50,000,000
Belgium	800,000	43	34,400,000
Italy	500,000	48	24,000,000
Sweden and Norway	300,000	60	18,000,000
Holland	230,000	43	9,890,000

* Furnished by B. F. Nourse, esq., of Boston.

WAGES IN COTTON-MILLS.

The reduction in the hours of labor and the increase of wages in cotton-mills are shown in the following table:

Statement showing the average weekly earnings of operatives in cotton-mills during the years 1839, 1849, 1859, *and* 1873.

Occupation.	Sex.	Week of 69 hours.		Week of 60 hours.	
		1839.	1849.	1859.	1873.
Steam-engine tenders		$5 76	$6 72	$7 20	$7 68
Warehousemen		4 32	4 80	5 28	6 24
Carding:					
Stretchers	Women and girls	1 68	1 80	1 92	2 88
Strippers	Young men	2 64	2 88	3 36	4 56
Overlookers		6 00	6 72	6 72	7 68
Spinning:					
Winders on self-acting mules		3 84	4 32	4 80	6 00
Piecers	Women and young men.	1 94	2 16	2 40	3 84
Overlookers		4 80	5 28	6 24	7 20
Reeling:					
Throttle-rulers	Women	2 16	2 28	2 28	3 00
Warpers		5 28	5 28	5 52	6 24
Sizers		5 52	5 52	6 00	7 20
Doubling:					
Doublers	Women	1 68	1 80	2 16	3 00
Overlookers		5 76	6 00	6 72	7 68

Other branches show the same ratio of advance.

The following statement was furnished by the proprietors of the cot-n-mills of Messrs. Shaw, Jardin & Co., of Manchester, England, oper-ng 250,000 spindles, and producing yarns from No. 60 to 220, sewing-tons, lace-yarn, crape-yarn, and two-fold warp-yarns:

Average wages (per week of 59 hours) of persons employed in 1872.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
ng:		Spinning—Continued.	
verseer	$10 89	Mule-spinners	$13 31 to $15 73
cond hand	7 26	Mule-backside piecers	2 42 to 3 87
rawing-frame tenders	2 66	Repair-shop, engine-room, &c.:	
oeder-tenders	3 14	Foreman or overseer	14 52
rinders	5 32	Wood and iron workers	7 74
rippers	5 32	Engineer	9 68
ing:		Laborers	5 32
verseer	14 52		

Wages per week (59 hours) in cotton-mills in July, 1872.

Occupation.		Sex.	Wages.	Remarks.
ers	Fine	Men	$9 60	
	Coarse	do	8 16	Very few in Manchester; nearly all self-acting.
ers		do	3 60	A cypher is a kind of piecer, &c., on a hand-mule machine; he helps the spinner.
rs, on self-actors		do	3 60	
		Women	2 40	
rs	Fine	Boys	2 28	
	Fine	Girls	2 16	
	Coarse	Boys	2 64	
	Coarse	Girls	2 40	
cooker		Man	8 40	In a fine mill.
agers	Coarse	Boys	1 80	
	Coarse	Girls	1 44	
	Fine	Boys	1 12	
	Fine	Girls	96	
	Half time	Boys under 13 yrs.	60	
	Half time	Girls under 13 yrs.	60	
ing:				
Tenters		Men	4 80	Minds two sail-cloth looms or four calico-looms.
		Women	4 08	Minds three calico-looms.
Tinders		do	3 24	Taking all sorts together.
alers		do	3 12	
rs	Fine	Men	8 64	
	Coarse	do	6 72	
		Women	3 00	
lers		do	2 88	

Average weekly wages (54 hours per week) in engineering-works, in July, 1872.

Trade.	Wages.	Remarks.
-makers	$9 20	OVERTIME.—For the first four hours past the usual time each hour worked counts as 1½ hours, and for each succeeding hour it is reckoned as 1¼ hours. No bonus or overtime is allowed, unless the full week of 54 hours is worked. This note applies to all the trades mentioned on this list.
ers	8 23	
rs	8 23	
n-makers	8 23	
s	7 02	
rs	7 02	NOTE.—The rates of wages given in this table are those paid by one of the largest engineering firms in Manchester. At present, in consequence of the special activity in this branch of business, the wages paid are higher than the trades-union rates.
ne-men—minders of slot-, drilling, and planing ma-es	5 32	
smiths	7 02	
rs	4 84	
ers	4 36	

Weekly wages (54½ hours per week) in building-trades in July, 1872.

Trade.	Wages.	Remarks.
Plasterers	$7 98	The plasterers are threatening to strike for fewer hours.
Painters	14*	Painters are paid by the hour, and in some small shops work 59½ hours per week.
Plumbers	7 98	
Carpenters and joiners	7 98	
Bricklayers	8 71	Bricklayers, bricklayers' laborers, masons, plasterers, and slaters work only from light to dark from the latter end of October to the beginning of March, and, except in the case of masons, receive 12 cents a day less.
Bricklayers' laborers	5 56 / 5 81	
Masons	7 98	
Slaters	7 26	

* Per hour.

Weekly wages in miscellaneous trades.

Trade.	Wages.	Hours per week.	Trade.	Wages.	Hours per week.
Engine-drivers, &c.:			**Binding:**		
Drivers	$3 47 to $10 89	60	Folders and stitchers	$3 39	55
Stokers	5 08 to 6 78	60	Binders	7 02	55
Cleaners	1 45 to 3 67	54	Finishers	8 71	55
Printing:			**Baking:**		
Compositors	7 98	55	Foreman	7 02	[illegible]
Compositors on newspapers	8 23	53	Second hand	6 78	[illegible]
Machine-men	7 98	55	Third hand	5 61	[illegible]
Machine-men on newsp'ers	8 23	53			

The foregoing tables furnish accurate data in regard to the rates of wages paid in various shops and factories in Manchester and vicinity in 1872. The investigations of the author made in this seat of the cotton industry related chiefly to the condition of the work-people, their habits, mode of life, and condition of their homes, and also to the cost of subsistence, the success of the co-operative stores, and their influence upon the members.

The wages paid in several well-known establishments were as follows:

In the works of Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., where heavy and light machinery and machine-tools and steel-guns are made, the weekly wages of ordinary workmen range from 30*s.* to 32*s.*, probably averaging, as in other manufacturing towns, 30*s.* Some of greater skill obtain higher rates, while inferior workmen receive less. Laborers in the works receive from 18*s.* to 20*s.*

Sir Joseph Whitworth is favorably known to American engineers, and his report in regard to various industrial establishments of the United States was a fair exhibit of such as he visited. An account of the aid which he offers to young men who have an inclination toward mechanical pursuits will appear on a subsequent page.

The works of Messrs. W. Higgins & Sons, manufacturers of cotton machinery, though not so large as that of Mr. Platt, at Oldham, is well known in the United States.* About 800 hands are employed.

* In this and other machine-shops, and in engineering works in various parts of Europe, one who, though an inexpert, has visited such first-class works as those of Sellers & Co. and others in Philadelphia, of Corliss in Providence, and, indeed, in all our chief cities, especially the locomotive-engine works in Philadelphia, Paterson, Taunton, &c., is struck by the inferiority of the tools and machinery as compared with those of the United States, which are of the best class. There are exceptions, such as the Atlas Works, in Manchester. In iron-ship yards, however, such as that of Messrs. J. Elder & Co., and others, on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Mersey, and the Thames, although all are not of equal excellence, yet the larger number are thoroughly equipped with the best and most improved tools and machines.

Machinists earn about 30*s.* on an average; boys from 6*s.* 8*s.*; laborers, 3*s.* Some men work by the piece, and earn more than 30*s.* They can arn 40*s.* per week if they work full time, which many here, as elsewhere, o not. "Blue Mondays," though less known than in some other indus-ies and in other towns, are not unknown here.

Mr. Dodge, formerly of Cohoes, N. Y., who now makes files near Man-hester, gives the following as the average rates of wages in machine-hops:

Turners and fitters, from 30*s.* to 32*s.*; planers, from 28*s.* to 30*s.*; hapers, also drillers, or those running drilling-machines, from 26*s.* to 3*s.*; laborers, from 16*s.* to 20*s.* Indeed, in machine-shops throughout he manufacturing towns of England, the average rate of wages for illed hands is 30*s.*, and of laborers 18*s.* per week.

Rochdale is another of the cotton-manufacturing towns in Lancashire, nd the wages of operatives in cotton-mills and in machine-shops are ubstantially the same as in Manchester. The earnings of young wo-en were stated to be 12*s.* per week, while some of greater experience nd skill receive from 13*s.* to 14*s.* Half-timers, whose weekly wages ere only 2*s.* 6*d.*, now receive 4*s.* 6*d.*, and some as high as 5*s.*; turners machine-shops 28*s.*, and some higher.

SEAT OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

As Lancashire is the chief seat of the cotton industry, so almost the hole of the woolen trade is confined to the West Riding of York-ire. Leeds is the principal center and emporium of the woolen anufacture, and on its semi-weekly market days its celebrated loth Hall* is crowded with manufacturers and merchants, where e various kinds of woolen cloths, long celebrated for their ex-llence, change hands.

Huddersfield is also largely engaged in manufacturing trouserings, istcoatings, and fancy goods; while Dewsbury, Heckmondwicke, and e surrounding neighborhood make great quantities of carpets, ankets, and coarse cloths. Even more important is the worsted anufacture, which, like that of woolen, has its chief seat in the West ding, viz, at Bradford. The neighboring towns of Halifax, Keighley, ngley, Otley, and the surrounding villages are also engaged in it as ir staple business.

The number of hands employed in these textile industries in 1871 s as follows: Woolen cloth, 71,683 males, 56,781 females—total, 3,464; worsted manufactures, 34,053 males, 60,713 females—total, 766.

LEEDS.

Population in 1871, 259,212.

ts site was probably at one time a Roman station. It was subse-ntly occupied by the Northmen, and in succession by the Saxons l Normans. The name Loidis (Leeds) is Saxon. As a manufactur-town it dates back only to the sixteenth century. There are many dsome public buildings, an excellent library, founded by Dr. Priest-n 1768, and library and museum of the Literary and Philosophical iety, and a Mechanics' Institute, with 2,000 members and 8,000 mes.

Among the rules which govern the trade are the following: 37 inches are allowed e yard; and, in addition, about one-half yard in pieces under 40 yards, and a to pieces over 40 yards in length. Sales are made at three months, and 4*d.* in the d deducted for cash payments.

The flax manufacture consumes annually 12,000 tons of flax. Dyeing, coal-mining, iron and machine making, the manufacture of paper, tobacco, pottery, oil and chemicals, form also important branches of industry.

Nearly one-fourth of the whole population, half of whom are females, are employed in the various manufactories. No other town in England is so admirably situated for trade, being placed in the heart of the inland navigation of the country. It is also the center of a net-work of railroads converging to it from all parts of the country, and placing it in connection with every important town of the kingdom.

WAGES IN WOOLEN-MILLS.

The following statement showing the rates of wages paid the employés in the Saint Helen's Mills, Leeds, was furnished by the proprietors, Messrs. John Wilkinson, Son & Co., October 9, 1872:

[Hands employed, 443; hours of labor per week, 58½.]

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Boys.
Block-cutters	$6 72 per week		
Color-mixers	3 96 per week		
Fullers	5 64 per week		
Willey-men	4 44 per week		
Weavers, tapestry	3 76 per yard	$3 28 per yard	
Washers	3 28 per week		
Overlookers	3 52 per week and upward.		
Hardener-machine-men	4 68 per week		
Firemen	5 76 per week		
Card-fillers		2 64 per week	
Sewers		2 04 per week	
Spinners		1 44 to $2 16 per week.	
Tentering-machines			$2 28 to $2 64 per week.
Perpetual cutting-machines			1 80 to $2 04 per week.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

Occupation.	Per week.	Occupation.	Per week.
Overlookers	$12 10	Weavers	$3 63
Spinners	7 74	Burlers	2 66
Turners	7 74	Cloth-millers	9 [illegible]
Woolliers	5 80	Engine-men	8 [illegible]
Fillers	2 90	Warp-dressers	6 [illegible]

nt showing the prices paid for labor in the various trades in the Leeds consular district, September, 1872.

[Hours of labor per week, 54.]

Trades.	Per week.
CLOTH-DYERS.	
ers	$5 08
lyers	4 84
CLOTH-FINISHERS.	
	7 26
, boys	2 90
alsers	7 02
kers	12 10
	7 02
, boys	1 57
rs	8 47
	7 26
rs	(*)
s	(*)
s	(†)
rers	2 90
setters	(‡)
men	8 47
	1 94
ANNERS AND CURRIERS.	
tanners	7 26
ed	$7 02 to 8 77
curriers	7 26 to 8 95
ed assistants	4 36 to 7 26
s for both trades	4 36 to 5 32
NE-LEATHER FINISHERS.	
gers	5 94
s	8 32
	8 78
s grounders	8 76
FINE-LEATHER FINISHERS—Continued.	
Kid-calf grounders	$10 16
Shavers	9 88
Finishers	7 40
LINEN THREAD.	
Skilled men, mechanics, joiners, &c	$5 80 to 6 78
Overlookers	5 08 to 6 05
Head overlookers	Up to 9 68
Laborers, (unskilled)	3 87 to 4 36
Women, and girls over 15 years of age	1 41 to 2 54
Half-timers, under 13 years, (for a week of 29 hours)	48
Reelers and winders, (paid by piece)	1 69 to 2 90
Weavers, (paid by piece)	2 18 to 3 63
MACHINERY.	
Boys, (according to age)	1 21 to 2 90
Laborers	4 36
Strikers	4 60
Smiths	6 53 to 6 77
Planers	5 56
Turners and fitters, (ordinary mechanics)	6 53 to 6 77
Best mechanics	9 68
Foremen	12 10
Model-makers, (joiners)	7 02
BOOTS AND SHOES.	
Cutters	4 36 to 6 05
Fitters	4 36 to 6 05
Machinists	1 94 to 2 90
Overlookers	7 26 to 9 68

*d. per end up to 40 yards. †7*d.* per end up to 40 yards. ‡1*d.* per rod.

rch's machine works—(manufacturers of flax-machinery.)—Mr. George h, jr., stated that wages had advanced about 16 per cent. The now paid for fifty-four hours' work are as follows: molders, 34*s.*; ers, turners, best men, 34*s.*; machinists, ordinary to good, 30*s.* to machinists, inferior, 26*s.* to 28*s.*; laborers in works, 18*s.* to 20*s.*, rly 16*s.* to 18*s.*

olen Factories—Yewdell & Sons make woolens of a common qual- They state that weavers, experienced women, earn at piecework er week, some few as high as 20*s.* Men earn more.

unger girls work by the day and earn 9*s.* to 10*s.* per week, as doff- tc. Small girls, half-timers, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*

ning mills.—Men working in yard, loading flooring and other fin- lumber, driving team, &c., 19*s.* to 22*s.*

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

a conference of the Leeds boot and shoe manufacturers and their men, held April 26, 1872, the following rates of wages were agreed the scale of prices to be clear of all rivets, sprigs, &c.:

Wages in the boot and shoe trade at Leeds.

Class of work.	Per c	
	Rivet-ing.	Finish-ing.
MEN'S LIGHT WORK.		
Best kid, calf, and seal levant	$2 18	$2
Kip and gnus levant	1 94	2
Split or fleshers	1 82	2
Common lace-kip, brown bottom	1 82	1
Common lace-flesh boot, plain brown bottom	1 70	1
Men's shooting-boots, wide welt	3 16	3
Cricket boots and shoes	3 28	3
Twos to fives:		
Best kid, calf, and seal levant	1 58	1
Kip, split, gnus, and grained levant	1 46	1
Common lace kip and flesh boot, plain brown bottom	1 33	1
Elevens to ones:		
Best kid, calf, and seal levant	1 46	1
Kip, split, gnus, and grained levant	1 33	1
Common lace kip and flesh boot, plain brown bottom	1 21	1
Sevens to tens:		
Best kid, calf, and seal levant	1 08	1
Kip, split, gnus, and grained levant	96	1
Common lace kip and flesh boot, plain brown bottom	84	
MEN'S STRONG WORK.		
Stubbed heels and mock clinkers	3 08	1
Forge-boots	2 66	1
Sparables and hobs	2 42	1
Twos to fives, sparables and hobs	1 82	1
Elevens to ones, sparables and hobs	1 58	1
Sevens to tens, sparables and hobs	1 21	
EXTRAS ON MEN'S WORK.		
Patents	24	
Fiddle-waist	.....	
Machine-sewn	24	
Bevel edge	.....	
Red welt	.....	
Best inside-bevel clump	24	
Best outside-bevel clump	72	
Seconds and thirds inside-bevel clump	24	
Seconds and thirds outside-bevel clump	72	
Firsts, seconds, and thirds square clump. (All clumps to be jumped in the waist)	24	
One row of rivets or sprigs extra*	24	
Screwed toe and joint in clumps	48	
Three rows of rivets or sprigs in middle	12	.....
Common laced kip and flesh boot, black waist	.....	
Nailed boot, with black waist	.....	
Wellingtons	24	
Twos to fives:		
Patents	12	
Machine-sewn	18	
Fiddle-waist	.....	
Bevel edge	.....	
Red welt	.....	
Best and common inside-bevel clump	24	
Outside-bevel clumps	48	
Firsts, seconds and thirds square clumps	12	
Screwed toe and joint in clumps	36	
One row of rivets or sprigs extra*	12	
Three rows of rivets or sprigs in middle	12	.....
Common lace kip and flesh boot, with black waist	.....	
Nailed boot, with black waist	.....	
Elevens to ones and sevens to tens:		
Patent	6	
Fiddle-waist	.....	
Machine-sewn	12	
Best and common bevel clumps	12	
One row of rivets or sprigs extra*	12	
Three rows of rivets or sprigs in middle	12	
Common lace kip and flesh boot, with black waist	.....	
Nailed boot, with black waist	.....	
MEN'S SLIPPER WORK.		
Common pumps, white bottoms	84	
Common pumps, brown bottoms	84	
Boys' twos to fives common pumps, white bottoms	72	
Boys' twos to fives common pumps, brown bottoms	72	

* No extra for finishing one extra row on common brown bottoms.

Wages in the boot and shoe trade at Leeds—Continued.

Class of work.	Per dozen.		
	Rivet-ing.	Finish-ing.	Paired.
WOMEN'S WORK.			
l and seal levant, either plain, fancy, blocked, turned in or not	$1 27	$1 45	$1 21
l gnus levant, either plain or blocks, not turned in	1 15	1 33	1 09
ıd-boots, and block-grained	96	1 21	96
l grained bals	96	1 09	84
ın rivets or sprigs	84	1 09	84
n calf or sheep, iron rivets or sprigs, flat heels, (not higher than ¾ inch)	84	96	72
ı ones:			
t kid and seal levant, either plain, fancy, blocked, turned in or not	84	1 09	90
l, gnus, levant, sand-boots, and calf	72	96	78
amon calf and sheep, flat heels, iron rivets and sprigs	66	84	66
tens:			
t kid and seal levant, either plain, fancy, blocked, turned in or not	72	96	78
l, gnus, levant, sand-boots, and calf	66	84	66
amon calf and sheep, flat heels, iron rivets and sprigs	60	72	54
ixes:			
t kid and levant	60	72	60
f and common	54	66	54
EXTRAS ON WOMEN'S WORK.			
›onds, and thirds outside-bevel clump	48	72	.....
›onds, and thirds inside-bevel clump	24	72	.....
›onds, and thirds square clump	24	24	.....
l seconds machine-sewn	24	24	.....
ıchine-sewn	12	12	.....
ırg heel	48	48	.....
ıist	.....	24	.....
	.....	12	.....
eparts	.....	12	.....
st and brown foreparts	.....	12	.....
ıist and black foreparts	.....	12	.....
t	12	12	.....
of rivets or sprigs extra*	24	12	.....
of sprigs or rivets round forepart and three in middle	36	12	.....
high-legged boots, 7 inches	24	24	.....
o ones and sevens to tens:			
ine-sewn, elevens to ones	12	12	.....
ine-sewn, sevens to tens	6	6	.....
e-waist	.....	12	.....
e foreparts	.....	12	.....
waist and brown forepart	.....	6	.....
n waist and black forepart	.....	6	.....
nels	.....	6	.....
s and seconds bevel clump	12	36	.....
ow of rivets or sprigs extra*	12	6	.....
ow of rivets or sprigs round the forepart and three up middle	24	6	.....
sixes:			
ine-sewn	6	6	.....
e-waist	.....	12	.....
e foreparts	.....	12	.....
waist and brown foreparts	.....	6	.....
n waist and black foreparts	.....	6	.....
high-legged boots, all sizes	12	12	.....
r tips, all sizes	6	.....	.....
WOMEN'S SLIPPER WORK.			
hite and black bottoms	60	84	.....
rown bottoms	60	72	.....
cashmere pumps, with top-piece or spring-heels	72	84	72

* No extra for finishing one extra row on common brown bottoms.

HUDDERSFIELD.

nsively engaged in the woolen manufacture, Huddersfield is cele- for its production of shawls, flushings, &c. It possesses exten- nal and railway communication and a plentiful supply of water al. The number of operatives in the manufacture of woolens in as 17,297, of whom 11,292 were males and 6,005 females.

variety and extent of the exports to the United States are indi- y the following—

Statement showing the exports from Huddersfield to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1873.

Description.	U. S. gold.	Description.	U. S. gold.
Woolen goods	$2,022,683	Cotton and wool	$56,400
Wool and worsted goods	103,533	Cotton and silk	1,205
Worsted goods	82,328	Sewing cottons	149,481
Worsted and silk goods	43,517	Fustians	3,629
Wool and linen	3,551	Flocks	64,162
Worsted and cotton	9,182	Linen	31,454
Wool and silk	38,815	Linen and cotton	4,269
Wool, silk, and worsted	21,381	Calf-hair	227,507
Wool, cotton, and silk	2,219	Chemicals and colors	46,220
Worsted, cotton, and silk	4,304	Machinery	3,719
Mohair and cotton	8,697	All others	4,810
Mohair	1,796		
Mohair and wool	4,497	Total	3,049,374
Cotton goods	110,004		

WAGES IN WOOLEN-MILLS.

Wages paid in a large manufactory at Huddersfield doing business with the United States.

Occupation.	Sex.	U. S. gold.
Wool-sorters	Men	$5 60
Dyers	do	4 84
Overlookers	do	$9 68 to 14 52
Teasers	do	4 36
Feeders	Boys and girls	2 18
Engineers	Men	8 47
Spinners	do	7 26
Warpers	Women and girls	2 18
Beamers	Men	2 18 to 2 90
Sizers	do	4 84 to 19 36
Timers	do	4 84 to 19 36
Weavers	do	5 80 to 9 68
	Women	3 63 to 4 84
Menders	do	4 36 to 6 29
Knotters	Girls	2 18 to 2 90
Burlers	Women and girls	2 18
Scourers	Men	2 06
Fullers or millers	do	7 26
Tenterers	do	6 29 to 7 26
Finishers	do	4 84 to 5 80
	Boys	1 94 to 3 88
Pressers	Men	4 84 to 5 80
Warehousemen	do	4 84 to 7 26
Engine-tenters	do	5 80 to 9 68
Firemen	do	5 32

WAGES OF MECHANICS AND FARM LABORERS.

Rates of wages paid for mechanical and farm labor in the year 1874.

[Hours of labor vary from 50 to 52½ per week.]

Occupation.	Per week.	Occupation.	Per week.
MECHANICS.		MECHANICS—Continued.	
Blacksmiths	$4 80 to $6 00	Tanners	$5 76
Bricklayers and masons	7 68	Tinsmiths	1 20
Cabinet-makers	4 80 to 7 20	Wheelwrights	$6 20 to 6 72
Carpenters	6 48	FARM-LABORERS.	
Coopers	6 72 to 7 20		
Miners	8 64	Experienced hands	†1 20
Machinists	4 80	Ordinary hands	†36 to 72
Painters	*11 to 14	Common laborers at other than farm-work	†60 to 96
Shoemakers	7 20 to 8 40	Female servants	†72 to 1 32
Stone-cutters	7 20		
Tailors	7 20 to 9 12		

* Per hour. † Per day.

BRADFORD.

Population in 1871, 145,830.

Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is, as was previously stated, the seat of the British worsted trade, and exports largely to the United States. In the years 1872 and 1873, the value of principal merchandise exported from the Bradford consular district to the United States was as follows:

Statement showing the exports to the United States from the consular district of Bradford, during the respective years ended September 30, 1873 *and* 1872.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	Articles.	1873.	1872.
Worsted goods	$12, 931, 894	$14, 631, 176	Yarns	$3, 861	$16, 562
Carpets	1, 620, 304	1, 911, 470	Shawls	[illegible], 220	5, 297
Wool	926, 362	906, 951	Mats and rugs	446	562
Machinery	167, 590	216, 793	Velvet	1, 291	1, 075
Iron and steel	124, 514	105, 071	Damasks	1, 573	.....
Cloths	66, 558	52, 343	Miscellaneous	28, 462	68, 306
Soap-grease	11, 680	27, 252			
Flocks	12, 511	8, 544	Total	15, 900, 266	17, 940, 409

In addition to the above the value of Bradford goods, invoices of which are certified at Manchester, amounts to about a million dollars, making an aggregate importation into the United States, in 1872, chiefly of worsted goods, from Bradford and vicinity, of about $19,000,000 in specie, at prime cost. When the freights and other charges, insurance, and duty (of about 60 per cent.) were added, the total currency value of these goods when landed in New York must have approximated $36,000,000.

In this connection the following extracts from a pamphlet on "Bradford and the Worsted Manufacture," by Mr. George Taylor, will prove interesting:

The whole area of the West Riding worsted manufacture may be included in a triangle, of which the base is a line drawn from Halifax to Otley, and Skipton the apex, containing about 200 square miles. In 1861, the population of this district was 358,698; in 1871, it was 453,047. The term "worsted" is generally said to be taken from a small town in Norfolk, where the manufacture at one time was chiefly conducted. The rapid growth in Bradford and the district which it embraces, of the trade indicated by the word "worsted" has been remarkable, and indeed almost unprecedented. Wool had long been spun by hand in private houses, but it was not till the end of the last century that spinning by steam-power was established in Bradford. The first steam-factory in the town, which was built in the year 1800, had grown, in the year 1871, into 133 worsted factories within the borough of Bradford alone, with 12,807 horse-power, and employing 27,855* work-people; and, in the whole of the worsted trade throughout the kingdom, into 630 worsted factories, worked by steam-engines of 48,977 horse-power, and employing 109,557 work-people.

ANNUAL VALUE OF THE WORSTED TRADE.

A careful investigation of the value of this industry was made in 1864, by Mr. Behrens, then president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

The total value, then, of the wool, goats' hair, cotton, &c., manufactured into worsted and woolen yarns and tissues, in A. D. 1864, was £64,400,000. Of this, the worsted portion was £33,600,000, the woolen £30,800,000.

After quoting this estimate, Mr. Taylor continues:

The progress has been great in both respects; and, without going into unnecessary details, an estimate made by the same gentleman, and which is mainly based upon

* The returns of the census of 1871 give the number of work-people in the worsted trade as 26,598; males, 9,340, and females, 17,258; and in the woolen-cloth manufacture, 6,508 males, and 2,727 females, total 9,235.—E. Y.

the agricultural returns and the board of trade tables for 1872, shows a corr extension of the worsted trade during that period. While the available qu wool and of similar animal fiber for all purposes was 384,000,000 pounds in 1 last year 500,000,000 pounds, (138,000,000 pounds being of home growth,) probably, 245,000,000 pounds were required for worsted, and 255,000,000 p woolen manufactures, producing in combination with cotton, silk, and other £46,700,000 of worsted yarns and tissues, and £36,100,000 of woolens.

Nothing shows better the great and constant development of the Brad than the amounts exported to all parts of the inhabited globe, which were—

	Yarns.	Worsted tissues.	
In 1842	£637,305	£3,556,963	£4
In 1852	1,430,140	4,933,000	6
In 1862	3,662,555	5,881,789	9
In 1864	5,183,229	10,800,521	15
In 1872	6,110,138	20,905,163	27

As even a brief mention of the worsted trade would be inc without a reference to Sir Titus Salt, to whom more than to a man is the growth and prosperity of that leading industry due, what extended notice of the works at Saltaire will appear o quent pages.

WAGES IN WORSTED-MILLS, BRADFORD.

Statement of the rates of wages paid to the various operatives employed in manu yarns and textile fabrics in Bradford in 1872.

Occupation.	Sex.	Wages per week.	Remark
Wool-combing:			
Wool-sorters*		$6 77	Long English w $2.40 per pack.
Wool-washers*		5 08	Patent bowl.
		4 60	Hand-fork, (old w
Makers-up	Men	4 00	
	Women	2 90	
Takers-off	do	2 78	
Comb-minders	Men	4 11	
Preparers	Women	3 63	
Ballers	do	2 90	
Dryers	Men	4 11	
Jobber	Young man 16 to 20 years.	3 15	
Mechanics		7 62	
Warehousemen		4 36	
Overlooker		9 07	For competent p
Drawing and spinning:			
Drawers	Women	2 78	
Rovers	do	2 66	
Spinners		2 90	Minding 3 sides c
		2 30	Minding 2 sides c
Twisters	Women	2 90	
Bobbin-layers	Boys and girls	2 30	
Bobbin takers-off	Boys over 14 years	2 54	
Jobber	do	2 48	
Reelers, (piecework)		9 68	6¼ to 7 cents fine $9.60.
Hank and grossers (piecework)		52	
Packers		4 11	
Weft-men		6 53	
Overlooker		7 56	For competent pe
Weaving:			
Warp-dressers		7 26	
Twisters		7 26	
Weavers, (piecework)		4 36	$4.32 per week; 1
Takers-in		7 02	
Overlookers		7 56	
Pattern-designers		10 97	

* Foreign wool $2.40 to $4.80 per pack of 240 pounds.

* Some portion of this extraordinary increase may be accounted for by th in prices which took place in 1871 and 1872.

: rates of wages and earnings of work-people in the alpaca-mills of Sir Titus Salt, Sons & Co., Saltaire, October, 1872.

Occupation.	Sex.	Average earnings per week.
:ers	Men	$6 78 to $7 98
ihers	....do	3 87 to 4 84
rs	....do	4 36 to 6 29
ibers	....do	3 87 to 4 84
spinning:		
	Girls	2 18 to 5 08
and beamers	Women	4 84 to 7 26
	....do	3 39 to 4 60
:rs	Men	7 26 to 8 47
	....do	4 84 to 5 81
	Women	3 39 to 4 36
	Men	3 15
:rs	....do	7 74 to 8 96
s	....do	7 26 to 8 47
yard-cleaners	....do	4 84 to 6 05
ich as machinists, carpenters, &c	....do	7 99
watchmen	....do	5 81 to 6 78
	....do	6 05

ts Salt, jr., who furnished the above figures, states that the are not quite so well off now as they were before the rise in ring to the greater advance in the prices of provisions and of coals.

cchus, the resident agent of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,

n worsted factories earn 18*s.* and men about 24*s.* per week. Laborers and class of workmen earn 20*s.*; machinists, 28*s.* per week.

wages.—Masons, joiners, plumbers, plasterers, smiths, and painters, 5*s.* 6*d.* good workmen for five days in a week and 2*s.* 6*d.* on Saturdays; total earn- 7.26.

HALIFAX.

tion in 1871, 65,510.

nufacture of cloth commenced here in the beginning of the century, and Halifax ranks next to Leeds and Bradford as a e woolen and worsted industries. But it is best known as where the carpet-mills of the celebrated firm of John Crossley re situated. A visit to these extensive works, when so cour- nown through every department as the author was, amply e journey. It is pleasant to recognize patterns of carpets in r houses, to note that the most elegant and tasteful patterns o several of the leading carpet dealers in the chief cities nited States, and to be assured that one of them has the e in this direction of any dealer in Europe or America. Sir Crossley is deceased, but the present head of the house, Mr. ossley, and his partners, possess also a high reputation for integrity and enterprise and for the benevolent interest taken mployés and townsmen. A notice of some of the benefactions embers of this firm, as well as those of Sir Titus Salt, alike d in a kindred industry, will appear on subsequent pages.

mber of hands employed in the chief industries of Halifax, to the report on the English census of 1871, was as follows:

	Males.	Females.
cloth manufacture	3,416	1,837
and stuff manufacture	3,421	4,603
nd rug manufacture	1,223	732

The following scale of weekly wages in the carpet-mills of John Crossley & Co., Halifax, was sent to the author by that firm at the date indicated:

WAGES IN CARPET-MILLS, HALIFAX.

	Mean rates in U. S. gold.
Wool-sorters, 20*s.* to 28*s*	$5 75
Dyers, (very much according to ability and special work.)	
Spinners, boys and girls, from 8*s.* or 9*s.* to 13*s.*	4 35
Spinners, men, from 20*s.* to 30*s*	6 05
Weavers, men, from 20*s.* to 35*s*	8 47
Young women in various employments, from 10*s.* to 20*s*	3 63

While the wages are correctly stated above, the margin is too extended. From conversation with weavers employed in these mills, the information was gained that men earned at piecework from 23*s.* to 24*s.* per week, and women from 13*s.* to 14*s.* It will be observed that these figures are within the limits above given, and are more definite, and may be regarded as the average earnings of male and female weavers. It was stated that girls on regular wages, not on piecework, receive but 10*s.*; laborers, 18*s.*; and machinists to repair looms and machinery, from 26*s.* to 28*s.* per week; the latter working ten and a half hours per day.

KIDDERMINSTER, WORCESTERSHIRE.

Although not in Yorkshire, Kidderminster has long been known as the seat of the ingrain-carpet trade, but of late this branch has been transferred to Dewsbury, while Kidderminster now makes the worsted or tapestry carpets. The following statement of the average rates of wages paid in carpet-mills was presented by the proprietors at the date indicated:

Weekly wages of persons employed in 1872 in the worsted spinning and carpet manufactory belonging to John Brinton & Co., in Kidderminster, England.

[Hours of labor per week, 59.]

Description of work.	Wages.	Description of work.	Wages.
Engine-room, yard, &c.:		Worsted yarns and fabrics—Con.	
Engineers	$9 68	Gill-box and drawing hands	$2 66
Mechanics	$0 72 to 1 21	Spinners	1 21
Laborers, watchmen, and yard hands	4 36 to 6 05	Twisters	2 05
Foremen	9 68	Reelers	2 66
Worsted yarns and fabrics:		Overseers	9 68
Wool-sorters	7 26*	Assistants	4 84
Wool-washers	4 84	Dyers ... per day	$0 56 to 0 64
Combers	4 84	Weavers ... per yard	05
		Finishers ... per piece	12 to 14

* 72 cents to $1.69 per pack, according to quality of wool.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT WORKS AT IPSWICH.

In the exposition at Moscow, in 1872, a most creditable display of agricultural tools and implements was made by the firm of Ransomes, Sims & Head, proprietors of the Orwell Works at Ipswich, England. In reply to a request for the rates of wages paid in the works, the following letter and statement were received:

IPSWICH, *October* 12, 1872.

EDWARD YOUNG, Esq., *London:*

Our books will not enable us, without considerable trouble, to give you the information which you have asked for respecting wages paid in our works to different classes of men, so that, although we have filled up your paper as nearly as we can, yet the lig-

es must not be taken as strictly correct. The wages vary very much, according to the ill of the workmen, and the average weekly earnings depend very much upon the nount of overtime which the men may make. We may say that we have for a num- r of years taken the average weekly wages earned by all the men and boys, whether echanics or laborers, in our employ, and find that it averages 20*s.* 6*d.* per week. The oportion of boys under twenty to men is about 3 in 11. The standard hours of labor r week are fifty-four, but this is considerably increased by overtime. The price of al is also much more than it has been for many years.

We are yours, faithfully,

RANSOMES, SIMS & HEAD.

an rates of wages paid in United States gold to workmen employed in the agricultural-implement works of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Head, Ipswich.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
od-workers	$5 93	Painters	$5 44½
n-workers:		Laborers	4 23½
Molders	6 77	Carters	4 37½
Turners or machinists	7 50	Apprentices or youths	1 93
Blacksmiths	6 77	Foremen or overlookers	13 31

lours of labor per week, 54.
n piecework they earn from ¼ to ½ more.
ents of 3-roomed tenements, occupied by working people, 72 cents per week.
resent price of coal at works per ton: steam coal, $7.26; smiths' coal, $5.32.

THE BRICK MAKING TRADE.

The following extract from the report of the inspector of factories r 1874, shows the earnings of work-people at brick-making, and also the blacking-works:

BRICK-MAKING, NEAR MANCHESTER.

By the union tariff, the sum drawn by the molder from the master is now 9 shill- gs ($2.16) per thousand bricks, which is thus distributed: to the molder, 2*s.* 4*d.*, 5 cents,) and the same amount to the temperer; to the wheeler, 2*s.* 3*d.*, (54 cents;) the carrier-off, 1*s.* 0½*d.*, (25 cents;) and the same to the waller.

The molder has also the right to nominate the carrier-off (who is from 13 to years of age) and the waller. The former is generally his son, the latter his wife daughter. If the molder does not claim his right to nominate, it passes to the nperer; failing him, to the wheeler; and failing all three, to the employer himself.

The average number of bricks turned out by each molder this season has been 0,000 during the 20 weeks; which is at the rate of 25,000 per week of 45 hours, ther more than one day per week having been lost by rain.)

Thus the earnings have been, molder, $14.19; carrier-off, $6.35, and waller, $6.35; king a total weekly average for the molder, his wife, and his son of $26.89.

One case of a molder I knew, who turned out 620,000 bricks this season. His son, ed 14, carried them off, and his daughter aged 17, walled them; a second daughter, 19, worked at another stool. The net weekly earnings of this man and his three ildren amounted to $41.00.

The brick-makers, as a rule, are not improvident; the system of leaving back money th the masters is being generally adopted. Some carriers-off, at the end of the sea- , had £8 to £10 to take.

MOSS BROOK BLACKING-WORKS.

he wrappers-up are lads of 16 to 20 years of age; there are 70 of them, each ved by two half-timers, or by one full-timer putter-on, at which rate the average kly earnings are as follows: A wrapper-up, per week, $4.32; full-time putter- per week, $2.16; half-time putter-on, per week, $0.96. The total number of per- s employed, all boys, is 321.

LONDON.

Population in 1871, 3,254,260.

The rates of wages in the metropolitan district, especially those ruling 1871, are given on preceding pages under the heading "Metropolis." like most of the towns whose industries have been considered, it is

not the seat of any very extensive manufactures which find a market in the United States.

To show the variety, but not the extent, of the exports from London, the following report, made by the United States consul-general, Gen. Badeau, to the Department of State, is presented:

Summary of goods exported from London to the United States of America during the years ending September 30, 1871, 1872, 1873, *with a list of the principal articles supplied.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SENT FROM LONDON TO THE UNITED STATES.

Acids, arrowroot, artists' materials, animals of every description, (alive,) alpaca wool, ammonia, ammunition, axes, brass, bronzes, bleaching-powder, blacking, beer, biscuits, buttons, braces, belts, buckles, brushes, bristles, bricks, books, boots, bulbs, baby-linen, brilliants, balls, barometers, braids, bone, bolts, bedsteads, bars, bark, copper, cutlery, clocks, crystals, cabinet-work, carvings, cork, cork-wood, cochineal, chemicals, cement, chalk, chocolate, cocoa, colors, china, coffee, chiccory, corsets, carpets, cords, cottons, crapes, cartridges, caps, cards, cricketing materials, castings, candles, cliff-stone, carriages, drugs, druggists' sundries, dogs, diamonds, decanters, emery, essences, essential oils, engravings, earthenware, furniture feathers, flowers, all kinds of fancy articles, furs, fringes, felt, floor-cloth, fog-signals, flax, flannels, fishing-tackle, granite, guns, gold, gold bronze and leaf, gums, glass, gloves, gutta-percha, gun-waddings, gelatine, gold-beaters' skins, grindstones, hardware, hats, hatters' furs, horse-hair, harnesses, horns, horses, hops, haberdashery, hosiery, human hair, hides, iron, ivory, ink, India-rubber goods, isinglass, jewelry, jet goods, kamptulican, lead, lime, leather, linens, laces of all kinds, linoleum, metals, mustard, mineral waters, manufactures of all kinds, models, moldings, molds, musical instruments, music, millinery, manufactures of leather, matches, milk, machinery, needles, newspapers, oils, oilman's stores, oakum, oxen, oatmeal, platina, precious stones, plated goods, perfumery, powder, provisions, pins, photographs and photographic materials and utensils, paintings, pictures, prints, piano-fortes, paper, periodicals, pamphlets, parchment, playing-cards, paper-waste, pigs, plants, prints, parasols, percussion-caps, pickles, preserves, patent barley, quicksilver, ribbons, retorts, rags, ready-made clothing of all descriptions, rugs, rope, raw silk, steel, skins, spelter, stone, silver, sticks, soaps, sodas, starch, spirits, shells, shell goods, scientific instruments, stationery, stereotype-plates, shoes, sheep, seeds, shirts, silks, sheetings, shawls, straw-plaiting, straw hats and bonnets, string, stuff-goods, sun-shades, sausage cases, sauces, spices, salts, statuary, tin-foil, tin, tea, tapestry, tobacco, toys, tools, umbrellas, veneers, varnishes, vellum, vulcanite, wire, watches and movements, wood, wines, wax figures, wools, woolens, and worsteds.

Year ending Sept., 1871.	Value.	Year ending Sept., 1872.*	Value.	Year ending Sept., 1873.†	Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31, 1870.	1,756,998 12 6½	Dec. 31, 1871..	1,930,377 12 10	Dec. 31, 1872..	2,759,304 16 1
Mar. 31, 1871.	2,331,842 16 0½	Mar. 31, 1872..	2,240,674 7 8	Mar. 31, 1873..	2,060,138 7 8
June 30, 1871.	2,248,830 12 3	June 30, 1872..	1,856,446 11 6	June 30, 1873..	1,556,815 9 11
Sept. 30, 1871.	2,320,365 0 0	Sept. 30, 1872..	2,644,485 14 8	Sept. 30, 1873..	1,202,814 0 9
Total.....	8,658,037 0 10	Total.....	8,671,984 6 8	Total.....	7,579,072 14 5

* Year 1872, £13,947 5*s.* 10*d.* more than the year 1871.
† Year 1873, £1,092,911 12*s.* 3*d.* less than the year 1872.

DEPTFORD, COUNTY OF KENT.

Statement showing the average weekly wages (in United States gold) of persons employed in the engineering-works of Messrs. J. Stone & Co., in the town of Deptford, county of Kent, England.

[Hours of labor per week, 54.]

No. of each class.	Occupation.	Wages.	No. of each class.	Occupation.	Wages.
16	Pattern-makers.....	$9 19	50	Laborers.....	$4 36 to $5 18
12	Brass-molders.....	$8 71 to 10 16	80	Boys and apprentices.....	1 21 to 2 40
20	Iron-molders.....	9 19		Engineers.....	8 71*
10	Coppersmiths.....	9 19		Laborers or unskilled workmen	4 36 to 5 18
12	Braziers.....	7 26 to 8 71		Apprentices or boys.....	1 20 to 2 40
86	Turners.....	7 98 to 9 19		Foremen or overseers.....	9 68 to 19 36
98	Fitters.....	6 77 to 7 98			

* And upward.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

An extended report on the trade and industry of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was prepared for these pages by Evan R. Jones, esq., United States consul for that district, a condensed statement from which is presented in the following pages. "The various tables given in connection with the different subjects treated in the report," Mr. Jones says, "have been prepared with great care, and can be relied upon with confidence:"

NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as its name indicates, is situated upon the river Tyne, ten miles west of where that river flows into the North Sea. Formerly Newcastle was the chief town of the county of Northumberland, but by virtue of a charter granted by Henry IV, in the year 1400, it became a county in itself, and is represented in Parliament by two members.

At the last census, taken in 1871, the population of this town was 128,443, to which we must add 48,637, the population of Gateshead; for, notwithstanding the last-named place is in the county of Durham, its interests are identical with Newcastle, and in a commercial point of view we must consider them as one.

The two towns are divided by the river Tyne, and united by three large bridges, including the High-level Bridge, one of the engineering triumphs of Robert Stephenson.

The source of the great wealth of Newcastle and district, which includes North and South Shields, is the rich coal-beds found in the immediate neighborhood. Not only does this commodity contribute toward the prosperity of the Tyne directly; but we are also indebted to its cheap price, in all probability, for the establishment upon the banks of this river of some of the most complete and extensive engineering-works to be found in the United Kingdom, if not in the world. I particularly refer to the Elswick engine and ordnance works of Sir William G. Armstrong & Co.; the ship-building-establishment of Messrs. C. M. Palmer & Co., at Jarrow; the factories of Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn, for the manufacture of locomotives and other engines and machines, together with some of the largest chemical-works in this country.

THE TYNE.—I have repeatedly been informed by masters of American ships that in former years the entrance into the Tyne was both difficult and dangerous, and that the channel of the river was in a shallow and otherwise unsatisfactory condition. I need not remind you that such a state of things must have proved a check both upon the shipping interests and the general commercial growth of the district. Thanks to the river Tyne commissioners, causes for complaints, under this head, no longer exist.

I extract a few brief passages from the "report of Captain E. K. Calver, royal navy, on the improvements effected in the river Tyne." He says:

"The depth of the channel over the bar, which was 6 feet 8 inches in 1849, had been increased by dredging to 15 feet in 1865, the time of one of my periodical examinations. Now there is no bar, as a depth of 27 feet exists along the track in from sea, till the proper channel of the river is reached.

"There is now a minimum depth of 24 feet in that portion of the entrance channel where the 'stones,' with 9 feet over them, formerly existed.

* * * * * * * * *

"Briefly stated the result is, that the commissioners have, by the process of dredging, cleared away the bar; they have freed the throat of Shields Harbor from the obstructions which nearly blocked it up; they have removed seven extensive shoals from out of the channel of the river between Shields and Newcastle, and increased the ruling navigable depth between the same limits from 2¼ feet to 13 and 14 feet, while, by the consequent tidal gain, they have created a power for assisting in the future maintenance of the increased capacity of the river. These results, of national as well as of local importance, establish the Tyne as the most noteworthy example of river improvement within the bounds of the United Kingdom."

No one questions but what these truly wonderful improvements have greatly contributed toward making the Tyne what it is, and has been for several years, the third among the great shipping rivers of the kingdom, in the number and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing.

Ship-building.—Iron-ship-building takes rank next to the coal-trade in magnitude and importance, no less than 20,000 men being employed in the various establishments on the Tyne for the construction of iron vessels.

Among the many extensive works of the kind to be found on this river, the Palmer Ship-building and Iron Company at Jarrow is the largest and most complete. They employ about 8,000 men. Next in importance stands the establishment of Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., at Low Walker, four miles down the Tyne, where about 3,000 men are employed.

Birtley.

The work turned out per annum and the number of men employed at th of Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co. and those of Messrs. R. & W. Hawthor follows:

Firms.	Locomotives built.	Marine engines built.	No. of men employed.
Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co	52	12	1,400
Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn & Co	40	(*)	1,700

* 4,000 horse-power. I was furnished with the number of horse-power, and not the n engines, by Messrs. Hawthorn.

The Elswick ordnance and engine works.—The Armstrong gun, by name at known to nearly every American; comparatively few, however, are aware that nance works of Sir William George Armstrong & Co., where the destructive are forged, are situated at Elswick, in the West End of Newcastle.

Sir William, the son of a born merchant, who once filled the office of mayor castle, was born at this town in 1810. He was educated for the law, and final ticed as a solicitor in his native town. But the law had no charms for him; was of the inventive and scientific turn.

His earlier achievements were improvements upon hydraulic engines and and in 1846 the Elswick engine-works were founded by Sir William and a few chiefly for the construction of that class of machinery. During the Crimea invented the breech-loading gun, with which his name will ever remain associ

At present the Elswick engine and ordnance works of Sir William G. Arms Co. is one of the richest firms, and most completely arranged works on the Tyn artillery is manufactured for nearly all the governments of the earth.

The number of men employed in these works are in the neighborhood of 3, are distributed nearly as follows:

Ordnance works, about.....
Hydraulic works, about.....
Foundery works, about.....
Blast furnaces, about.....
Officers, about.....

Total.....

occupied in the construction of a 600-pound gun is as follows: Forging, ; for contraction, one week; turning, three weeks; rifling, two weeks; o weeks; and for extra work, two weeks—total, 13 weeks.

s.—The Tyne Plate-Glass Company, of South Shields, employs 500 hands, ing rate of wages: Casters, 30*s.* ($7.26) to 35*s.* ($8.47) per week; finishers s, 35*s.* ($8.47) to 40*s.* ($9.68) per week.

ity of glass produced per annum is about 600,000 feet; present price, 3*s.* 3*d.* r square foot.

of Mr. John Sowerby, for the manufacture of glass-ware, are situated at ist across the Tyne.

several leading houses engaged in the manufacturing business, which are porters to America, not yet mentioned; such as Messrs. W. J. Cookson & ads, red and white lead, and Venetian red trade, Messrs. Hoyle Robson & turers of pitch, varnishes, paints, &c., and others.

trade.—The alkali trade forms by far the most important branch of the rried on between this district and America. Soda crystals, alkali, and bi-soda are continually going forward to all the larger ports on the Atlantic casionally to San Francisco.

has induced capitalists to establish some of the largest chemical works m upon the banks of this river.

ee largest manufactories in the district, viz, the Jarrow Chemical Com-ne Chemical Works, and the works of H. L. Pattinson & Co., I find that manufactured during the year 1871, 40,607 tons of soda crystals, 34,720 refined and unrefined,) and 8,153 tons bicarbonate of soda, besides large caustic soda, chloride of lime, pearl hardening, and oil of vitriol.

trade is in a thriving condition. Either through sagacity or by good manufacturers made large contracts for both salt and coal before the late he prices of those articles took place, and by consequence they are now h harvest.

years the outlay attending the transportation of salt from the Cheshire nual; the charges of railway companies to Hull and Grimsby were at a e, and at those places the article was taken in as ballast by vessels bound . However, such a state of things no longer exists; railway charges are ular freight is charged by all vessels bringing salt from Hull and Grimsby ; and to-day the price of that article is 27*s.* ($6.53) per ton, with an up-y. Small coal, which is chiefly used in the manufacture of this class of at present commanding 20*s.* ($4.84) to 25*s.* ($6.05) per ton. I need scarcely ese figures are considerably in advance of those at which the fortunate re made.

turers engaged in what is generally known as the alkali trade were ay current prices for salt and coal, I conjecture that decomposing the dium would yield but a very moderate profit.

irms above named employ no less than 4,500 men, at an average wage of per day.

of labor necessarily vary according to the nature of employment. The ibits a fair estimate of the working hours of men engaged in the alkali nics, fifty-four hours per week; yard laborers, fifty-eight hours per week; excepting decomposing-furnacemen,) twelve-hour shifts. "Overtime" l until after the full week's time has first been worked. "Piecework" is ed into in this as well as nearly every other branch of industry, and the nd ambitious men frequently realize from 40*s.* ($9.68) to 45*s.* ($10.89) as earnings.

or.—During the year 1871 a complete revolution took place in the labor is country. In the early spring the engineers and machinists of Sunder-neously and without organization for the purpose, demanded a reduction f labor from 59 to 54 hours per week. The demand was refused by the the men came out on strike. This might be considered as the keynote ours' movement, which resulted in establishing nine hours as a day's branches of industry which admit of its application, throughout the lom.

ave the working-hours been reduced, but in consequence of the increased nearly every natural and manufactured commodity produced in this the very considerable rise in the cost of living, wages have also been rancing, especially since the first of this year. To illustrate this fact I the engineer, as belonging to that class of workmen most closely iden-e great strikes of 1871. An engineer (erector and fitter) while working ay received only 26*s.* ($6.29) as his weekly wage previous to the strike; ith nine hours as a day's work, he obtains 30*s.* ($7.26) per week.

The following table gives the average prices paid for labor on the Tyne September, 1872:

Occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.	Occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
Carpenters	$8 47	54	GLASS TRADE.		
Joiners	7 50	54			
Bricklayers	7 26	54	Casters	$7 26 to $8 47	54
Stone-masons	7 26	54	Finishers and polishers	8 47 to 9 68	54
Plasterers	7 26	54	COLLIERS.		
Painters	6 78	54			
Plumbers	7 26	54	The Durham pits	30 cts. per ton.	42
Fitters	$6 78 to 7 26	54	The Northumberland pits	42 cts. per ton.	42
Blacksmiths	7 02	54	PRINTING AND BOOK-MAKING TRADE.		
Strikers	4 84	54			
Riveters	7 74 to 8 47	54	Engravers, first-class	$13 31	....
Holders-up	5 81 to 6 29	54	Lithographic printers	6 73	....
Platers	8 47	54	Compositors and letter-press printers	7 26	....
ALKALI TRADE.			Book-binders	6 53	54
Mechanics	7 26 to 8 47	54	Book-folders and sewers, women first-class	$2 42 to 2 90	....
Laborers	4 84	58			
Brass-men	6 05 to 7 26	(*)			

* 12-hour shifts.

Night-work upon daily papers.

Ruby, per 1,000 ems	17 cents.
Nonpareil, per 1,000 ems	16 cents.
Minion, per 1,000 ems	15 cents.
Bourgeois, per 1,000 ems	15 cents.

Weekly papers are less—12 cents per 1,000, minion, instead of 15 cents.

The prices for day-work are 1*d.* (2 cents) per 1,000 less than for night-work.

NOTE.—Printers in England measure differently from what they do in America. The width is measured in ems and the depth in ens.

Wages in iron-ship-building and engineering works.—The following statement of the wages, ruling at the close of 1874, shows but few changes from the rates of 1872, as given by Mr. Jones. In this, as in a case previously noticed, the difference between the maximum and minimum rates is too great; the mean is not believed to be the true average. For instance, some boiler-makers may earn 38*s.*, but the mean rate, as above stated, 35*s.*, is above the average, which is under 34*s.* So in regard to laborers; the average is not 22*s.*, the mean rate here given, but 20*s.* at the utmost.

Average weekly wages (computed in United States gold and working 54 hours per week) paid to persons employed in iron-ship-building and engineering shops in Newcastle-on-Tyne and vicinity in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Iron-molders	$7 74 to $10 89	Foremen	$10 89 to $14 52
Machinists: Best	7 50	Engineers, fitters	6 77 to 8 22
Machinists: Ordinary	6 05	Pattern-makers and carpenters	7 26 to 8 71
Machinists: Inferior	5 32	Assistants	5 32 to 5 80
Helpers	4 84	Laborers, carters, &c	4 35 to 5 80
Boiler-makers	7 74 to 9 19	Apprentices	1 45 to 2 90
Helpers	6 53	Millwrights	7 26 to 8 71
Riveters	7 26 to 7 74	Assistants	4 35 to 5 80
Holders-on	5 80 to 6 77	Brass-founders	7 26 to 9 66
Flangers	9 68 to 10 89	Brass-fitters	6 77 to 7 74
Helpers	6 77	Brass-turners	6 77 to 7 74
Blacksmiths	6 77 to 7 74	Sailmakers	7 26 to 7 74
Helpers	4 84 to 5 80		

list of wages shows what is being paid in the first-class and largest ship-l engineering establishments in this neighborhood; we ourselves employ-:n in all the trades for our making new and repairing old work.

DAVID MOFFAT,
Master Superintendent.

LE-ON-TYNE, *November* 25, 1874.

in steamers.—The following scale of wages in steamers belong-ı Tyne Steam Shipping Company, limited, was furnished by Welford, esq., secretary and manager:

Station.	Pay while navigating.		Pay during detention at home.	
	Per week of 7 days.	Per day.	Per week of 6 days.	Per day.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	*4 0 0	.....	.....	.....
ıief	48 0	6 10	30 0	5 0
ɔcond	37 0	5 3½	26 0	4 4
	36 0	5 1½	35 0	5 10
	31 0	4 5	24 0	4 0
	30 0	4 3½	24 0	4 0
	24 0	3 5	24 0	†4 0
	21 0	3 0	21 0	†3 6
eward	27 6	3 11	24 0	†4 0
Chief	60 0	8 7	42 0	7 0
Second	42 6	6 1	32 6	5 5
Third	33 0	4 8½	‡25 0	4 5
	30 0	4 3½	24 0	4 0
	28 0	4 0	24 0	4 0
	.....	.....	§18 0	3 0
	10 6	1 6	(‖)	.....

this amount. † Not found. ‡ If a mechanic, 28*s*. § 3*s*. extra on Sunday. ‖ Per agreement.

·Twenty-four hours before sailing-hour, and twenty-four hours after arrival, e to be considered as in "commission." Detention beyond this time places ıd men on reduced pay. Wages in all cases are to be reckoned and paid by

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

ation in 1871, 477,732.

ow is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of Scotland, on the river Clyde, which, along its whole course, is beautified ıificent natural scenery and embellishments of art. Its banks ʼded with the abodes of industry and a thriving population. It lace of some consideration at the commencement of the twelfth

ow now unites within itself a portion of the cotton-spinning ıving manufactures of Manchester, the printed calicos of Lan-the stuffs of Norwich, the shawls and muslins of France, the silk-g of Macclesfield, the flax-spinning of Ireland, the carpets of Kid-ter, the iron and engineering works of Wolverhampton and Bir-n, the pottery and glass making of Staffordshire and Newcastle, -building of London, the coal trade of the Tyne and Wear, and ıandicrafts connected with or dependent on the full development : various and important branches. Glasgow also has its chemi-:s, tanneries, rope-walks, dye-works, bleach-fields, paper-manu-ɜ, distilleries, and breweries, beside a vast number of staple and ınd-loom fabrics, which may be strictly said to belong to the

While the iron, textile, and chemical products of Glasgow and vicinity are well known, the manufacture of iron machinery, and more recently the building of iron vessels, have given the Clyde a fame which is possessed by no other river.

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

While in the days of wooden vessels the Clyde was noted for the marine-engines built by Napier and others, which attained the highest excellence of workmanship, the introduction of iron as the chief material used in building sea-going vessels, both sail and steam, has more recently rendered this small stream one of the celebrities of the world. From Glasgow to Greenock, twenty miles, the river is almost lined with ship-yards, working to their full capacity in the building of merchant-ships.

There are in all twenty-eight yards on the Clyde, and these have launched during the year 227 vessels in all, with an aggregate tonnage of 224,000. The following table will specify the classes of vessels and tonnage of each class for 1872:

	Number.	Aggregate tonnage.
STEAMERS.		
Paddle-wheel	10	6,200
Screw	146	198,800
Hoppers and dredges	5	1,900
SAILING.		
Iron	11	12,500
Composite	1	300
Wood	12	1,700
Barges	14	600
YACHTS.		
Steam	8	1,600
Sailing	20	400
Total	227	224,000

The larger of these vessels are destined to the following services: For the East Indian and China trade, 38; West Indian trade, 6; South American, 18; New York, 10; New Orleans, 6; Canadian, 7; African, 8; Mediterranean, French, and Spanish, 30. The others are chiefly coasters.

The following is the aggregate tonnage launched from the Clyde yards during each of the last ten years.

1863	124,000	1868	169,571
1864	178,505	1869	192,300
1865	153,932	1870	189,401
1866	124,513	1871	196,222
1867	108,024	1872	224,000

The year 1872 has been the most prosperous one in ship-building yet experienced on the Clyde. Although the number of vessels launched has not been quite up to each of the last few years, the tonnage exceeds 1871 by 28,000 tons and 1870 by 34,200 tons. The increase of last year has been larger than any yearly increase for many years past, and has been entirely in the class of screw-steamers. The year's tonnage of screw steam-vessels is 40,800 tons above 1871; 67,000 tons above 1870; 73,000 tons above 1869; and 77,500 tons above 1868. But while the screw-vessels have so enormously increased, all the other classes seem on the decline. In the building of war-vessels, 1872 has been a blank on the Clyde. In paddle-steamers there has been a considerable decline,

year only shows 6,200 tons as against 10,900 tons in 1871; ns in 1870; 8,300 tons in 1869; and 6,300 tons in 1868. In lding there has been a good trade, chiefly in screw steam-

CLYDE SHIP-BUILDING DURING 1873.

[Condensed from an article in the London Economist of March 14, 1874.]

e movement for reducing the hours of labor in the engineering and ship-ades was in progress a couple of years ago, followed or attended, as it was, dvance of wages, there were many persons who, like "birds of ill omen," ited a sudden collapse in the great ship-building industry of the Clyde, but, ay, notwithstanding the past year, 1873, has been the most extraordinary one er been experienced in the whole history of that industry, and has most com-ified all the evil prognostications, when we compare the tonnage launched whole of 1873 with that launched in 1872, the result of the contrast is sur-n making the annual summary statement regarding the Clyde ship-build-it is customary to embrace all the vessels shipped in pieces, barges, and small vessels in the December return; and doing so now we find that the onnage for each of the four years, 1871–'73, is as follows: 1870, 61 vessels of ; 1871, 76 vessels of 22,300 tons; 1872, 50 vessels of 26,300 tons, and 1873, 46 33,500 tons. This last monthly total, therefore, brings up the work done 3 to 194 vessels of an aggregate of 261,500 tons, as against 227 vessels of s in 1872, 231 vessels of 196,200 tons in 1871, and 234 vessels of 189,800 tons 1870.

xamination of these returns brings out some very interesting facts. First, hat extending over a series of four years, while the number of vessels has 234 to 194, the tonnage of vessels has increased from 189,000 tons to 261,500, e upon the four years being 71,700, or considerably more than one-third of onnage launched in the year 1870. Within the short period of four years, he average size of vessels built on the Clyde has advanced from about 811 tons 348 tons, which indicates such a radical revolution in the mechanical arts paratively few persons could have confidently calculated upon at the com-of that brief period.

tion of "paddle versus screw" has again come to the front in connection with ilding statistics now under consideration. *Paddle-steamers*, as to tonnage, y stationary in 1870 and 1871, being between 10,000 and 11,000 tons; they 872 to rather over 6,000 tons, but last year they again rose to 19,100 tons, a very considerable increase. It was due, however, almost entirely to the ide by the *China Steam Navigation Company* of *Shanghai*, which had no fewer arge paddle-steamers supplied to them of 1,250 up to 3,200, and 200 up to ower, or in totals 12,410 tons and 1,450 horse-power.

steamships there were 125 launched during 1873, of an aggregate of 218,000 se numbers show that the average size of the Clyde-built screw-steamers o 1,744 tons, which is a very extraordinary fact. For its explanation we to the very large number of first-class ocean steamers built during the year great mercantile companies. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, for ere supplied with nine new steamers as the year's addition to their already t fleet. One of them was a vessel of 4,820 tons and 650 horse-power, and vere 28,895 tons and 4,500 horse-power. No fewer than six of these great ners were built by Messrs. John Elder & Co. This is the largest amount of er supplied in a single year to any shipping company.

is a marked increase in the amount of tonnage launched in 1873 under the *n sailing-vessels*. As compared with 1872, there was only one additional ves-; twelve in all, but there was an increase in the aggregate tonnage from to 19,000, most of the vessels of the class ranging from 1,550 to 1,980 tons, certainly extraordinary sizes for sailing-vessels.

[From the Glasgow Daily Mail.]

l number of vessels of different classes launched on the Clyde during the amounted to 187, with a gross tonnage of 244,467. This, as compared with ows an increase of 17 in the number and a decrease in the tonnage of 2,375. s of *sailing-vessels*, as compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 29, with an increase in tonnage of 33,710. *Paddle-steamers* have decreased by four, and in gross tonnage by 8,651. The number of *screw-steamers* uring 1874 has been only one less than that of the previous year, while the ge of these vessels shows a decrease of 29,229. From this it would appear erage tonnage of the screw-steamers built on the Clyde this year has been v that of those built during the previous year. As compared with 1864, the vessels shows a decrease of 18, while there is an increase in the tonnage of

EXPORTS FROM GLASGOW TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the year ending June 30, 1872, the imports into the United States from Scotland, chiefly from Glasgow, were as follows:

Pig iron, (135,695 tons)	$2,305,188
Old and scrap iron	344,033
Steel rails	484,723
Steel ingots, bars, &c	117,065
Steel manufactures	271,474
Cotton goods	839,887
Other cotton manufactures	2,206,318
Flax, raw	208,082
Flax manufactures	3,740,148
Jute manufactures	313,206
Chemicals	300,933
Sugar, brown	316,351
Other articles	2,894,164
Total, 1872	14,341,572
Total, 1873	14,344,770
Total, 1874	12,166,452

RATES OF WAGES.

Mr. Consul Jenkinson, in transmitting to the author a statement of the rates of wages at the close of the year 1872, makes the following remarks in regard to the cause of the fluctuations in the price of labor:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, January 1, 1873.

HON. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

SIR: The condition of the laboring classes in Scotland is a subject well worthy the careful study of all who are interested in solving the great problem of labor in the United States. The last three years have been years of unceasing strife between capital and labor, the employers and the employés. "Locking-out," as it is termed, on the one side, and strikes on the other, have been of almost daily occurrence. As the capital of the country is in the hands of comparatively few, these can readily combine to put down the wages of labor, thus forcing the laborers into combinations and "unions" to put them up again. Nearly every trade has its "union," and almost every locality its combination of these unions. All classes alike suffer from these ceaseless contentions between master and man. For instance, for some months past a struggle has been going on between the miners of this district and the proprietors of the coal-mines, resulting in great loss to the proprietors, destitution and suffering to the miners and their families, and an extraordinary rise in the price of coals to the public. Coals which sold here at retail one year ago for 16*s*. per ton are now selling at 36*s*., an increase of more than 100 per cent. But the trouble ends not here; iron and many other things, in the manufacture of which coals largely enter, have enormously advanced in price. And what are manufacturers to do? They supply a foreign market, in which they can successfully compete only by selling as low as or lower than others. High prices for labor and material at home will require high prices abroad. If they demand these, others will undersell them and take their trade, while, if they fail to get the advance, they must close their works at home. High wages are, therefore, impossible with them. And this explains in a word the lamentable condition of the laboring man in this country, and his utter inability to elevate his condition. He must work for a mere pittance, to enable his employer to sell his goods abroad at low rates, or there will be no work for him to do, and he will be left to starve. * *

The strikes of the last few years have considerably advanced the wages paid to skilled labor in Glasgow; still, to an American mechanic the prices now received would seem exceedingly low. In some instances the best workmen get from 30*s*. to 33*s*. per week, but the average pay of mechanics, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, tailors, &c., is not more than 27*s*. per week, equivalent to $6.53 in United States gold.

Wages in engineering works in 1872.—The following figures show the average rates of weekly wages paid to workmen in engineering and ship-building trades in Glasgow:

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Pattern-makers	$6 62	Carpenters	$6 94
Turners	6 40	Smiths' finishers	5 97
Planers	6 13	Painters	5 30
Drillers	4 74	Ship riveters and calkers	6 42
Finishers	6 11	Ship-smiths	6 20
Fitters	6 27	Holders-on	3 90
Smiths	6 64		
Hammermen	4 54	Average of all classes	6 11
Platers	7 70		
Riveters	6 96	Unskilled labor	3 63
Calkers	6 96		6 05
Joiners	6 40	Common labor outside of works	3 38
Sawyers	5 52		3 87

Works of John Elder & Co.—The author went to Glasgow from Liverpool on purpose to obtain trustworthy information in regard to the cost and condition of labor in the ship-yards and engineering-works on the Clyde. The facts and figures immediately preceding were obtained afterward and forwarded at the date indicated, as well as more extended information as to the condition of the working classes in Glasgow, which will be found under its appropriate head. The following extract from the author's note-book affords some information in regard to a well-known firm which has recently forwarded one of the most valuable statements in this report:

GLASGOW, *October* 15, 1872.

Reached here this morning after an uncomfortable night-journey from Liverpool, in an unwarmed car. Having been furnished with a letter of introduction to Messrs. J. Elder & Co., one of the most eminent iron-ship-building firms, we crossed one of the bridges over the Clyde, examined their upper works, and rode down about three miles to their yard; were courteously received by one of the partners, who conducted us through every part of the works, explaining every process, from the drawings and models to the finished ship ready for launching. The demand for iron vessels has become so great that this firm and nearly all the other builders are working to their utmost capacity. A steamship which had already received part of her plating was on the stocks, from which another had been launched but thirteen days previously. The ships of the National Line, plying between Liverpool and New York, were built by this firm, and are of great strength and entire seaworthiness, [as we afterwards ascertained by a return-passage in one of them.] The tools and machines in use in Elder's works were fully equal and a few superior to those in Laird's well-known establishment, which I visited on the previous day.

The increase in wages and in iron and other materials has greatly enhanced the cost of building iron ships. One nearly completed was pointed out for which the builders were to receive £130,000, of the same size as another which had previously been built on the same spot for £91,000. True, there were some changes made in the construction of the higher-priced vessel, which enhanced her cost to some extent.

The great demand for Clyde-built ships has not been caused by their superiority, (for, no doubt, those of Newcastle, Birkenhead, and Belfast are equally as good,) but from the fact that they can be built at less cost, owing in part to the cheapness of materials, but chiefly to the abundance of skilled workmen and the low rate of wages paid to them. True, there has been a large advance in labor, averaging about 15 per cent., but it has been no greater, proportionately, than in England, thus leaving the relative rates as before.

As some changes in the rates of wages, as well as in the price of iron ships, have since taken place, the figures then obtained are not presented here. The following statement, however, gives in detail the number of men in each branch or subdivision of labor in the ship-yard and in the engineering and boiler works respectively, and the rate of wages paid to each.

The average rates are computed in United States gold and the gen-

eral average given, which amounts to $7.07½ in the engineering-works and $7.13 in the ship-yard; or to $7.96 and $8.02, respectively, in lawful money of the United States.

Average weekly wages (per week of 51 hours) paid to persons employed in the engineering, boiler-making, and ship-building works of John Elder & Co., at Glasgow and Govan, in the year 1874.

ENGINEERING AND BOILER WORKS.			SHIP-BUILDING YARD.		
Average number.	Occupation.	Wages.	Average number.	Occupation.	Wages
	Machinists:		226	Helpers	
16	Best	$7 50	14	Angle-iron smiths	
22	Ordinary	6 70	13	Helpers	
22	Inferior	5 38	78	Ship-smiths	
26	Helpers	4 08	100	Helpers	
68	Pattern-makers and joiners	7 72	146	Riveters	
49	Turners	7 30	152	Holders-on	
220	Engine-fitters	6 88		Rivet-boys	
33	Blacksmiths	7 26	68	Calkers	
44	Hammermen	4 56	88	Drillers	
4	Millwrights	7 90	266	Joiners	
230	Apprentices	2 54	37	Apprentices	
167	Laborers	4 10	18	Cabinet-makers	
7	Brass-founders	8 74	7	Pattern-makers	
5	Foundery dressers	5 40	8	Blockmakers	
9	Foundery laborers	4 35	37	Machinists	
12	Brass-finishers	6 76	256	Carpenters	
5	Coppersmiths	8 22	40	Apprentices	
2	Crane-men	6 05	25	Boat-builders	
6	Riggers	6 17	43	Iron-finishers	
34	Boiler-makers	7 98	15	Brass-finishers	
54	Riveters and calkers	7 00	10	Mechanics	
16	Holders-on	4 84	25	Plumbers	
4	Flangers	7 74	13	Tin-smiths	
19	Blacksmiths	6 52	59	Painters	
24	Hammermen	4 60	45	Red-leaders	
28	Apprentices	3 50	45	Riggers	
38	Rivet-boys	1 86	227	Laborers	
126	Laborers or helpers	3 87	13	Carters	
10	Foremen, (engineer, &c)	14 64	9	Furnace-men	
6	Sundry	12 94	25	Foremen	
119	Fitters	7 18			
582	Average	7 07½	1,407	Average	

DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Dundee has been celebrated for its manufactures of linen and hemp fabrics, chiefly of the coarser descriptions. The manufacture of linen appears to have been introduced from Germany in the beginning of the last century. Insignificant in extent at first, it gradually increased until the close of that century, when machinery having been applied to the spinning of flax, a great impulse was given to it. Hand-spinning has been entirely superseded by machine-spinning. The chief articles of manufacture are shirtings, sail-cloth, dowlas, sacking, and bagging.

Dundee is now best known as the seat of the jute manufacture, including all kinds of jute carpeting. Manufactures of jute are almost exclusively carried on here. The consumption in Dundee of this material, which is grown in India, amounts to nearly 40,000 tons annually.

As the raw material is inexpensive, costing in Dundee from 2 to 3 pence per pound, the cloth made from it, reckoned by weight, is the cheapest textile fabric made in Great Britain. Of jute many varieties of fabrics are made, from the coarsest mail-bagging to carpets of great beauty. This range includes pack-sheets for every species of merchandise, sacks for wool, coffee, and guano, &c.

The annual value of the flax, hemp, and jute manufactures in Dundee is upward of £3,000,000.

Dundee is also famous for its manufacture of confectionery, which is exported to all parts of the world.

Ship-building and machine-making are carried on to some extent.

The author was unable to make a personal examination of the jute industry, although strongly urged by Mr. Consul McDougall in the following extract:

DUNDEE, *June* 10, 1872.

Permit me to press upon you the necessity (if at all possible) of your visiting this city. The jute manufactures here, to the extent of three-fourths of the whole quantity manufactured, go direct to the United States. The quantities made are something enormous. They are peculiar to Dundee alone, and the machinery in operation is so attractive and powerful that it is of the utmost importance that the bureau which you represent should be fully apprised of the Dundee jute and linen manufactures. Indeed, I am bound to say that in no other city will you receive such useful information, and of such paramount importance to the United States, as you will receive here.

Mr. McDougall forwarded the following statements of the rates of wages which obtained in Dundee at the periods indicated:

FACTORY-LABOR.

Wages paid per week at Dundee, Scotland, the seat of the jute and linen trades, October, 1872.

Occupation.	Per week. Hours of labor.	Per week. Wages in U. S. gold.	Occupation.	Per week. Hours of labor.	Per week. Wages in U. S. gold.
Jute spinning, preparing flat:			Joiners	51	$6 29
Foremen	58	$6 53	Blacksmiths	51	6 77
Women	58	$2 18 to 2 42	Masons	51	$7 99 to 8 47
Boys, 12 to 15 years	58	1 69 to 1 93	Laborers	51	4 11 to 4 84
Jute spinning flat:			Plasterers	51	5 81 to 6 05
Spinners, women	58	2 48 to 2 66	Plumbers	51	7 26
Piercers, girls, (12 to 15 yrs.)	58	1 81 to 1 93	Brass-finishers	51	6 05
Shifters, girls, (12 to 15 yrs.)	58	1 57 to 1 69	Molders	51	6 78 to 7 74
Half-timers, boys and girls, (7 to 12 years)	58	36 to 66	Bakers	60	6 29 to 6 78
Bobbin-winders, women	58	2 66 to 2 90	Painters	51	5 81 to 7 26
Cop-winders, women	58	2 66 to 3 14	Shoemakers	54	6 29 to 7 26
Warpers, women	58	2 90 to 4 12	Tailors	60	5 81 to 6 78
Power-loom tenters, men	58	6 53 to 7 26	Domestic servants:		
Power-loom weavers, women	58	2 66 to 3 38	Housemaids	.....	*58 08 to 67 76
Machinists	51	6 29 to 8 71	Cooks, women	.....	*96 80
			Gardeners, men	60	5 32 to 5 56

* Per year, with board.

Average rates of wages per week paid to the different workers employed by a jute-weaving establishment at Dundee, February, 1875.

Occupation.	Wages per week. Lowest.	Wages per week. Highest.	Wages per week. Average.	Occupation.	Wages per week. Lowest.	Wages per week. Highest.	Wages per week. Average.
Jute-pickers	.....	.....	$4 72	Single-loom weavers	.....	.....	$2 54
Strikers-up	.....	.....	3 15	Double-loom weavers	.....	.....	3 51
Hand at softeners	$2 48	$3 51	3 02	Tenters	$6 05	$7 02	.....
Preparers	2 18	2 90	2 48	Starchers	5 81	6 53	.....
Spinners	.....	.....	2 46	Mill-overseers	6 05	7 74	.....
Coarse spinners	2 66	2 90	.....	Calendermen:			
Piecers	.....	.....	1 87	Lappers	4 84	5 69	.....
Shifters, (half-timers)	68	76	72	Calenderers	4 84	5 81	.....
Reelers	2 18	3 15	2 78	Measurers, tiers, &c.	4 36	5 57	.....
Cop-winders	2 42	3 39	3 02	Mechanics	.....	.....	6 53
Warp-winders	2 78	3 39	3 15	Joiners	.....	.....	6 29

Statement showing the rates of wages paid for mechanical and farm labor in the consul district of Dundee during the year 1874.

MECHANICAL LABOR.

Occupation.	Wages per week.	Occupation.	Wages per week.
Blacksmiths	$5 76 to $6 24	Plasterers	$8 16 to $8 64
Bricklayers and masons	8 40 to 9 60	Shoemakers	6 00 to 8 40
Cabinet-makers	6 00 to 7 20	Stone-cutters	8 40 to 9 60
Carpenters	7 20 to 7 68	Tailors	6 00 to 7 20
Coopers	6 48 to 7 20	Tanners	5 28 to 6 00
Miners	10 00 to 12 00	Tin-smiths	5 52 to 6 48
Machinists	6 00 to 7 00	Wheelwrights	6 72 to 7 20
Painters	6 72 to 7 20	Hours of labor per week, 51.	

FARM AND OTHER LABOR.

	Wages per month.
Farm-hands.. Experienced	$12 40 to $15 00, with board.
Farm-hands.. Ordinary	11 20 to 12 40, with board.
Common laborers at other than farm-work	23 84 without board.
Female servants	4 20 to $10 00, with board.

Mr. P. Fleming, of Dundee, emigration agent, when in Washington, furnished the following rates of wages, per week of fifty-one hours, obtained in that town in 1872:

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Mechanics	$6 05 per week.	Overseer	$6 05 to $7 26 per week.
Molders	6 78 to $7 26 per week.	Joiners	5 81 to 6 05 per week.
Weavers	2 90 to 3 38 per week.	Plasterers	6 17 per week.
Spinners	2 18 to 2 42 per week.	Masons	14 per hour.
General hands, (female).	1 94 to 2 18 per week.	Painters	12 per hour.

LEITH, SCOTLAND.

Population in 1871, 44,280.

This is the sea-port of Edinburgh, from which it is only about a mile and a half distant. The water of Leith, at its confluence with the Frith of Forth, divides the town into two parts, called, respectively, North and South Leith. The principal buildings are the exchange, the custom-house, thetown-house, the church of South Leith, and the forts—a military station for a small body of artillery.

The chief manufactures of Leith are ropes, sail-cloth, locomotive-engines and machinery, glass, soap, ale, refined sugar, and oil-seed cakes. Iron and timber ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent.

RATES OF WAGES IN 1872.

The following statements, showing the rates of wages paid in 1872 for mechanical and agricultural labor in the Leith consular district, which includes the city of Edinburgh, were furnished by Mr. Consul Robeson:

MECHANICAL LABOR.

›wing the rates of wages paid to mechanics in Leith, Scotland, in October, 1872.

es of operatives.	Working-hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Remarks.
.....	51	$6 95	Wages of masons are greatly reduced by what is called "broken time," arising from unfavorable weather, and the average weekly earnings of this class of tradesmen throughout the year may be stated at $6.05.
.....	51	6 75	Average wages, 13 cents per hour. Working-time: 9 hours for 5 days and 6 hours on Saturdays. Overtime paid at the rate of 10d. (20 cents) per hour. Teams one week's warning. This class of mechanics is not so liable to loss from broken time as masons.
s.....	51	6 75	No broken time.
ıths	51	6 05	Do.
.....	51	7 20	Wages of plasterers, like those of masons, are greatly reduced during the year by broken time, arising from unfavorable weather, and the average weekly earnings of this class may be stated at $6.29.
ıs	51	6 29	No broken time.
kers:			These wages obtain all the year round. The hours during which these classes work throughout the year are as follows: Feb. 15 to Nov. 9, 9 hours for 5 days and Saturdays 6 hours; Nov. 9 to 27, 8 hours for 5 days and Saturdays 5 hours; Nov. 27 to Jan. 11, 7½ hours for 5 days and Saturdays 4 hours; Jan. 11 to Feb. 15, 8 hours for 5 days and Saturdays 5 hours.
.....	57	7 26	
f gentlemen's boots	60	6 78	
f ladies' boots	60	6 05	
.....	60	5 32	
manufacturing operatives:			
orkmen	51	$0 84 to 1 21 per day.	According to ability. This class has no broken time.
ıs, tenters, &c.....	51	$0 84 to $1 21 per day.	Do.
omen and girls.....	51	2 42, $3 39, and $3 87.	Do.
ıs and millwrights:			Extra time is paid for according to circumstances: usually "time and a quarter" and 1*d.* (2 cents) per hour as an allowance over and above. These operatives are not liable to broken time.
ıs	51	7 26	
ass hands.....	51	6 77	
as hands	51	6 05	
ıen house-painters	.....	6 67	72 cents extra per week allowed to each man working 1½ miles or upward from the center of the town; also railway-fares to and from work when necessary.
n and ornamental painters.	.....	15 cts., 36 cts., and 48 cts. per hour.*	
.....	.....	$0 73	Boys get 3s. first year, and wage is raised, according to ability, to $2.42 and $2.90 per week during apprenticeship of 6 yrs.
and binders in Edinburgh:			
ors	54	$6 89 to 7 26	These are the wages paid to the employés of one of the largest printing and publishing establishments in Scotland. Working-time, 9½ hours for 5 days and 6½ hours on Saturdays. These operatives have no broken time, and the working-hours specified obtain all the year round.
ess-machine men.....	54	6 78 to 7 26	
ess boys.....	54	1 21 to 1 45	
ess girls.....	54	1 45 to 2 90	
phic-machine men	54	6 90 to 7 74	
ers.....	54	7 26 to 8 47	
.....	54	1 94 to 2 90	
ıd folders	54	1 45 to 3 15	
ces.....	54	60 to 1 21	
ing are the rates of wages ı the office of the Daily ant:			
ors: Regular day-hands...	52½	7 86	These day-hands work usually 8 hours extra time during the week, for which they are paid at the rate of 1s. per hour; hence their weekly wages amount to 40s. 6d. No broken time.
Regular night-hands.	48	9 68	
Casual day-hands	52½	7 26 to 10 40	According to ability.
Casual night-hands ..	48	8 47 to 13 31	According to ability; hours, 8 p. m. to 4 a. m.; ½ of an hour off.

:o ability. † The principal Edinburgh paper, if not the most influential paper in Scotland.

Statement showing the rates of wages paid to mechanics in Leith, &c.—Continued.

Classes of operatives.	Working-hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Remarks.
Rates of wages paid in the office of the Daily Scotsman.—Continued.			
Machinists	52½	$9 68	
Machinists, feeders, (boys, 16 to 24 years.)	52½	$3 87 to 4 36	
In the establishment of the Edinburgh Courant.	.....	.....	Day-compositors are paid at the ra and 6½d., and night-compositors 7 8d., per 1,000 types, according to
XII. Carters	51	4 84	This obtains all the year round.
XIII. Laborers	51	4 88	Masons' laborers average weekly throughout the year may be st $3.84. Day-laborers in count land-ward districts are paid at th of 72 cents and 84 cents per d taking into consideration the time to which they are exposed, erage weekly earnings of the do not exceed the sums of $ $4.08. Some classes of laborer little or no broken time, but it mated that the average weekl ings of a laborer in Scotland stated at from $3.36 to $4.32 pe

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN SCOTLAND.

Table showing the earnings of agricultural laborers in Scotland.

Class.	*Annual earnings.		
	In money.	In gains.	Total.
Farm-stewards	$101 64	3½ loads oatmeal, at 40s., £6 10s.; 12 bushels barley, at 4s., £2 8s.; 1,600 yards ground for planting potatoes, £4; cow kept, £7; house and garden, £3; coals, £2; harvest meat, £1	$226 99
Farm-hinds	82 28	do	207 63
Farm-shepherds	116 88	do	242 24
Foresters:			
Overseers	.....	.....	.....
Ordinary hands	.....	.....	.....

* These are the wages, &c., actually paid to the farm-servants on a farm about 25 miles distant the city of Edinburgh, and may be stated as a fair average of the annual earnings of farm-serva the southeastern part of Scotland. Besides these wages, farm-servants (hinds) usually keep one pigs, and are provided by their masters with the necessary straw for "bedding" free of charge. of importance to observe that the farm-servant has no broken time from sickness or inclem weather, &c.

There is a class of agricultural laborers known as "bendager class of farm-servants almost peculiar to Scotland. These are fem young women who work at field labor. For the summer half-year t money-wages is from £8 to £10, according to experience and abil and for the winter half-year £6 to £8; that is, in the former case, $3 to $48.40, and in the latter, $29.04 to $38.72. In addition to this they have bed, and board, and washing. On some farms it is impera on the hind to provide a bendager for field-labor, and he hires on cordingly. The bendager lodges in the hind's house and shares the ily living. For her services on the farm the farmer pays the hind at rate of 30.2 cents a day for nine months of the year, and 24.2 c per day for three months, with an allowance of $4.84 for harvest-f

ı $2.42 per week for four weeks during harvest operations, in lieu of ordinary rate of 30 cents per day. This system of bendage is a fruit-source of complaint among the hinds, whose circumstances are, in ıse days of dear provisions, greatly stinted by being thus, as it were, ;h compelled to maintain a female worker for the farmer. In many tricts the bendage system has been dispensed with altogether, and ıs gradually becoming a thing of the past. It is evident that the ıdition of the bendager, so far as regards remuneration, is much tter relatively than that of her master, the hind.

IRELAND.

reland has of late years been regarded as an agricultural country, l while it is possessed of cheap labor and other facilities for carrying manufacturing with success, has not, for various reasons, kept pace h the countries across the Channel, especially since the introduction nachinery. The manufacture of linens, which has its seat at Belfast, l of Irish poplins, which are produced in Dublin, are industries widely ıwn and highly celebrated. To a limited degree cotton, wool, and rsted fabrics are produced; as is also lace in Limerick. Great progress been made within the last few years in the manufacture of embroidered slin, which employs about 300,000 persons, principally females. The ıual value of the manufactured goods amounts to £1,400,000. Indeed, he present time the established branches of production and com-rce are taking a wide sweep. A better system of agriculture has, hin a brief period, been introduced, and with it a larger demand, and ıequently a better remuneration for labor. The immense emigra-ı, chiefly to the United States, as appears from a statement on page , has not only served to improve the material condition of the emi-ınts, and reacted on Ireland by the increased wealth and position of ıse who have sought fortune in other lands, but by reducing the ex-s of population, has largely advanced the rates of wages of those who nain at home.

WAGES OF IRISH FARM LABORERS.

The following information in regard to the wages of farm laborers in land appears in the journal of the Statistical Society of London, ırch, 1870, and is computed in United States gold:

Counties.	Per day.		Per week.		Per year.
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.
Limerick, Waterford ..	$0 24 to $0 61	$0 97	$0 73 to $1 46	$1 70 to $2 43	$38 93 to $48 67
ım, Armagh, Down, Lon-ıderry, Tyrone	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 33 to 48 67
lin, Wicklow, Kildare ...	85*	.....	.....	.....	.....
h, Queens, Wexford.....	33	.....	97	1 70	.....
h, Cavan, Down.....	17 to 24	$0 24 to 49	1 46	2 43	.....
ı, Longford, Roscommon	.....	24 to 37	1 56	1 92	38 93
ıneath.....	37 to 85*	.....	.....	.....	.....
gal, Fermanagh.....	.....	30 to 61	.....	.....	48 67 to 73 00
, Galway, Kerry, Limer-.....	.....	37 to 49	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	33 to 47	1 96	2 43	58 37 to 68 10
w, Cork, Tipperary.....	37 to 50*	35	1 22	1 83	50 18
ım, Mayo, Roscommon .	37 to 50	.....	.....	1 46	38 93 to 48 67
... { Winter.....	22 to 25	.....	1 22	.....	38 93 to 48 67
... { Spring.....	25 to 37	.....	2 93*	.....	

* Harvest-wages.

Statement showing the rates of wages paid for mechanical and other labor in Ireland in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Waterford.	Cork.	Londonderry.
MECHANICS.			
Blacksmiths	$8 40 per week	$5 84 per week	$0 84 to $1 32 per day.
Bricklayers, masons	6 72 per week	6 33 per week	84 to 1 32 per day.
Cabinet-makers	7 20 per week		96 to 1 04 per day.
Carpenters	6 24 per week	5 84 per week	72 to 1 32 per day.
Coopers	5 76 per week	1 46 per day	72 to 1 08 per day.
Machinists	7 50 to $9 60 per week	7 30 per week	1 20 to 1 80 per day.
Painters	6 00 per week	5 84 per week	1 08 to 1 56 per day.
Plasterers	6 72 per week	6 33 per week	96 to 1 44 per day.
Shoemakers	6 00 per week	1 46 per day	5 76 to 6 24 per week.
Stone-cutters	6 72 to $7 20 per week	1 46 per day	96 to 1 44 per day.
Tailors	6 00 per week	6 09 to $7 30 per week	5 88 to 6 36 per week.
Tanners			4 32 to 5 76 per week.
Tinsmiths	7 20 per week		3 60 to 4 80 per week.
Wheelwrights	6 24 to $6 72 per week	8 52 per week	4 32 to 5 76 per week.
FARM LABORERS.			
Experienced hands:			
In summer	72 per day	3 41 per week	36 to 40 per day.
In winter	60 per day	2 43 per week	36 to 40 per day.
Ordinary hands:			
In summer	60 per day	2 92 per week	32 to 36 per day.
In winter	48 per day	1 95 per week	32 to 36 per day.
Common laborers, at other than farm work	48 per day		36 to 72 per day.
Female servants	60 00 per annum		40 00 to 60 00 per annum.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Seamen	12 40 to $15 per month		
Laborers or unskilled workmen, 1874		2 92 per week	
Apprentices or boys, 1874		1 46 per week	
Foremen or overseers, 1874		9 73 per week	

Mr. E. H. Derby, of Boston, who traveled in Ireland in 1872, gives the following memoranda in regard to wages at that time:

Londonderry—servant girls, 13*s.* per month; servant men, from £10 to £14 per year; masons, 4*s.* per day. Girls in shirt factories earned an average of 8*s.*; many at piecework earned from 6*s.* 4*d.* to £1 per week each.

Housemaids in Dublin get £10 per year. A washerwoman earns 1*s.* 6*d.* per day. Wages of farm laborers, with board, 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week. Extra help 2*s.* to 3*s.* each per day.

BELFAST.

Population in 1871, 174,413.

Belfast is the chief manufacturing and commercial town and the great depot of the linen trade of the north of Ireland. It is the center of the Irish linen manufacture,* to the cultivation of which it is mainly indebted for its prosperity. There are also flour-mills and saw-mills, founderies, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries, a felt manufactory and vitriol-works, and being a maritime town it has extensive ship and rope yards. It presents an appearance of bustling activity not to be found elsewhere in Ireland.

* Linen was woven in Ireland as early as the eleventh century, but the first mention of Irish linen on record occurs in the thirteenth century, it being stated that in 1273 it was used in Winchester.

IRON-SHIP-BUILDING AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

Iron-ship-building is extensively carried on by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the builders of the well-known steamships of the White Star Line. Facilities for this branch of industry, equal to those on the Clyde, are possessed at Belfast; indeed, the rates of wages are said to be somewhat lower. The following rates paid by the firm above mentioned and kindly furnished for this report, being given by the day, and not in such detail as the statements made by the firm of Messrs. J. Elder & Co., of Glasgow, are, therefore, not so valuable for purposes of comparison.

Average wages per day (computed in United States gold) paid by Messrs. Harland & Wolff to hands employed in their iron-ship-building and engineering works in October, 1874.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
ters, riveters, and calkers	$1 13	Riggers	$1 09
lders-on	68	Smiths	1 06
pwrights	1 29	Hammermen	58
ners	1 10	Fitters and pattern-makers	1 15
nters	1 17	Laborers	62
ryers	98		

DUBLIN.

Population in 1871, 267,717.

Dublin City, the capital of Ireland, claims a high antiquity. In the rly part of the ninth century it was taken by the Danes, and in 69 by the English under Strongbon. The manufactures are limited Irish poplins, stockings, cotton, and a few other fabrics. Iron casting, cabinet making, and manufactures of the minor articles of jewelry d apparel are thriving, but afford employment to but a small part of e population. The well-known Dublin porter is an important item in e trade of the city, the exports in 1871 reaching 281,301 hogsheads. Mr. Wilson King, United States consul at Dublin, under date of vember 24, 1873, writes as follows:

n all, or nearly all, branches of labor wages are greatly higher than they formerly re, and I do not think that the cost of living has advanced proportionately. Bread lightly dearer, but meat, sugar, and tea, and even oatmeal, can be had for nearly the ne as before the advance in wages.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Rates of agricultural wages and amount of weekly earnings for men, women, and c each county of England and Wales, in the quarters ended Michaelmas and Christ and Lady Day and Midsummer, 1870.

[Compiled from parliamentary papers, No. 371, of session 1870, and No. 181, of session

Districts and counties.	Quarters ended—	Men.		Women.	Chil
		Weekly wages without lodging and food.	Weekly earnings by task-work.	Weekly wages without lodging and food.	We w in
SOUTHEASTERN.					
Surrey	Michaelmas, 1869*.	$3 38	$3 63 to $4 84	$1 21 to $1 45	$0
	Christmas, 1869	3 14	3 63	1 21 to 1 45	
	Lady Day, 1870	$3 14 to 3 38	.....	1 33 to 1 45	1
Kent	Michaelmas, 1869*.	3 38 to 3 63	4 35 to 6 05	1 45 to 2 17	
	Christmas, 1869	3 14 to 3 63	3 63 to 4 35	1 45	
	Lady Day, 1870	3 14 to 3 63	3 38 to 4 11	1 45 to 1 61	
	Midsummer, 1870	3 38	4 11	1 45	
Sussex	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 66 to 3 26†	3 63 to 4 84	1 45	
	Christmas, 1869	2 66 to 2 90†	3 14 to 3 63	1 21	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 66 to 3 14†	3 02 to 4 35	1 21 to 1 45	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 66 to 2 90	3 14 to 3 63	1 21 to 1 45	
Southampton	Michaelmas, 1869*	2 66	4 35 to 4 84	1 21	
	Christmas, 1869	2 66	2 90 to 3 26	72 to 96	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 42 to 2 66	2 90 to 3 63	72 to 1 21	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 42 to 2 90	2 90 to 3 63	96 to 1 21	
Berkshire	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 66 to 3 14	3 63 to 4 84	1 21 to 1 45	1
	Christmas, 1869	1 93 to 2 42	2 42 to 3 14	96 to 1 08	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 42	2 66 to 3 14	96 to 1 08	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 17 to 2 42	2 90 to 3 63	96 to 1 21	
SOUTH MIDLAND.					
Herts	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 72 to 4 34	5 47	1 08	
	Christmas, 1869	2 54 to 3 14	3 26	1 08	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 60 to 3 14	3 26	96	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 78 to 3 14	3 63	96	
North'mptonshire	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 90 to 3 14	3 63 to 6 05	96 to 1 45	
	Christmas, 1869	2 42 to 3 26	3 38 to 4 11	72 to 1 45	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 66 to 2 90	3 38 to 3 63	96 to 1 45	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 66 to 2 90	3 14 to 5 08	96 to 1 45	
Huntingdon	Michaelmas, 1869*.	3 87	4 35	1 45	
	Christmas, 1869	2 66	3 38	1 21	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 66	2 90	1 21	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 42	2 90	1 21	
Bedfordshire	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 66 to 3 63	3 63 to 5 32	1 21 to 1 45	
	Christmas, 1869	2 42 to 3 38	2 66 to 2 90	.....	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 42 to 3 38	2 66 to 2 90	.....	
	Midsummer, 1870*.	2 42 to 3 38	.....	1 21 to 1 45	
Cambridge	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 42 to 2 90	3 63 to 3 87	72 to 1 21	
EASTERN.					
Essex	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 42 to 3 63†	2 90 to 7 26	84 to 1 21	
	Christmas, 1869*	2 42 to 3 02‡	.....	84 to 72	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 42 to 2 90†	2 42 to 3 87	84 to 1 45	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 42 to 2 90†	2 42 to 3 38	84 to 1 21	
Suffolk	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 17 to 2 90	3 38 to 7 26	96 to 1 08	
	Christmas, 1869	2 42 to 2 90	2 90	96 to 1 08	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 42 to 2 90	2 90 to 3 38	96	
	Midsummer, 1870	2 42 to 2 90	.....	96	
Norfolk	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 42 to 3 14	3 14 to 4 35	72 to 1 21	
	Christmas, 1869	2 17 to 3 14	2 90 to 3 63	72 to 1 21	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 42 to 3 14	2 90	96 to 1 08	
	Midsummer, 1870*.	2 42 to 3 14	2 90 to 3 87	72 to 1 21	
SOUTHWESTERN.					
Wilts	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 42 to 2 90	3 87 to 4 35	96 to 1 45	
	Christmas, 1869	2 29 to 2 66	2 90 to 3 14	84 to 1 21	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 29 to 2 66	2 90 to 3 63	84 to 1 45	
	Midsummer, 1870*.	2 42 to 2 90	3 14 to 3 38	84 to 1 21	
Dorset	Michaelmas, 1869*.	2 17 to 2 42‡	3 63 to 4 35	96	
	Christmas, 1869	2 05 to 2 17†	2 90 to 3 14	72 to 96	
	Lady Day, 1870	2 05 to 2 90†	2 17 to 3 26	84 to 96	
	Midsummer, 1870*.	2 17 to 3 63‡	2 42 to 4 35	72 to 1 45	

* With beer at hay-time and harvest. † Usually with beer at harvest-time. ‡ W

Rates of agricultural wages and amount of weekly earnings, &c.—Continued.

Districts and counties.	Quarters ended—	Men. Weekly wages without lodging and food.	Men. Weekly earnings by task-work.	Women. Weekly wages without lodging and food.	Children under 16. Weekly wages without lodging and food.
Devonshire	Michaelmas, 1869‡	$1 93 to $2 90†	$2 17 to $3 63	$96 to $1 08	$36 to $1 21
	Christmas, 1869‡	2 17 to 2 66†	2 54 to 3 63	96 to 1 08	72 to 1 21
	Lady Day, 1870‡	2 05 to 2 90†	2 42 to 3 63	96 to 1 08	48 to 1 21
	Midsummer, 1870‡	2 17 to 2 90†	2 42 to 3 38	96 to 1 08	72 to 1 21
Cornwall	Michaelmas, 1869	2 66	3 63‖	1 08	1 08
	Christmas, 1869	2 66	3 38	1 08	72
	Lady Day, 1870	2 66	3 63	96	72
	Midsummer, 1870	2 66	3 63	1 08	96
Somerset	Michaelmas, 1869‡	2 42 to 2 90	3 38 to 4 84	96 to 1 45	96 to 1 93
	Christmas, 1869‡	2 42 to 2 54	2 90	1 21 to 1 45	1 45
	Lady Day, 1870‡	2 42 to 2 66	2 42 to 3 14	1 21	84 to 96
	Midsummer, 1870‡	2 42	2 90	1 21	84 to 1 45
WEST MIDLAND.					
Gloucestershire	Michaelmas, 1869*	2 42 to 3 14†	3 38 to 5 08	1 21 to 1 57	96 to 1 21
	Christmas, 1869‡	2 42 to 2 90†	2 90 to 3 63	96 to 1 21	72 to 1 21
	Lady Day, 1870‡	2 17 to 2 90†	2 90 to 3 63	96 to 1 21	84 to 1 21
	Midsummer, 1870‡	2 17 to 2 90†	2 90 to 4 84	96 to 1 21	84 to 1 21
Herefordshire	Michaelmas, 1869‡	2 42 to 2 54	3 14 to 4 84	96 to 1 08	48 to 1 45
	Christmas, 1869‡	2 17 to 2 42	2 66	96 to 1 21	60 to 1 21
	Lady Day, 1870‡	2 17 to 2 66	2 90	96 to 1 08	72 to 1 45
	Midsummer, 1870‡	2 17 to 2 90	2 66 to 3 63	96 to 1 21	72 to 1 45
Shropshire	Michaelmas, 1869*	2 42 to 2 90†	3 63 to 3 87	1 08	1 21
	Christmas, 1869*	2 42 to 3 14†	.....	84 to 1 08	.....
	Lady Day, 1870*	2 42 to 3 14	.....	84 to 1 08	.....
	Midsummer, 1870*	2 66 to 3 14	5 08	1 08	1 45 to 1 93
Stafford	Michaelmas, 1869*	3 14	3 87	1 21	84
	Christmas, 1869*	3 14	.....	1 21	84
	Lady Day, 1870*	3 14	.....	1 21	84
	Midsummer, 1870*	3 14	3 87	1 21	84
Worcestershire	Michaelmas, 1869‡	2 66 to 3 87	2 90 to 6 05	72 to 1 45	48 to 1 45
	Christmas, 1869‡	2 42 to 3 14	2 90 to 3 87	72 to 1 21	48 to 96
	Lady Day, 1870‡	2 42 to 2 90	2 42 to 3 87	96 to 1 21	48 to 1 45
	Midsummer, 1870‡	2 42 to 2 90	2 42 to 3 87	96 to 1 21	48 to 1 45
Warwickshire	Michaelmas, 1869*	2 66 to 3 87	3 75 to 4 84	24 to 72	72 to 96
	Christmas, 1869	2 54 to 3 14	3 14	84 to 1 21	72
	Lady Day, 1870	2 66 to 3 14	3 63	64 to 96	72 to 1 45
	Midsummer, 1870	2 66 to 3 63	.....	64 to 1 43	84 to 96
NORTH MIDLAND.					
Leicestershire	Michaelmas, 1869	3 14 to 3 63	.....	96 to 1 45	36 to 72
	Christmas, 1869	2 90 to 3 14	3 14	84 to 96	72 to 84
	Lady Day, 1870	2 90 to 3 38	3 63 to 3 75	.....	84 to 1 45
	Midsummer, 1870	3 14	3 63 to 4 84	96 to 1 21	72 to 96
Rutland	Michaelmas, 1869*	3 02	4 84	1 45	84 to 1 45
	Christmas, 1869	2 90	.....	.....	72
	Lady Day, 1870	2 90	.....	.....	72 to 1 45
	Midsummer, 1870	3 14	.....	.....	72 to 1 45
Lincoln	Michaelmas, 1869*	3 38	5 56	72	96
	Christmas, 1869	3 26 to 3 63	.....	72	72 to 96
	Lady Day, 1870	3 26	4 53	.....	72 to 1 45
	Midsummer, 1870	3 26 to 3 63	4 35 to 7 26	1 45	72 to 1 93
Nottinghamshire	Michaelmas, 1869*	3 26	3 75 to 7 26	1 45	96
	Christmas, 1869	2 90 to 3 26	4 72	1 45	1 08
	Lady Day, 1870	2 90 to 3 38	3 50 to 4 36	1 21 to 1 81	84 to 1 21
	Midsummer, 1870	2 90 to 3 63	3 63 to 4 36	1 08 to 1 45	96 to 1 08
Derbyshire	Michaelmas, 1869	2 90 to 3 63	.....	2 42 to 2 90	.....
	Christmas, 1869	3 38	3 63	1 45	.....
	Lady Day, 1870	3 38	3 87	96 to 1 45	48 to 1 45
NORTHWESTERN.					
Cheshire	Michaelmas, 1869†	2 90 to 3 63	4 84	1 45 to 2 17	96
	Christmas, 1869†	2 90 to 3 63	3 63	1 45 to 2 17	48 to 72
	Lady Day, 1870†	2 90 to 3 63	.....	1 45 to 2 17	.....
	Midsummer, 1870†	2 90 to 3 63	.....	1 45 to 2 17	1 08 to 1 45
Lancashire	Michaelmas, 1869	3 63	4 35 to 5 80	1 81 to 2 17	1 21 to 1 81
	Christmas, 1869	2 90 to 3 63	.....	1 45 to 2 42	.....
	Lady Day, 1870	3 63	3 87 to 4 84	1 81 to 2 17	1 45
	Midsummer, 1870	3 63 to 4 35	3 63 to 4 84	1 81 to 2 17	1 45 to 2 18

* With beer at hay-time and harvest. † Usually with beer at harvest-time. ‡ With food.
‖ With food and cider at harvest-time, and a cottage, &c.

Rates of agricultural wages and amount of weekly earnings, &c.—Contin

Districts and counties.	Quarters ended—	Men.		Women.	Chi
		Weekly wages without lodging and food.	Weekly earnings by task-work.	Weekly wages without lodging and food.	We w in
YORKSHIRE.					
West Riding.....	Michaelmas, 1869†.	$3 38 to $5 80	.....	$1 45 to $3 38	$1
	Christmas, 1869 ...	3 26 to 3 99	$3 63 to $4 35	1 45 to 1 69	
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 26 to 4 11	.....	1 45 to 1 69	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 63 to 4 35	.....	1 21 to 1 45	
North Riding	Michaelmas, 1869 .	3 63 to 4 78	.....	1 45 to 2 17	.
	Christmas, 1869 ...	3 90 to 3 87	.....	1 21 to 1 45	
	Lady Day, 1870....	2 90 to 3 63	.....	60 to 1 45	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 63 to 4 35	3 75	1 21 to 1 45	
NORTHERN.					
Durham	Michaelmas, 1869§.	3 63 to 4 35‡	4 35	1 21 to 1 81	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	3 63 to 3 87‡	.....	96 to 1 45	....
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 63 to 4 11‡	.....	1 08 to 1 45	....
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 63 to 4 11‡	.....	1 45	
Northumberland.	Michaelmas, 1869 .	3 63 to 5 80	.....	96 to 4 35	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	3 38 to 3 87	.....	1 21 to 1 81	
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 63 to 4 35	.....	1 21 to 1 81	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 63 to 3 87	.....	1 45	
Cumberland	Michaelmas, 1869..	3 63	.....	1 81 to 2 17	1
	Christmas, 1869 ...	2 42 to 3 63	.....	1 45 to 1 69	
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 63	.....	1 45 to 1 81	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 63 to 4 35	.....	1 45 to 1 81	
Westmoreland...	Michaelmas, 1869§.	3 50 to 4 35	3 63 to 5 08	48 to 1 57	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	3 63 to 3 87	.....	.....	....
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 38 to 4 11	.....	1 45*	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 99 to 4 35	.....	2 17	
WELSH.					
Monmouth.....	Michaelmas, 1869 .	2 42 to 3 63‖	3 63 to 5 32	1 45	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	2 42 to 3 63	3 63 to 4 35	1 21	
	Lady Day, 1870....	2 66 to 4 00‖	3 63 to 4 35	1 45	....
	Midsummer, 1870 .	2 66 to 3 63‖	3 63 to 5 32	1 21 to 1 45	....
WALES.					
Unions.					
Merthyr Tydfil ..	Michaelmas, 1869†	3 02 to 4 35	3 87	1 21 to 1 45	....
	Christmas, 1869 ...	2 90 to 4 11	.....	96 to 1 21	
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 63	.....	96 to 1 21	....
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 63	.....	96 to 1 45	
Bridgend and Cowbridge.	Michaelmas, 1869 .	3 14 to 3 63	4 35 to 5 08	1 45	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	3 14 to 3 63	.....	1 45	
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 14 to 3 63	4 35 to 5 08	1 45	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 14 to 3 63	4 35 to 5 08	1 45	
Gower.....	Michaelmas, 1869 .	2 90*	3 63*	1 45	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	2 90	3 63	1 45	
	Lady Day, 1870....	2 90	.....	1 45	....
	Midsummer, 1870 .	2 90	.....	1 45	....
Llanelly	Michaelmas, 1869†.	3 14 to 3 63	.....	1 21 to 1 45	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	3 14 to 3 63	.....	1 21 to 1 45	
	Lady Day, 1870....	3 26	.....	1 45	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	3 26	.....	1 45	
Llandils-fawr	Michaelmas, 1869 .	2 42 to 2 90	4 84 to 5 80	1 21 to 1 45	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	2 42 to 2 90	2 90 to 3 38	1 21 to 1 45	....
	Lady Day, 1870....	2 42 to 3 38	.....	96 to 1 21	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	2 90 to 3 38	.....	96 to 1 21	
Carmarthen.....	Michaelmas, 1869 .	2 90	3 63	1 21	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	2 17	2 90	.....	....
	Lady Day, 1870....	2 17	2 90	92	
	Midsummer, 1870 .	2 17	2 90	92	
Haverfordwist...	Michaelmas, 1869 .	2 42 to 2 90	.....	1 45	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	1 21 to 1 45‡	.....	96	....
	Lady Day, 1870....	1 21 to 1 45‡	.....	96	....
	Midsummer, 1870 .	1 21 to 1 45‡	.....	96	....
Cardigan	Michaelmas, 1869§.	2 17	2 42 to 2 90	72 to 1 45	
	Christmas, 1869 ...	1 93 to 2 17	1 93 to 2 42	96	....
	Lady Day, 1870....	1 93 to 2 17	1 93 to 2 42	96	....
	Midsummer, 1870§.	2 17 to 2 66	.....	96 to 1 45	

* With beer at hay-time and harvest.
† Usually with beer at harvest-time.
‡ With food.
‖ With food and cider at harvest-time, and a cottage, &c.
§ Usually with food and beer at harvest-time.

Rates of agricultural wages and amount of weekly earnings, &c.—Continued.

Districts and counties.	Quarters ended—	Men.		Women.	Children under 16.
		Weekly wages without lodging and food.	Weekly earnings by task-work.	Weekly wages without lodging and food.	Weekly wages without lodging and food.
Crickhowell	Michaelmas, 1869*	$2 90	$3 63	$1 45	$1 45
	Christmas, 1869	2 90	3 63	1 21	96
	Lady Day, 1870	2 90		1 21	96
	Midsummer, 1870	$2 90 to 3 14		$1 21 to 1 45	
Knighton	Michaelmas, 1869	2 42*		1 21	96
	Christmas, 1869	2 17*	2 42	96	50
	Lady Day, 1870	2 42*		1 21	1 21
	Midsummer, 1870	2 42*		1 21	1 21
Conway	Michaelmas, 1869	1 93†		1 45	1 45
	Christmas, 1869	3 38		1 45	72
	Lady Day, 1870	1 93†		1 45	1 45
	Midsummer, 1870	2 17†	3 63	1 45	†24

* With food and cider at harvest-time, and a cottage, &c. † With food.

Weekly earnings of women and children at task-work.

WOMEN.

Counties.	Quarter ended—			
	Michaelmas.	Christmas.	Lady Day.	Midsummer.
Kent		$2 17	$1 45 to $2 17	$1 93 to $2 17
Sussex	$2 90			
Southampton	$1 93 to 2 42	96	96	
Berkshire	1 45 to 1 69	1 45	1 45	96 to 1 45
Northampton	1 45		1 08	
Norfolk	72 to 1 21			
Wilts	1 93 to 2 42			
Dorset	96 to 1 45			1 08 to 2 90
Devonshire				96 to 1 21
Cornwall				1 45
Gloucestershire	2 05 to 2 17			
Herefordshire	1 45 to 2 17		1 21	
Shropshire	1 45	96 to 1 25		1 81
Stafford	1 45			1 45
Worcestershire	72 to 2 90	1 21 to 1 93	96 to 1 93	1 21 to 1 93
Warwickshire			1 21	
Leicestershire		96		
Lincoln	1 39			
Nottinghamshire	2 17			2 17
North Riding, (Yorkshire)	2 17			
Durham	1 45			
Monmouth	1 81		1 69	
Gower, (Wales)		1 93		
Crickhowell		1 21		

CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.

Kent				$0 96
Sussex	$1 45 to $2 90			
Southampton	1 93			
Berkshire	1 69			1 21
Herts	1 81			
Northamptonshire			$1 08	
Bedfordshire	1 21 to 1 45			
Norfolk	24 to 1 21			
Dorset	1 21			
Devonshire				72 to 96
Cornwall				1 45
Gloucestershire	1 45			
Shropshire	1 81			
Worcestershire	72 to 1 69			
Leicestershire		$0 96		
Lincoln	1 45			
Nottinghamshire	1 21			96 to 1 21
Lancashire			2 05	1 69

A return, similar to the foregoing, was made to the House of Commons in July, 1873, giving the average rate of weekly earnings of agricultural laborers in England and Wales during the quarters ended Michaelmas and Christmas, 1872, so far as the same could be readily obtained.

The following information, condensed from this return, exhibits a gratifying improvement in the earnings and the condition of farm-laborers over those of 1869–'70:

At Epsom the weekly wages to men were 14*s.* a week; and women, 6*s.*; children under sixteen years of age, 5*s.*; and the same stated as weekly earnings by task-work. In the eastern district the men earned 16*s.* by the week and 20*s.* by task-work. In Kent (at Faversham) the men earned 20*s.* as weekly wages and 26*s.* at task-work. Only those who sow and reap are engaged by task. Beer, ale, and cider are given in some places; in others no refreshment. In one place in Wales the weekly wages to men was from 15*s.* to 22*s.*, and with "task money" stated at 18*s.* 6*d.*; and at the same place breakfast was given, as well as other meals, with about four pints of beer a day. It is mentioned that the supply is afforded during the hay and corn harvests, and it is added, "They are not stinted in food." At Northampton the weekly wages was 14*s.* Of course, the amount is different in the various counties. In Dorsetshire the wages to the men were from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per week. Shepherds, 20*s.* in the lambing season.

On the (Queen's) Osborne farms laborers formerly received but 14*s.* per week, from which was deducted 2*s.* for the rent of the cottage with which each is provided. A garden is attached to each cottage. A quantity of thin beer is given to each man.

FARM-WAGES IN 1874.

There has been an advance in the price of farm-labor and a reduction of the hours of labor since 1870.

In an article on the condition of the working-classes of England, which appears on subsequent pages, Mr. Stanley James says:

The average rates of farm-wages throughout England have since risen, and the hours of labor have been reduced. In the northern counties, 18*s.* a week is now paid for farm-labor; in the midland districts, 16*s.*; and in the southern districts, from 12*s.* to 14*s.* There are still parts of England, however, in which men are paid less than the latter sum.

From the London Times and other undoubted authorities the following information in regard to the prices of farm-labor in Great Britain is obtained:

In Aberdeenshire, a plowman receives from £28 ($135.52) to £30 ($145.20) per annum, with food and lodging.

In Mid Lothian, agricultural wages have doubled since 1840.

In Northumberland, 21*s.* ($5.08) a week and 3*s.* (72 cents) extra in harvest, house and garden free, and 80 stone of potatoes within the year.

In North Lancashire, 20*s.* ($4.84) and 21*s.* ($5.08) weekly to plowmen.

Yorkshire, 20*s.* ($4.84) to 23*s.*, ($5.56.)

Lincolnshire, 18*s.* ($4.35) per week, winter and summer.

Norfolk, 2*s.* 6*d.* (60 cents) per day, ordinary laborers.

'Agricultural laborers' wages have risen from 50 to 100 per cent. all over the country within the last quarter of a century.—*Times, April* 17, 1874.

New Market, (*April*, 1874.)—Weekly wages paid by an employer under the Duke of Rutland, as follows: Laborer, 17*s.* 2*d.* to 18*s.* 9*d.*, ($4.15 to $4.53;) horsekeeper, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 5*d.*, ($4.47 to $4.94;) yardman, 21*s.* 4*d.*, ($5.16,) including harvest-work and piece-work.

Thetford.—Wages paid upon the Knettishall farm to a man sixty-eight years old, who is the lowest paid among the able-bodied laborers employed. Forty-seven weeks at 14*s.*, ($3.38) $158.86; piecework over day wages, £2 15*s.*, 8*d.*, ($13.47;) five weeks harvest wages, £8 19*s.*, $43.31; making a total of $215.64.—*Times June* 8, 1874.

Mr. Walter Williams, under date of October 25, 1874, writes: "Farm laborers earn from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day, according to capacity, with perquisites."

FARM WAGES IN 1875.

The following extracts, from the *Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, how the wages of farm laborers in different counties of England at the ıost recent dates, and indicate a marked advance on the rates of 1870:

Berkshire, (Maidenhead,) January 28.—Lowest price for day-men, 13*s.* or 14*s.* per week Vorking hours per day, 9½.

Hampstead Norreys, January 29.—Wages, 12*s.* and upwards; 7 o'clock to 5.30, next ıonth to 6 o'clock.

Essex, January 14.—Wages, from 13*s.* to 16*s.* per week by day. Hours, from 7 to 5.

Suffolk, January 19.—Wages, 13*s.* and 14*s.* a week; 8½ hours a day.

Somersetshire, (Martoch,) January 21.—Wages 11*s.*, and three gallons of cider per eek.

Buckinghamshire, February 17.—Wages, 14*s.* per week for ordinary laborers; carters nd stockmen, 16*s.* for 9½ hours' work.

Cardiganshire, February 19.—Laborers abundant, on account of the strike in the iron nd coal works. Wages, where food is not given, average 10*s.* to 11*s.*

Herefordshire, February 19.—General wages, 12*s.* per week, with cider; wagoners and ockmen, from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per week more, with cider and harvest money extra.

North Essex and South Suffolk, February 18.—Wages, day-work, 2*s.* per day from 6 a. . to 6 p. m., two hours for meals. Contract work up to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

Bucks, North, February 26.—Wages, 13*s.* to 16*s.* a week.

Essex, February 25.—Wages, 14*s.* weekly, from 6.30 to 5 o'clock.

Herefordshire, (near Madley,) February 25.—Wages vary from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week; xcept in the winter, they work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Kent, February 25.—Wages, 16*s.* a week and upward.

Leicestershire, (near Grantham,) February 24.—Ordinary wages, 2*s.* 6*d.* a day; no scarcy of men. Hours, from 6.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.; in fact, the men leave home at 6 a. , and reach home again at 6 p. m.

Monmouthshire, (Llanarth,) February 25.—Wages, 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week, with perquites. Hours, 10½.

Yorkshire, North Riding Dales, (Leatholme, Farm,) February 23.—Wages of farm serants, laborers, and mechanics are high, much out of proportion as compared with the rice of wheat.

Warwickshire.—Wages, 15*s.* per week. Hours, about from 7 till 5.

Cheshire, (Tarporley,) March 3.—Wages mostly vary, according to locality, from 13*s.* to 15*s.* per week, and laborers are scarce. Hours of labor from 7 in the morning until 6 the evening, with 30 minutes for breakfast, and 1 hour for dinner.

Berkshire, March 11.—Wages, 12*s.* and 13*s.*; carters, &c., 1*s.* a week more. Hours of bor, from 7 a. m. till 5 p. m., 1 hour for dinner; in many places from 6 a. m. till 6 p. , with half an hour for breakfast, and 1 hour for dinner.

Dorsetshire, March 11.—Wages, nominally, about 12*s.* a week, with perquisites; 15*s.* ithout. Good men earn from 2*s.* to 5*s.* a week extra.

Gloucestershire, March 11.—Wages from 11*s.* to 14*s.* per week. Hours of labor, from 7 m. to 5 p. m.

Norfolk, (West,) March 10.—Wages are nominally 13*s.* per week, but good men have ore.

Yorkshire, (West Riding,) March 20.—Wages from 18*s.* to 24*s.* per week. Ten hours r day.

Buckinghamshire, (South,) March 18.—Wages, 14*s.* per week; many men earn more by ce work. Hours, from 6 to 5.

Devon, March 18.—Wages, 12*s.* per week, with cider.

Wiltshire, (Tisbury,) March 18.—General wages, 12*s.* per week; but in many parishes 11*s.* for 10 hours' work; women, 10*d.* per day.

SALARIES OF CLERKS IN BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, ETC.

The following information, condensed from the London Economist of y 1, 1875, in regard to the salaries of clerks in banking and other titutions, although forming no part of the object of this report, will ve of interest to some readers:

s regards the *initial* pay, the usual age of entry in banks and insurance companies om seventeen or eighteen to twenty, and the salary from £70 to £80. The usual of a junior clerk between eighteen and twenty may be roughly put at about £80. e Bank of England, with an establishment of eight hundred clerks, returns the of entry for ordinary clerks as eighteen to twenty-five, and the initial pay "about per annum." The London and Westminster Bank, with 443 clerks, returns the f entry at from eighteen to twenty-one, and the initial pay £80 per annum, except

in the case of the juniors, who enter between sixteen and seventeen at £50 per annum. In Glyn's, with 200 clerks, the initial pay is £75 per annum, and the age of entry between seventeen and eighteen. Seventy-five pounds for a lad of eighteen is by no means a low salary. Upon that point I can speak with considerable confidence. Taking the general run of clerical employment in the city, there are not many places where a lad of eighteen would get £75 a year.

As regards *maximum* pay, about £350 to £400 a year in banks, and, at the most, £300 a year in other establishments, are the maximum amounts to which ordinary clerks, if they are possessed of merit—there being hardly any promotion except by merit—may look forward to. Thus, in the Bank of England, the secretary stated that every clerk would rise to a "maximum" of £300 about forty-one to forty-four years of age.

In the London and Westminster Bank, and in Glyn's, the maximum in both cases is stated to be £400 for an average clerk.

RELATIVE AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED.

In estimating the actual cost of labor in the United Kingdom, from the figures presented on the preceding pages, regard has only been had to the number of hours of labor which the work-people have exchanged for the sums named. The computation is made upon the supposition that each man, at a given occupation, will perform a definite amount of work per hour, whether he labor eight, nine, or ten hours per day; in other words, that men who have been working ten hours per day will perform one tenth less if the time is reduced to nine hours, and one-fifth less if reduced to eight hours per day; which supposition may or may not be correct.

If it be required to ascertain the advance in the cost occasioned by a reduction of the hours of labor, this pro rata mode of computation will furnish the result approximately correct. But when, in determining the results of this investigation, it becomes necessary to compare the cost of labor in Great Britain with that in the United States, other data will be required in addition to those which have already been under consideration. The question is, What amount of labor is exchanged for a given quantity of coin, or of food, clothing, and shelter? This leads to the further inquiry, Does a workman in the United Kingdom accomplish as much work, in the same space of time, as one in a similar employment in the United States? This branch of the investigation engaged the attention of the author before and during his visit to the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, and he endeavored to gather such facts as would enable him to determine this question. Through observation and inquiry the conclusion was reached that, in most industrial pursuits, a workman in England does not perform so much work in, say, nine hours as another of equal knowledge and skill in the same branch in the United States. The reasons assigned for this were various, some of which are here presented.

Mr. Sellick, then United States consul at Bradford, is of opinion that work-people will not perform as much work in a week as similar workmen in the United States. The English work-people, he stated, lack intelligence, waste time, and by their intemperate habits injure their health, and consequently lessen their ability to labor.

The same reply, substantially, was made by the consul at Sheffield, and by others elsewhere, each possessing such an acquaintance with the subject as enabled him to express an intelligent opinion.

A Mr. Dodge, formerly of Cohoes, N. Y., a manufacturer of files near Manchester, having employed workmen at the same labor in both countries, and therefore fully qualified to form an intelligent opinion, stated, in reply to a question, that English workmen perform less work in a given time than Americans in similar employment. He gave as a reason, that it was owing to the want of "adaptability" of the former

different kinds of work; that it was difficult to get them out of "old ts," or to train them to work more rapidly than they had been accus-med to.

It is evident that the intemperate habits of the men, and the loss of ne consequent thereon, prevent them from performing a full week's ork. True, while at work, especially during the latter part of the eek, the men work as rapidly as those in the United States; but in the rlier part of the week this is not the case with men who drink to ex-ss. Even if men of such habits do not observe the festal day of their tron, Saint-Monday, they are unable to perform a fair day's work soon after the dissipation of Saturday night and Sunday. This is ecially true of the men in Sheffield, as will appear in subsequent ges under the caption, "Condition of the laboring classes."

The fact will not, perhaps, be disputed, that in most branches of nufacture, especially at machine or engineering work, and in the rication of hardware, cutlery, and other manufactures of iron and steel, e workmen perform less work per week, on an average, than an equal mber in the United States.

The next inquiry is, What percentage of reduction should be made the computation? From observation and inquiry the author is led to e conclusion that it amounts to ten per cent.; in other words, that, on average, nine hundred men in the United States, employed at the anches indicated, as well as at many others, will accomplish as much icient work per week as one thousand in England. If, therefore, the urs of labor in England were as formerly, fifty-nine per week, and in e United States fifty-four, the amount of work accomplished by a ven number of men in the respective countries would be about the me.

In cotton and in other textile factories, and in some other branches of dustry, the difference between the amount of labor performed in the o countries is not so great. A fair average of the whole industrial pulation of the two countries would, it is believed, indicate, in favor the work-people of the United States, a difference of but eight, pos-bly of but six, per cent. in the amount of work performed.

In this connection it may be stated that, after the rise of wages in ngland in the year 1872, it was ascertained that the men in many anches of industry performed less work than when the rates were wer. An illustration of this fact is given by a correspondent of the eeds Mercury, who presents an interesting comparison of the work one by colliers in 1864 and 1873:

In 1864 the average product of our coal-mines gave for each person employed 327½ ns, which for 313 working-days, is equal to 21½ cwt. for each person per day.

In 1868 the average product gives for each person 317 tons, which, for 313 working ys, is equal to 20 cwt. for each person per day; and in 1873 the average product ves for each person only 271 tons, which, for 313 days, is equal to 17½ cwt. for each rson per day. It will thus be seen that in the first period of five years (1864 to 1868) ere was a diminished output per person of about 7 per cent.—21½ to 20 cwt. In the cond period of five years (1869 to 1873) the output had declined by 12½ per cent.—20 17½ cwt. per day for each person. So in the ten years each person employed about coal-mine has reduced his labor by nearly 19 per cent.—21½ to 17½ cwt. per day. It a remarkable fact that, while there has been so great a reduction in the amount work performed per man in 1873, the rates of wages have advanced from 30 per nt. upward.

A further illustration of this fact was given to the author by a mine wner or agent residing in Manchester. The average earnings of all e miners in a certain mine in 1871, was 4*s.* 7*d.* per day; while in 1872, hen the rates were from 100 to 150 per cent. higher, the weekly earn-ngs of the same men were really 2*d.* per week less. They averaged less han 4 working-days per week, while many worked but from 3 to 3½ days.

II.—PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, HOUSE-RENT,]

Having in the foregoing pages given the earnings of work-people ployed in the manufacturing and mining districts of the United K dom in 1871, before the advance in the cost and the reduction in hours of labor, also the rate of wages paid in 1872 and in subseq years, and the earnings of farm-laborers in 1870 and in recent years readers of these pages who may desire to institute a comparison tween the prices of labor in Great Britain and those in Contin Europe or the United States of America, will find the necessary da far as regards the United Kingdom. The figures, originally give British money, have, in most cases, been computed in the coin, bu in the paper-currency equivalent, of the United States. If the pur ing-power of the British shilling were really, as well as nomin identical in value with 24 cents (coin) in the United States, and wit mark of Germany, which are very nearly the equivalents,* the future presentation of facts were necessary to enable the economi make the comparison above indicated.

If, in the near future, a uniformity of weight and fineness of the gold bearing different names and the impress of sovereignty of various c tries be adopted, the traveler would find that his coin would pass rent in the world's market, but he would be doomed to disappoint if he supposed that its ability to minister to his wants were the s everywhere.

PURCHASING-POWER OF WAGES.

If a workman in Birmingham receive for fifty-four hours' labor or about $8.33 in United States currency, and another of the sam cupation in Philadelphia earn $12.50, it would be inaccurate to say the earnings of the latter were 50 per cent. more than those of former. The question is not what is the United States equivalent of thirty British shillings, but what is the purchasing-power of the w of the one workman in England and of the other in the United St In other words, how much of food, clothing, and shelter will the e ings of the one purchase as compared with the other? For the solutio this question other elements are necessary, and these must be con ered under the next general head, viz:

* The following table shows the relative weight and value of the gold coins of Eu which most nearly approximate those of the United States:

Denomination.	Country.	U. S. gold.	Weight in pure	
			Grains troy.	Met gram
Half-eagle	United States	$5	116.1	
Sovereign	Great Britain	4.8665	113	
Twenty-five-franc piece	France	4.823	112.090	
Twenty-mark piece	Germany	4.764	110.636	

ovisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house-rent and board, in the manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

Articles.	ENGLAND.			
	1872.		1874.	1872.
	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bradford.	Huddersfield.
PROVISIONS.				
erfine ..... per bbl.	$8 50	$8 00 to $8 50	$7 35	$7 98
ra family ..... do..	9 00	9 00	7 84	8 61
..... do..	.....	.....	.....	7 26
..... do..	.....	.....	7 84	7 98
ting-pieces ..... per lb	21	22 to 24	$0 21 to 24	20
-pieces ..... do..	12	16 to 18	19 to 21	$0 10 to 12
p-steaks ..... do..	26	28	32	24 to 36
..... do..	18	.....	22	16
ers ..... do..	16	17 to 21	16 to 18	16
ers ..... do..	18	21	17 to 21	18
..... do..	26	28	24	20 to 24
ers ..... do..	16	18	18 to 20	16
..... do..	21	21	24	20
..... do..	24	24	24	24
..... do..	16	13 to 19	18 to 20	16
alted ..... do..	15	.....	16 to 20	16
..... do..	$0 14 to 20	16 to 20	20	18
ted ..... do..	24	20 to 24	24	24
..... do..	10 to 12	10	20	20
..... do..	18	14 to 20	16 to 20	16 to 20
..... do..	14 to 18	14 to 20	20	12 to 18
..... do..	.....	.....	08	12
led ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	08 to 12
..... do..	24 to 28	24 to 32	34 to 48	24 to 32
..... do..	18	14 to 20	20 to 24	12 to 20
..... do..	02	01⅞	01¼	(*)
..... do..	06	05 to 10	05 to 08	04 to 10
..... per qt	.....	08	08	.....
..... do..	06	08	08	06
..... per doz	16 to 24	18	24 to 36	18 to 24
GROCERIES, ETC.				
other good black ..... per lb	60 to 72	60	36 to 80	64 to 84
..... do..	24	32 to 40	16 to 20	30
..... do..	32	32 to 40	32 to 40	30
..... do..	08	08 to 10	07 to 08	08
..... do..	07	08 to 10	.....	09 to 10
..... do..	08	09 to 10	.....	09 to 10
s ..... do..	06	05	05	(gallon,) 32
..... do..	04	06 to 07	06	(gallon,) 32
..... do..	.....	.....	.....	(gallon,) 72
..... do..	06	09	08	06 to 09
..... do..	10	12 to 16	12	12
..... per ton	4 36	3 26 to 4 60	4 38	2 90 to 3 63
..... per gall.	Not used† ...	56	.....	.....
STIC DRY GOODS, ETC.				
standard quality ..... per yd	10	08 to 18	12 to 16	10 to 14
4, standard quality ..... do..	13	08 to 18	16 to 20	12 to 16
standard quality ..... do..	14	22 to 28	42	12 to 16
8, standard quality ..... do..	17	26 to 54	48	14 to 18
good quality ..... do..	.....	20 to 48	30 to 36	16 to 20
quality ..... do.	30	24 to 66	22	28 to 32
..... do..	13	07 to 20	10 to 16	14
laines ..... do..	21	22 to 48	16	12 to 18
m quality ..... do..	.....	24 to 54	36 to 42	97 to 1 33
avy ..... per pair.	‡2 50	2 90 to 3 87	2 88 to 3 84	2 90 to 3 37
HOUSE-RENT.				
enements ..... per month	.....	4 84 to 6 05	5 76 to 7 20	3 23 to 4 00
ements ..... do..	.....	6 65 to 7 66	9 60 to 14 40	4 00 to 5 48
BOARD.				
..... per week	.....	2 90 to 3 38	2 88 to 3 60	1 94 to 2 42
..... do..	.....	1 45 to 1 94	1 68 to 2 16	1 69 to 1 94

* Half a cent to four-fifths of a cent.
† Gas almost universal, 60 cents per 1,000 feet.
‡ Brogans, elastic sides.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, &c.—Conti

Articles.	ENGLAND.			
	Leeds.	1872. Manchester.	1874. Newcastle-on-Tyne.	187 Nottin
PROVISIONS.				
Flour:				
Wheat, superfine ..... per bbl.	$7 57	$7 74	$6 17	
Wheat, extra family ..... do..	.....	9 00	6 77	
Rye ..... do..	.....	$5 98 to 6 14	4 96	
Corn-meal ..... do..	.....	3 99 to 4 11	5 08	.....
Beef:				
Fresh, roasting-pieces ..... per lb.	20	22	22	
Fresh, soup-pieces ..... do..	.....	10	14	
Fresh, rump-steaks ..... do..	30	24	24	
Corned ..... do..	.....	16 to 18	16	$0 19 to
Veal:				
Fore-quarters ..... do..	.....	17	18	
Hind-quarters ..... do..	.....	20	20	
Cutlets ..... do..	.....	24	24	
Mutton:				
Fore-quarters ..... do..	.....	18	16	
Leg ..... do..	18	21	20	21 to
Chops ..... do..	24	24	22	
Pork:				
Fresh ..... do..	.....	16	16	
Corned or salted ..... do..	.....	16	16	
Bacon ..... do..	.....	12 to 18	18	16 to
Hams, smoked ..... do..	22	20 to 28	24	
Shoulders ..... do..	.....	12	16	
Sausages ..... do..	.....	16 to 18	18	
Lard ..... do..	17	09 to 18	20	
Codfish, dry ..... do..	.....	.....	08	
Butter ..... do..	32	20 to 28	$0 24 to 32	24 to
Cheese ..... do..	18	16 to 20	18	12 to
Potatoes ..... do..	02	.....	.....	(bushel
Rice ..... do..	.....	04 to 08	04	
Beans ..... per qt	.....	.....	08	(Haricot
Milk ..... do..	.....	06 to 08	08	.....
Eggs ..... per doz..	24	20 to 22	22	30 to
GROCERIES, ETC.				
Tea, Oolong and other good black .... per lb..	$0 60 to 88	64 to 97	48 to 72	48 to
Coffee:				
Rio, green ..... do..	32	.....	24	
Rio, roasted ..... do..	.....	32	28	
Sugar:				
Good brown ..... do..	07	08	07	
Yellow C ..... do..	.....	07	08	
Coffee B ..... do..	09	.....	09	.....
Molasses:				
New Orleans ..... do..	.....	.....	(gallon,) 36	.....
Porto Rico ..... do..	.....	04	(gallon,) 48	.....
Sirup ..... do..	.....	06	(gallon,) 60	
Soap, common ..... do..	08	06 to 08	08	06 to
Starch ..... do..	.....	10	12	
Coal ..... per ton	5 14	3 14 to 4 44	4 84	3 38 to 5
Oil, coal ..... per gall.	(*)	48	48	(†)
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.				
Shirtings:				
Brown, 4-4, standard quality ..... per yd.	.....	10 to 17	09	07 to
Bleached, 4-4, standard quality ..... do..	.....	10 to 21	16	08 to
Sheetings:				
Brown, 9-8, standard quality ..... do..	.....	19 to 42	18	19 to
Bleached, 9-8, standard quality ..... do..	.....	50 to 66	24	20 to
Cotton flannel, good quality ..... do..	.....	32 to 48	16	19 to
Tickings, good quality ..... do..	.....	19 to 33	20	24 to
Prints ..... do..	.....	09 to 17	14	09 to
Mousseline de laines ..... do..	.....	22	24	
Satinets, medium quality ..... do..	.....	1 09	54	.....
Boots, men's heavy ..... per pair.	.....	2 90 to 3 63	3 34	2 42 to
HOUSE-RENT.				
Four-roomed tenements ..... per month.	3 88	4 60 to 4 84	5 00	3 36 to
Six-roomed tenements ..... do..	.....	6 28 to 6 76	7 10	4 84 to
BOARD.				
For men ..... per week.	.....	(‡)	.....	2 90 t
For women ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	1 45 t

*Gas, per 1,000 feet, 84 cents. † Varies much. ‡ Working-classes do not board.

ovisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	England—Continued.				
	1872.	1874.			
	Sheffield.	London.	Liverpool.	St. Helens.	Sunderland.
PROVISIONS.					
perfine.....per bbl	$7 71 to $8 29	.....	$7 02	.....	$6 40
tra family .....do..	8 00 to 8 57	.....	7 26	.....	7 12
.....do..	5 71 to 6 29	.....	.....	.....	5 40
.....do..	4 57	.....	.....	.....	5 04
sting-pieces .....per lb	20	$0 23	20	$0 22	22
p-pieces .....do..	17	18	16	20	16
ıp-steaks .....do..	28	28	22	22	24
.....do..	20	22	17	22	18
ters.....do .	18	22	17	22	20
ters .....do..	18	22	19	22	22
.....do..	24	30	24	22	22
ters.....do..	16	19	17	20	16
.....do..	20 to 21	22	18	20	22
.....do..	20 to 22	28	20	22	24
.....do..	18	20	18	18	18
salted .....do..	16	19	16	.....	17
.....do..	16 to 20	18	18	20	19
ked ..... do..	20 to 24	24	24	24	26
.....do..	16	19	18	.....	21
.....do..	16	24	16	20	24
.....do..	18	23	20	16	20
.....do..	05 to 06	.....	06	.....	07
kled ... .do..	08	.....	.....	.....	06
....do..	24 to 28	30	34	34	34
.....do..	14 to 20	23	20	20	22
.....do..	*16 to *24	.....	(bushel,) 96	01½	01
.....do..	03 to 06	09	04	06	$0 04 to 12
.....per qt	08	12	.....	.....	09
.....do..	06	11	08	08	10
.....per doz	18	39	29	.....	28
ROCERIES, ETC.					
r other good black per lb	60	60	72	76	72 to 94
.....do..	24	.....	28	.....	24
ed.....do..	28 to 40	30	34	32	36
rn.....do..	07	06	06	08	06
.....do..	08	07	.....	06	07
.....do..	08	10	.....	04	07
ans.....do..	05	08	.....	.....	(gallon,) 46
o.....do..	04	08	(gallon,) 72	.....	(gallon,) 54
.....do..	06	.....	07	.....	08
n.....do..	04 to 08	20	12	08	06
.....do..	08 to 12	20	12	12	12
..... per ton	3 14 to 3 87	.....	5 81	3 60	3 84
.....per gall	56	20	.....	.....	42
TIC DRY GOODS, ETC.					
, standard quality per yd	08 to 12	08	08	14	09 to 12
4-4, standard quality do..	10 to 16	15	15	18	12 to 24
t, standard quality ...do..	12 to 20	32	25	.....	24 to 46
9-8, standard quality do..	32 to 60	36	31	.....	48 to 84
l, medium quality. ..do..	16 to 30	30	27	48	18 to 24
d quality .....do..	12 to 60	24	21	†84	24 to 64
.....do..	12 to 24	20	15	18	10 to 14
e laines .....do..	16 to 32	32	17	.....	28
lium quality ..... do..	1 20	75	48	.....	1 00
heavy.....per pair	2 42 to 3 75	3 36	3 24	.....	2 88
HOUSE-RENT.					
tenements .....per mo	3 36 to 4 32	.....	4 84	3 76	4 80
nements.....do..	6 05	.....	6 22	.....	6 98
BOARD.					
s, &c .....per week	2 90 to 3 63	.....	3 40	.....	3 36
mployed in factories..do..	1 45 to 1 93	.....	.....	.....	2 20

* Per stone. † Double width.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	WALES.		SCOTLAND.			
	1872.		Glasgow.		1872.	
	Cardiff.	Newport.	1873.	1874.	Dundee.	Leith.
PROVISIONS.						
Flour:						
Wheat, superfine ..per bbl	$7 47	$8 47	$6 48	$6 53	.....	$9 00
Wheat, extra family ..do..	7 95	8 71	7 20	7 26	.....	.....
Beef:						
Fresh, roasting-pieces.pr lb	20	20	24	24	$0 20 to $0 22	19 to 20
Fresh, soup-pieces .....do..	16	16	16 to 18	17	18	19 to 20
Fresh, rump-steaks....do..	21	22	24	24	30	30
Corned .....do..	30	.....	18	18	20	20
Veal:						
Fore-quarters .....do..	18	18	14 to 16	15	16	19
Hind-quarters .....do..	19	19	20 to 22	21	16	22
Cutlets.....do..	24	20	32	32	.....	26
Mutton:						
Fore-quarters .....do..	18	18	14 to 16	15	20	16
Leg .....do..	19	20	18 to 20	19	19	22
Chops .....do..	20	22	20 to 24	22	20	24
Pork:						
Fresh .....do..	18	17	16 to 20	18	16	14 to 19
Corned or salted.....do..	.....	.....	14 to 18	16	14	.....
Bacon .....do..	$0 17 to 22	19	20	20	20 to 22	24
Hams, smoked.....do..	17	.....	24 to 26	25	24 to 28	26 to 28
Shoulders .....do..	17	.....	17	17	.....	14
Sausages .....do..	17	16	16	16	.....	.....
Lard .....do..	20	16	16 to 20	18	16	19
Codfish, dry .....do..	.....	.....	06	06	04 to 06	06
Butter .....do..	27	$0 22 to 26	36	36	28 to 32	28
Cheese .....do..	.....	14 to 19	18	18	16	19
Potatoes .....do..	02	.....	00⅞	.....	(bush.) 1 93	(bush.) 1 81
Rice.....do..	03 to 06	04 to 06	04	04	04 to 07	05
Milk.....per qt.	07 to 08	04	08	08	12 to 16	16
Eggs .....per doz.	20	20	34	34	24 to 32	28
GROCERIES, ETC.						
Tea, Oolong or other good black.....per lb.	44 to 97	48 to 92	60 to 72	65	48 to 84	48 to 55
Coffee:						
Rio, green .....do..	.....	.....	30 to 32	31	.....	.....
Rio, roasted .....do..	.....	40	26 to 40	38	32 to 40	31
Sugar:						
Good brown .....do..	08	07	05	05	07 to 08	09
Yellow C.....do..	.....	08	07 to 08	06	10	.....
Coffee B .....do..	.....	.....	.....	07½	08	.....
Molasses:						
New Orleans.....do..	.....	.....	04	04	06	.....
Rorto Rico .....do..	.....	.....	.....	05	06	05
Sirup.....do..	.....	.....	05	06½	.....	06
Soup, common.....per lb	06 to 07	06	06 to 07	11	06 to 09	08 to 09
Starch.....do..	10 to 12	10	10 to 12	.....	10 to 14	12 to 13
Coal.....per ton	5 60	.....	4 00	3 87	5 80 to 6 00	6 24
Oil, coal.....per gall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.						
Shirtings:						
Brown, 4-4, standard per yd.	09 to 13	09 to 13	07 to 12	09½	.....	10
Bleached, 4-4, standard.do..	07 to 17	07 to 17	09 to 18	13½	16	14
Sheetings:						
Brown, 9-8, standard ..do..	24 to 30	26 to 30	24	24	12	30
Bleached, 9-8, standard do..	32 to 42	26 to 36	34	17	32	42
Cotton flannel, medium...do..	24	24	.....	18	.....	22
Tickings, good quality....do..	30	30	36	12	*24 to 28	10 to 17
Prints.....do..	15 to 19	15	12	.....	11	14
Mousseline de laines.....do..	18 to 21	18	.....	.....	20	.....
Satinets, medium quality.do..	84	84	.....	.....	1 33 to 1 93	.....
Boots, men's heavy ..per pair	3 39 to 4 35	3 39	.....	.....	3 87 to 4 84	3 00
HOUSE-RENT.						
Four-roomed tenement pr mo	4 84	2 90	.....	.....	6 05	3 02
Six-roomed tenements....do..	6 78 to 7 26	4 35	.....	.....	7 26	5 65
BOARD.						
For mechanics, &c..per week.	2 90 to 3 39	2 90	3 60	3 63	2 90 to 3 63	2 42 to 2 90
For women in factories ...do..	1 93	.....	2 65	2 66	1 93 to 2 18	1 57

* Linen.

f provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	IRELAND.				Average in the United Kingdom.
	Belfast.	Londonderry.	Portlaw.		
	1874.	1873.	1873.	1874.	
PROVISIONS.					
, superfine ..... per bbl	$5 81 to $6 78	.....	$7 20	$6 33	$7 43
, extra family ..... do..	.....	$8 71	9 00	6 82	8 07
..... do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 54
l ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	4 14	5 47
, roasting-pieces ..... per lb.	14 to 15	20	18	16	21
, soup-pieces ..... do..	14 to 16	14	14	14	16
, rump-steaks ..... do..	14 to 16	24	19	18	25
d ..... do..	15	16	.....	14	20
uarters ..... do..	22	.....	.....	.....	18
quarters ..... do..	22	.....	.....	.....	20
..... do..	22	.....	.....	.....	25
uarters ..... do..	12 to 18	20	17	15	17
..... do..	12 to 18	20	18	15	19
..... do..	12 to 18	24	18	17	22
..... do..	12 to 13	.....	13	16	21
l or salted ..... do..	14 to 16	.....	12	13	16
..... do..	16	$0 18 to 22	24	19	19
, smoked ..... do..	.....	24	26	24	24
ers ..... do..	12 to 18	.....	24	18	17
ges ..... do..	12 to 18	.....	16	15	18
..... do..	12	20	12	12	17
ry ..... do..	.....	04½	06	07	07
, pickled ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	08
..... do..	24	24	24	28	29
..... do..	16	20	20	20	19
..... do..	(bushel,) 36	(bushel,) 40	00¾	00¾	88
..... do..	04	04 to 08	05	04	06
..... per qt	.....	.....	.....	.....	09
..... do..	.....	05	04	04	08
..... per dos	16 to 24	24	18	24	25
GROCERIES, ETC.					
sg or other good black ..... per lb	44 to 64	84	72	82	69
ween ..... do..	24	.....	.....	.....	28
asted ..... do..	34	32	40	37	35
brown ..... do..	05 to 06	07	07	06	07
r C ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	07	08
B ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	06	08
:					
rleans ..... per gall	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Rico ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	97	60
..... do..	.....	.....	.....	1 46	76
mon ..... per lb	07	06	07	08	08
..... do..	09	09	06	08	11
..... per ton	4 35 to 6 05	5 80 to 7 20	6 26	5 84	4 78
..... per gall	.....	32	36	.....	46
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.					
:					
, 4-4, standard quality ..... per yd	.....	08 to 14	11	08	11
ed, 4-4, standard quality ..... do..	.....	10 to 20	12	10	14
:					
, 9-8, standard quality ..... do..	.....	36 to 60	11	12	25
ed, 9-8, standard quality ..... do..	.....	.....	14	16	33
nnel, medium quality ..... do..	.....	22 to 24	24	20	27
good quality ..... do..	.....	.....	24	16	28
..... do..	.....	.....	.....	11	15
e de laines ..... do..	.....	24 to 36	.....	.....	23
medium quality ..... do..	.....	32 to 44	.....	.....	82
n's heavy ..... per pair	.....	2 66 to 6 05	2 18	2 07	3 [illegible]
HOUSE-RENT.					
ned tenements ..... per mo	2 00 to 2 50	.....	1 93	2 43	4 14
d tenements ..... do..	3 00 to 4 00	.....	2 42	3 41	5 97
BOARD.					
anics, &c ..... per week	.....	2 16 to 3 60	.....	2 92	3 11
n employed in factories ..... do..	.....	1 68 to 1 92	.....	1 46	1 93

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

[From the author's notes.]

BIRMINGHAM.—Rent of kitchen and two rooms above, in rear of house, 4*s.* a week; in front, 5*s.* Bread, 8*d.* for 4-pound loaf. Meat, 1*s.* per pound. Cheese, good American, 7*d.* per pound. Rent of three rooms, about 3*s.* 6*d.* per week for back, and 4*s.* 6*d.* for front; average, about 4*s.* House-rent in suburbs, lower than in the city—4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* for house of four rooms; 6*s.* for six rooms.

SHEFFIELD.—Rent of rooms, ordinary price, 4*s.* per week for four rooms, or about 1*s.* per room. Good rooms rent for more. A respectable small house may be had for 6*s.* a week. Meat in Sheffield is good. Workingmen buy the best, and they can afford it. Excellent beef and mutton, 10½*d.* per pound; good at 8½*d.* American bacon, 7*d.* to 9*d.* Butter, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*

MANCHESTER.—Leg of veal, 9*d.*; best fillet, 6*d.* Leg of mutton, 9*d.* Good beef, for stewing, 7½*d.*; for roasting, 9*d.* to 9½*d.* Tea, very good, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; best, 3*s.* Good white sugar, 4*d.*; best, 4½*d*; brown, 3*d.* to 3½*d.* Flour, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per stone. Bacon, 7*d.* to 9*d.* Cheese, 6*d.* to 8*d.* Dry goods, low. Rent of rooms, 4*s.* for four rooms. In another part of the city rents are 3*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* for four rooms. Good cheese, 8*d.*, chiefly American, which is very good, and occasionally better than English, at the same price. Good tea, 2*s.* 8*d.*; best, 3*s.*

HALIFAX.—Four rooms in upper part of house, from £8 to £9 per year. Better houses, built by Crossleys, two rooms on a floor, larger frontage, at 10 guineas a year, and poorer at lower rates.

BRADFORD.—Rent of houses, five or six rooms, for clerks, £18 to £20 per year.

NOTTINGHAM.—Rent of three to four rooms, average 4*s.* per week. Some nice houses in a good street rent for the same. Within the walls of the old town four to five rooms, including taxes, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* Price of provisions much the same as in other western towns. About 10*d.* to 1*s.* for the best beef; 8*d.* to 10*d.* for very good; quite good at 9*d.* Veal 10*d.* by the leg; 13*d.* for cutlets, and much less for the poorer pieces.

HUDDERSFIELD. Price of board, for workmen, 10*s.*; for workwomen, 7*s.* per week.

CORK. (From Mr. Derby's notes.) Prices in a provision store: Beef and mutton, 10*d.* to 1*s.* per pound; pork and bacon, 9*d.*; corned beef, 9*d.*; smoked hams, 10*d.* to 1*s.*; cabbages, 1*d.* each.

LONDON WHOLESALE PRICES IN 1872.

From the monthly statement of the wholesale prices of the following articles in the London markets during each month of the year 1872, the following average, expressed in United States coin, has been computed, and the average pro-rata price stated per pound:

	Per cwt.	Per lb.
Pork: Hams, smoked	$26 59	$0 23.7
Lard	17 03	15.2
Butter	29 24	26.1
Cheese	15 98	14.3
Rice	3 29	2.9
Coffee, Jamaica middling	25 84	23
Sugar, good brown	8 77	7.9
Molasses, West Indies	3 08	2.7

following statement, forwarded by Mr. Consul Horan, gives the prices of cotton and other goods in Sunderland:

nt showing the average retail prices of the following articles of dry goods in Sunderland, supplied by Messrs. Sheraton, drapers, in November, 1874.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
irtings:	*Cents.*	Gray sheetings—Continued.	*Cents.*
ich	6 to 9	80-inch	32 to 34
ich	7 to 11	Double warp, 80-inch	40 to 54
ich	8 to 14	White sheetings:	
ich	10 to 16	72-inch	44 to 60
hirtings:		80-inch	54 to 66
make, 36-inch	10 to 20	Double warp, 90-inch	60 to 84
it make, 36-inch	13 to 29	Ticks:	
lannels:		Cotton, 27 to 32 inch	18 to 24
cashire	28 to 48	Union, 32-inch	20 to 30
ny, finer	28 to 48	Linen:	
annels:		White or brown, 32-inch	30 to 36
ons	14 to 30	Prints:	
wool	36 to 66	30 to 32 inch	9 to 16
eetings:		Satin cloths, French llamas, and various other dress-materials	20 to 48
ich	24 to 40		

WHOLESALE PRICES OF GRAIN.

lowing the average price of wheat per imperial quarter in England and Wales for the eek of each month during ten years, from* 1863 *to* 1872, *inclusive, the pound sterling computed at* $4.84.

nth.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	$11 59	$9 84	$9 31	$11 01	$15 04	$17 50	$12 44	$10 32	$12 70	$13 51
r	11 27	9 80	9 23	10 99	14 49	17 74	11 99	9 82	13 00	13 49
	10 97	9 65	9 27	10 86	14 74	17 62	11 23	10 26	13 35	13 10
	11 05	9 47	9 53	10 99	15 22	17 88	10 99	10 30	14 41	13 18
	11 23	9 53	10 10	11 45	15 79	17 48	10 93	10 97	14 49	13 97
	11 23	9 68	9 98	12 34	8 42	16 31	11 69	12 20	14 49	14 31
	11 11	10 64	10 36	12 58	8 63	15 18	12 52	12 78	14 03	14 29
	11 07	10 26	10 97	12 30	16 11	13 77	13 10	12 40	13 87	14 39
er	10 58	9 90	9 88	12 44	15 50	12 96	12 22	10 97	13 85	14 31
	9 63	9 37	10 24	12 70	17 04	12 80	11 17	11 73	13 69	.....
er	9 74	9 35	11 33	13 91	16 55	12 34	11 01	12 20	13 51	.....
r	9 78	9 15	11 35	14 52	16 29	12 24	10 50	12 64	10 97	.....
e for each	10 77	9 72	10 13	12 17	14 48	15 32	11 65	11 38	13 53	13 84
e for each bushel.†	1 34	1 21	1 27	1 52	1 81	1 91	1 46	1 42	1 69	1 73

mperial quarter (= 8 imperial bushels of British standard) contains 17,745½ cubic inches, and is it to 8½ standard bushels of the United States.
nperial bushel is about 3 per cent. larger than the standard bushel of the United States—the ntaining 2,218.19 cubic inches and the latter 2,150.42.

average price of grain per quarter (imperial measure) in England 'ales for the three months ended Christmas, 1872, was as follows: ;, $13.85; barley, $10.20; oats, $3.52.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Statement showing the average price of grain per imperial quarter in England and Wales during thirty-five years, from 1840 to 1874, inclusive.

Period.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Period.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.
1840–'44, (five years)	$13 88	$7 66	$8 22	1867	$15 48	$9 64	.....
1845–'49, (five years)	12 96	8 26	8 10	1868	15 30	10 32	.....
1850–'54, (five years)	8 70	6 96	7 60	1869	11 56	9 46	.....
1855–'59, (five years)	13 84	8 86	9 30	1870	11 26	8 30	.....
1860	12 78	8 78	8 70	1871	13 60	8 68	.....
1861	13 28	8 66	8 58	1872	13 68	8 96	.....
1862	13 30	8 42	8 72	1873	14 08	9 70	.....
1863	10 74	8 14	7 78	1874	13 38	10 78	.....
1864	9 64	7 18	7 30				
1865	10 04	7 14	.....	Average for 35 yrs.	13 20	9 14	.....
1866	11 98	8 98	.....				

The general average of the price of wheat, barley, and oats, in England and Wales for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, were: Wheat, per quarter, $12.70; barley, $9.36; oats, $6.15.

PRICES OF MEAT AND OTHER PROVISIONS.

Prices of beef and mutton in Great Britain in the following months of 1872.

Markets.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Average.
London:					
Beef .....per 8 pounds	$1 21 to $1 41	$1 25 to $1 33	$1 37 to $1 53	$1 29 to $1 41	$1 33
Mutton .....do	1 45 to 1 69	1 21 to 1 33	1 33 to 1 69	1 45 to 1 61	1 47
Newcastle:					
Beef .....per 14 pounds	2 23 to 2 42	2 17 to 2 29	2 17 to 2 60	2 35 to 2 43	2 33
Mutton..... per pound	18 to 21	21 to 24	16 to 21	17 to 19	19
Edinburgh:					
Beef .....per 14 pounds	2 29 to 2 54	2 17 to 2 29	2 17 to 2 66	2 29 to 2 48	2 43
Mutton..... per pound	18 to 21	20 to 22	17 to 20	16 to 19	19

Table showing the average price of wheat, meat, and potatoes in each quarter of the five years ending December 31, 1874.

Quarter ending—	Wheat in England and Wales.	Meat at the Metropolitan Meat Market.		Potatoes at Waterford, Ireland.
		Beef.	Mutton.	
	Per q'rter.	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per ton.*
March 31, 1870	$10 14	$0 11.5	$0 12.5	$21 49
June 30, 1870	10 72	11.25	12.75	30 10
September 30, 1870	12 08	12	13.25	22 10
December 31, 1870	12 02	12.75	13.25	16 10
March 31, 1871	12 86	12.75	13	30 [illegible]
June 30, 1871	14 34	13	14	15 12
September 30, 1871	13 86	13.5	15	16 20
December 31, 1871	13 50	13	13.5	21 36
March 31, 1872	13 28	12.25	14.25	24 00
June 30, 1872	13 60	12.75	14.75	33 [illegible]
September 30, 1872	14 14	13.25	15.50	24 36
December 31, 1872	13 74	13.50	14.50	40 00
March 31, 1873	13 40	13.50	15.25	49 68
June 30, 1873	13 54	14.75	16.25	50 00
September 30, 1873	14 72	14.5	15.75	25 60
December 31, 1873	14 66	13.5	14.25	25 60
March 31, 1874	14 92	13.5	13.75	27 52
June 30, 1874	14 66	13	13.25	36 00
September 30, 1874	13 30	13.25	13	21 00
December 31, 1874	10 64	13	12.50	29 16
Average	13 15	13.02	14.01	27 91

ces of wheat, beef, and mutton, in London and Manchester, for each month in the year 1874.

	Wheat.	Beef.	Mutton.		Wheat.	Beef.	Mutton.
	Gazette price, per imperial quarter.	Inferior middling, per 8 pounds.	Middling, per 8 pounds.	Date.	Gazette price, per imperial quarter.	Inferior middling, per 8 pounds.	Middling, per 8 pounds.
.....	$14 80	$1 08	$1 24	August 1	$14 32	$1 10	$1 10
.....	15 30	1 02	1 06	September 1	11 94	1 04	1 02
.....	14 76	90	1 02	October 1	11 06	1 18	1 10
.....	14 46	1 00	1 04	November 1	10 50	1 06	1 00
.....	14 90	1 04	1 04	December 1	10 72	1 00	1 08
.....	14 80	96	1 12				
.....	14 56	1 04	1 00	Average of year...	13 51	1 04	1 07

PRICE OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

price of butchers' meat, (per stone of eight pounds, sinking offal,) distinguishing kinds as sold in the Metropolitan Cattle Market, in each of the years 1868, 1869,

eat.	Average for the years—			Kind of meat.	Average for the years—		
	1868.	1869.	1870.		1868.	1869.	1870.
				Sheep—Continued.			
.....	$0 78½	$0 83	$0 86	Fourth class, Southdowns	$1 20½	$1 38	$1 34½
.....	89½	98½	1 05	Lambs	1 49	1 45	1 64
rge prime	1 05	1 18	1 19	Calves:			
Scots.....	1 20	1 30	1 28	Coarse	1 00½	1 12	1 01
.....	83½	92	84	Small prime.....	1 17	1 33½	1 30
.....	9c½	1 11½	1 01½	Pigs:			
ng coarse				Large hogs	84½	1 03	1 16
.....	1 10	1 27½	1 21½	Small neat porkers ...	98	1 24½	1 30½

PRICE OF PROVISIONS FURNISHED THE ARMY AND NAVY.

wing tables show the contract price at which bread, meat, er principal articles of provisions were furnished to the troops ritain and Ireland, and also for the use of the Royal Navy years 1868, 1869, and 1870, and indicate to some extent the od in the Kingdom:

of bread, meat, and rations supplied to the troops in each district of Great Britain for the first and second half-year of 1870.

Districts.	Bread, price per 4-pound loaf.		Meat, price per pound.		Cost of ration of 1 pound of bread and ¾ pound of meat.	
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year	Second half-year.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
.....	9	12.32	11.96	12.02	11.68	12.03
.....	.....	.....	12.48	12.6	11.8	11.86
s	10.7	10.38	12.76	13.64	12.22	12.84
.....	10.76	10.12	13.02	12.4	12.40	11.82
.....	10.6	9.44	11.9	11.94	11.46	11.30
.....	11.24	11.50	14.16	13.06	13.44	12.66
.....	10.1	9.26	11.72	12.2	11.34	11.41
.....	11.58	10.64	15.18	12.42	13.16	12.48
.....	11.62	10.6	13.68	13.10	11.52	11.96
.....	10.6	10.86	11.86	12.32	11.52	11.96
.....	11.16	10.86	12.78	12.32	12.32	11.96
.....	10.96	10.7	12.08	12.12	11.8	11.8
.....	10.02	10.61	12.80	12.51	12.06	12.01

Average prices paid for army purveyors' stores in England in the years 1868, 1869, *and* 1870.

Articles.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Average of 3 years.
Tea ..... per pound..	$0 47	$0 46½	$0 50.8	$0 48.1
Sugar, crushed wet lumps ..... per cwt..	9 67½	9 46	10 21	9 78
Barley, best Scotch ..... do....	4 20	4 22	4 38	4 27
Rice, cleaned Patna ..... do....	4 12	3 92	4 31	4 12
Linseed meal ..... do....	4 48	4 78	5 47	4 91
Soap, hard, yellow ..... do....	7 26	6 92	7 80	7 33
Porter, imperial pints, per dozen, 8 to gallon	80½	79½	72	77
Ale, imperial pints, 8 to gallon	94½	85½	78	86
Fowls ..... each..	53	53½	53½	53
Milk ..... per gallon..	22½	22 2-5	23	22
Potatoes ..... per cwt..	1 56	1 48	1 54	1 53
Vegetables, mixed ..... per pound..	02	02	02	02
Eggs ..... per dozen..	22	22	23	22

Contract prices of bread (per 4-pound loaf) supplied to the troops in each county of Ireland in each half of the years of 1868, 1869, *and* 1870.

County or station.	1868, half-year to—		1869, half-year to—		1870, half-year to—	
	May 31.	November 30.	May 31.	November 30.	May 31.	November 30.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Antrim	14	13.8	11.9	9.88	10.2	9.44
Armagh	16	15	12.5	10	10	9.5
Buttevant	14.5	13.38	11.36	10.2	10.78	9.74
Carlow	15.5	14.8	13.5	11.8	.....	.....
Cavan	19.98	15.5	14.48	13	12.48	10.75
Clare	18.5	17.7	13.74	12.5	13	10
Cork, except Fermoy and Buttevant	14.98	12.98	10.96	9.5	10	[illegible]
Fermoy	14.5	14.2	11.4	10.4	10.9	9
Down	16.98	15.46	11	9.98	9.46	9.94
Fermanagh	17.8	15.5	13.5	11.8	11.2	10.5
Galway	15.96	17	13.5	12	11.5	10.8
Kerry	16.4	16	13	11	11.6	10
Kildare, except Curragh and Newbridge	18	17.7	15	13	.....	15
Kilkenny	14	3.5	12	10	11	[illegible]
Kings County	17	16.8	13	12	13	10.46
Limerick	14.76	13.96	11.4	10.2	10.66	9.48
Londonderry	15.56	14.8	12	11.8	12.5	11.5
Longford	17	15.4	13.4	11.5	11.5	11
Louth	15.4	14.74	11.9	10.2	10.4	9.8
Mayo	18	15.5	12	10.4	9	9
Monaghan	19	15	14	11	12	11
Sligo	17.5	17.5	13	10	10.5	10.5
Tipperary	17.5	15.4	13.4	11.4	11.9	9.8
Waterford	15.8	15.5	12	10.4	11.4	9.5
Westmeath	17	15.4	12.8	10.9	11.42	9.8
Wexford	19.5	19	17	11.4	12	10.4
Average	16.58	15.44	12.84	11.01	11.18	10.22
Kildare, Curragh of.... flour per sack of 280 pounds	$12 34	$12 06	$9 42	$8 26	$8 70	$7 10
Dublin ..... flour per sack of 280 pounds	12 08	11 94	9 32	7 98	8 28	7 38

ices of fresh meat supplied to the troops in each county of Ireland in each of the half-years of 1868, 1869, *and* 1870.

Counties.	1868, half-year to—		1869, half-year to—		1870, half-year to—		Average.
	May 31.	November 30.	May 31.	November 30.	May 31.	November 30.	
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
.....	9.5	9	10.36	9.2	11.56	10.5	10.02
.....	10	9	9	8.5	9.5	11	9.5
.....	11.86	10.74	9.92	9.5	8.88	8.44	9.89
.....	11.5	12	11.5	11.94	.....	.....	11.73
.....	13	16	15	14	13	12	14
.....	9.92	10.5	9.5	9	10.5	8	9.57
Fermoy and Buttevant.....	12.5	10.92	10.4	10.24	8.96	9.8	10.47
.....	9	9	11	10	10.46	9.5	9.83
.....	11.48	11.56	11.38	11.4	11.75	11.42	11.5
.....	9.5	9.5	10	10	10	9.5	9.75
.....	11	9.94	9.5	9.46	11.38	9.34	10.10
.....	10	8	9	8.5	9.5	10	9.17
.....	13.5	9.5	10	8.5	9.5	9	10
pt Curragh and Newbridge ...	16	12	11.8	11.94	.....	12.5	12.85
ugh of	12.2	12.36	11.8	11.6	11.75	11.74	11.91
.....	7.48	9.38	9.5	8.92	10.5	9.44	9.2
y	8.96	8.4	8.44	10.2	11	9.5	9.42
.....	8.98	7.7	8.2	7.76	8.96	7.7	8.22
.....	10.4	11	11	11	11	11	10.9
.....	11	9.5	11.5	9.5	10.5	9.5	10.25
.....	9.92	8.88	13.98	9.4	9.76	9.34	10.21
.....	8.5	7.88	9.5	7.24	10	11.94	9.18
.....	14	14	11.5	10.5	9.5	9	11.42
.....	13.5	11	12	12.4	13.5	13.5	12.65
.....	10.84	10	11	11	10	8.5	10.22
.....	8.8	8.5	9	8	9	8	8.55
.....	10	9.5	8.98	9	9.5	8	9.16
.....	12	11.5	11	10	10	9.5	10.66
e	10.91	10.26	10.56	9.95	10.38	9.34	10.27

ces at which the principal articles of provisions were purchased or manufactured for the use of the royal navy in the respective years ended March 31, 1868, 1869,

Articles.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Average.
..... per 100 pounds..	$4 00	$3 80	$3 06	$3 62
.....do.....	4 52	4 14	3 28	3 98
.....do.....	5 60	5 84	5 96	5 80
.....do.....	38.88	40 04	34 38	37 77
.....do.....	7 22	5 40	6 70	6 44
.....do.....	11 52	10 82	11 18	11 17
.....do.....	1 14	1 20	1 24	1 19
.....do.....	13 48	14 40	14 94	14 27
.....do.....	4 96	4 96	3 36	4 43
iled beef .....do.....	21 00	21 60	12 98	18 53
tatoes .....do.....	8 42	8 96	7 66	8 35
.....do.....	4 72	4 52	3 20	4 15
nversion .....do.....	3 62	3 18	2 34	3 05
ersion.....do.....	2 58	2 64	2 24	2 49
.....do.....	4 52	4 54	4 14	4 40
.....do.....	13 16	12 22	12 06	12 48
.....do.....	7 16	7 64	8 26	7 69
r curing and preserving .....do.....	12 58	13 76	12 76	13 03
.....do.....	14 84	16 78	15 06	15 56
r curing beef and suet .....do.....	46	46	50	47
a juice .....do.....	62 64	49 24	46 48	52 79
.....do.....	12 58	12 76	12 56	12 63
.....do.....	26 54	24 62	20 84	24 00
..... per 100 quarts..	20 12	16 52	.....	18 32

INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

In the following paper Mr. Jones, United States consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, presents his views in regard to the advance in the cost of provisions in 1872:

The cost of living has advanced between 30 and 40 per cent. this year. The price of coal is nearly double what it could be purchased for on the 1st of January last; flour has risen from 50 cents to 60 cents per 100 pounds; butchers' meat is 2 to 4 cents higher; and now that the potato-crop has failed, not alone in Ireland, but generally throughout the United Kingdom, we are certain to experience a serious advance in what we might term the great staple of the laboring classes.

The employers of labor in England reason about as follows:

"Let us obtain the necessaries of life for our workmen as cheaply as possible, so as to enable them to render us their services at a low wage; this, together with our cheap money, and natural advantages in mineral resources, in the close proximity of coal and iron, as well as by our favorable geographical position for the international market, will enable us to undersell all others and confine competition to our own land."

I believe it to be a well-established tenet in political economy, that in proportion to the increase of population the price of animal food will advance in this country. It is true that this principle may occasionally be overruled by shipments of live stock from the continent, yet I apprehend that this can bring about no serious exception to the rule, for upon the first appearance of the rinderpest, the cattle-plague, or kindred diseases, upon the plains of Yorkshire or among the hills of Carnarvon, the importation of cattle will be stopped by order of the privy council; therefore, it is fair to anticipate that a traffic attended by so many difficulties, risks, and uncertainties will never attain the magnitude necessary to nullify the principle laid down. The farmers of this country must be induced to abandon wheat-growing and turn their mind and attention to stock-raising, else matters will soon become serious.

Employers of labor are not unmindful of the situation. Herculean efforts have been and are still being made to induce the working-classes to adopt the Australian meat as a general article of diet. Capitalists have formed limited-liability companies for the development of this trade.

It is permitted to go abroad that Australian beef and mutton are to be found upon the tables of the aristocracy of the country.

At a public meeting held in the adjoining borough of Gateshead, a few months ago, for the agitation of the meat question, the mayor of Newcastle asserted by authority that one of the wealthiest men in this district used this class of food twice a week, and preferred it to the meat procured from his regular butcher.

This policy will certainly contribute to wipe away the natural prejudices of the masses against meat killed, cooked, and canned by unknown hands 15,000 miles away.

COST OF CLOTHING.

In the foregoing tables the cost of provisions and of house-rent per week has been given, also the price of various articles of dry goods and of boots, thus furnishing some data for a computation of the cost of living in the United Kingdom as compared with the United States. While the prices of the principal articles of subsistence are on the whole as high in the former as in the latter country, the rental of rooms and the price of clothing are only about one-half as much as in the United States. From a careful computation made in London, it is believed that clothing can be purchased there at 50 per cent. of the gold and 56 per cent. of the currency prices in New York. From a tailor in High Holborn, who makes more clothing for citizens of the United States than any other in London, the following prices were obtained:

Good business suits, made to order, of good and fashionable material, cost from 58*s.* to 60*s.*; the lowest price of similar quality in New York, ready made, being $28 to $30. Suits of fine blue cloth, 82*s.* 6*d.*, ($19.96,) which it is believed could not be obtained anywhere in the United States for $40. Fine black cloth dress-vests, 10*s.*; dress-trousers of best black doeskin, 30*s.*; frock-coats of the best black cloth that could be purchased in London, silk lined, 80*s.*, ($19.36;) overcoats from 50*s.* to 60*s.*, the latter of good beaver-cloth, with silk-velvet collar.

dy-made clothing is sold at lower rates. Good-looking trousers een at various clothing-stores with the prices of 11*s.* 6*d* and 12*s.* 6*d.* . Laboring men are not only able to purchase their clothing ut one-half the rates paid in the United States, but are in the f wearing at their work fustian or corduroy suits, which are not eaper in price but of great durability; so that an English work-clothing costs but about one-third the price paid by his brother an in the United States. It is difficult to present the prices of eaper articles of clothing in such a manner as to enable an ent opinion to be formed of their cost as compared with similar s in this country; but the prices paid for cloth and clothing for ny and for the hospitals, as shown in the following statement, e the lowest rate at which woolens can be obtained in England.

PRICES OF ARMY CLOTH AND CLOTHING.

prices paid for cloth and for some of the articles of clothing pur- for the British army, also for one of the hospitals, as given in lowing tables, afford some indication of the cost of clothing in d suitable for the working-classes:

id for army cloth and clothing for the British army in the years 1868, 1869, *and* 1870

Articles.	Per yard.			Articles.	Per yard.		
	1868.	1869.	1870.		1868.	1869.	1870.
infantry:				Rifle—Continued.			
ts' scarlet	$2 02½	$2 16	$1 87	Tunic and overall, No. 3	$2 21	$2 18	$1 88
' red	1 95	1 87	1 52	Tunic and overall, No. 3	2 21	2 18½	1 87½
geants' gray	2 02	2 02	1 60	Tartan for kilt	73	80	76
' gray	1 45	1 45	1 22	Tartan for trousers	73	80	76
rifle:				Cavalry cloak cloth:			
ts' tunic	2 20	2 22	1 91	Sergeants' blue tunic	2 50½	2 50	2 04
ts' trousers	2 46	2 46	2 46	Sergeants' blue overall	2 22	2 20½	1 85
' tunic	2 18½	2 08	1 68	Cavalry cloak cloth	2 21	2 19	1 88
' trousers	1 89	1 89	2 70	Privates' blue tunic	2 32	2 19	2 19
d overall, No. 1	3 36	3 36	2 88	Infantry regulation boots, per			
d overall, No. 2	2 50	2 44	2 01	pair	2 57	2 39	2 40½

Prices paid for army clothing in each of the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Articles.	1868.			1869.			1870.		
	Infantry.	Highland.	Rifle.	Infantry.	Highland.	Rifle.	Infantry.	Highland.	Rifle.
geants' tunic	$12 24	$15 15	$11 24	$11 61	$14 54½	$8 68	$11 32½	$13 67½	$12 40½
geants' trowsers	4 53½	5 46	5 29	4 56	5 94½	4 50½	4 46½	5 89	4 08
s' tunic	5 56	5 57½	5 76	5 87	7 20	5 72	6 02½	7 19	5 71
s' trowsers	2 77½	3 80½	3 03½	3 27½	4 43½	3 52	3 24½	4 87½	3 36
s' tunic	5 02	5 17	5 44	5 30	6 07½	6 02	5 22½	5 70	5 87½
' tunic	4 72	5 01½	4 88½	4 58½	5 29	5 03	4 46	4 98	4 87
' trowsers	2 65½	3 02	2 46	2 61½	3 41½	2 57½	2 46½	3 55½	2 43
rs' or buglers'	5 98	6 20	5 48½	5 22	6 83½	6 01	5 81	6 42½	5

PRICES OF CLOTHING.

Prices paid for various articles of clothing, &c., at Bethlehem Hospital, in the year 1870.

Articles.			1870.
Cloth coats, (various colors)		each	$6 04
Cloth waistcoats, (various colors)		do	1 68
Cloth trousers, (various colors)		do	3 84
Cloth, servants' blue	Coats	do	11 12
	Waistcoats	do	3 00
	Trousers	do	6 16
Canvas out of use except for coal-carrying	Jackets	do	1 92
	Waistcoats	do	54
	Trousers	do	88
Servants' frocks		do	3 84
Flannel	Drawers and waistcoats	do	96
	Petticoats	do	1 56
Tick feather-beds		do	13 44
Tick feather-pillows		do	2 04
7-4 Whitney blankets		per pair	2 04
8-4 Whitney blankets		do	2 56
9-4 Whitney blankets		do	3 20
11-4 coverlets, white		per dozen	24 00
Men's stockings		per dozen pairs	4 44
Women's stockings		do	3 36
Linen handkerchiefs		per dozen	1 02
Blue romals		do	1 30
Dowlas, (30 inches)		per yard	19½
Check, (39 inches)		do	20
Sheets		each	1 40
Cotton prints		per yard	15
List shoes		per pair	84
Men's boots		do	2 52
Women's home-made	Boots	do	1 50
	Shoes	do	96

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Industrial co-operation having already been briefly alluded to, it may not be improper in this place to refer to those co-operative societies for the purchase and sale of the necessaries of life, which in England are in much favor. Associations somewhat similar are not unknown in this country, especially in New England, where, some twenty years ago, they were numerous, and apparently successful; but for some defect, either of organization or administration, they gradually declined in number and popularity. In England, however, they have, on the whole, met with decided success, there being at the present time 1,400 of such societies, with a total membership of nearly 500,000. Last year they sold domestic supplies to the amount of £15,000,000. The Rochdale plan of co-operation is considered to be the best. The Co-operative News, the organ of this movement in England, says:

By examining the leading features of this plan, it will be seen to be as simple as it is efficacious. Many of the societies, now the most flourishing, commenced their business operations with less than $200. Everything is purchased and sold for cash. Those who have tried the credit system have all failed. The goods are sold at the ordinary price demanded by the regular dealers, no more, no less; but great care is taken to exclude all adulterated articles. To prevent fraud, chemists are employed by some of the associations, and should any of the committees of management suspect an article to be impure, a sample is immediately forwarded for analysis, and the goods are not sold until a report has been received. Thus, goods sold in co-operative stores have a just reputation for purity. It is cheaper to pay a fair price for a pure article than a lower price for an adulterated one.

It is believed that co-operative industry will soon control the whole productive and distributive business of the country. There are tens of thousands of people in England, who, up to the time they joined the co-operative societies, had never saved a penny, who have now considerable sums accumulated by this means. The accumulation is effected by a sort of double-compound interest. The average interest is said to be as high as 28 per cent. on the whole share and loan capital.

ng is taken from the price-list of the Bold street "House-
u Liverpool:

prices of some of the articles of household use, from the price-list of the Bold street co-operative stores, Liverpool, 1873.

, without bone:	
kages, per pound	$0 14 to $0 15
, in packages, per pound	15½ to 17
, in packages, per pound	15½ to 17
pound	13 to 14
enison, in packages, per pound	20
ts, per pound	13 to 15
r tin	20
per tin	20
per tin	20
per tin	28
:n patés, in tins, per dozen	4 68
atés, in tins, per dozen	3 72
s of meats, per pound	26
in jars	12
ng, per pound	54
xture of finest teas, per pound	60
pound	31
lavored Mocha, per pound	36
per dozen	2 28
ound	32
d	20
aw	05
	06 to 07
	07
ante	06
entias	09
tanas	13
scatels	14
at	09
nch	07
alentia	24
ranges	1 44
per dozen quarts	2 52
ed fruits—	
one-pound tins	21
es, one-pound tins	22
, two-pound tins	23
, per pound	10
ich, one-half pints, per dozen	2 04
ish, one-half pints, per dozen	2 16
s	3 12
pound tins	16
pound	11
a, per pound	05
a, pearl, per pound	08
a, Rio, per pound	15
ermicelli, per pound	13
pound packages	05
o-pound packages	07
	05½
	08
	14
	20
	24
best	46
	24
nd	10

Spices:	
Jamaica ginger, per pound	$0 24
Cloves, per pound	24
Mace, per ounce	06
Nutmegs, per ounce	06
Pepper, black, per ounce	16
Pepper, white, per ounce	32
Pepper, Cayenne, per ounce	40
Pimento, per ounce	12
Vinegar, distilled, per quart	16

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Having visited the shops and offices of the above society in Manchester, and made inquiries of the officers in regard to its operations and success, the author believes that a few items of information in regard to the objects and management of an association which has not only been productive of material but of moral benefit to its members, will prove interesting. The secretary said that the savings of the members encouraged them in habits of thrift, and that they were not so much given to spend money in drink as is usual with other workingmen.

This society was established to purchase food, firing, clothing, and other necessaries at wholesale prices, or to manufacture the same and retail them; also to purchase, erect, mortgage, sell, and convey, or to hold land and buildings, and to carry on the labor, trade, or handicraft of builders.

The rules of the society declare that the capital of the same shall be raised in shares of one pound each, one of which shall be transferable, and the remainder withdrawable. Each member shall hold at least one share, and not more than two hundred. Any member may pay the whole or any part thereof in advance, but not less than tenpence per month, or two shillings and sixpence per quarter per share, and, on default, shall be fined threepence per quarter, unless the default is shown to have arisen from sickness, distress, or want of employment, or any other reason satisfactory to the committee of management; in which case a written statement of the cause of the default shall be sent to the secretary at the time at which such payments ought to be made, otherwise the fine shall be enforced.

It is further provided that each member shall receive quarterly out of the surplus receipts of the society, after providing for the expenses thereof, in each quarter, interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum upon every paid-up share standing to his account in the books of the society; but the committee shall at any time have power, with the sanction of an ordinary general meeting, to alter the rate of interest upon shares.

Also, that the net proceeds of all business carried on by the society, after paying for the expenses of management, interest on loans, the proper reduction in value of fixed stock, and the interest upon the subscribed capital, shall from time to time be applied by direction of the ordinary quarterly meetings, either to increase the capital or business of the society, to the formation of a reserve fund, or to any provident purpose authorized by the laws in force in respect to friendly societies, and the remainder (less £2 10*s.* of every £100 clear profit to be set apart for instruction and recreation) shall be divided among the members of the society in proportion to the amount of their purchases at the stores during the quarter.

The dividend for the last quarter was 1*s.* 6*d.* on the £1 to members and 10*d.* to non-members. There is a library with reading-room for members, and a public room for meetings of the society, and for the weekly meetings of the 14 directors, who receive 1*s.* per week for such service.

The sales are at the prices charged for the same qualities at other shops. The following were noted:

Good American cheese, 8 cents per pound, (very much used, and said to be frequently better than English at the same price.) Very good tea, 2*s.* 8*d.*; the best at 3*s.*

HALIFAX.—The forty-eighth semi-annual report of the Co-operative Society at Halifax, which has just been received, gives its operations

ecember 31, 1874, from which the following information is
:

ety, which has twenty-three branches, does a business of nearly £280,000
, making a net profit of nearly £30,000 per annum, allowing a dividend to
rs aggregating nearly £500 per week. It has an extensive library, and
s readers about 500 books per week. The reading-room is supplied with 12
rs, 22 weeklies, and 12 quarterly and monthly magazines. The total expenses
1s. 1d. per £ of sales.
ilar society at Edgeworth, near Bolton, the sixtieth quarterly balance-sheet
31, 1875, shows a business in grocery and drapery of £198 per week. Stocks
l over in twenty-six days. They have a small savings-bank and reserve
h amounts to 8d. per £ of share capital.

DIET OF WORKMEN—FAMILY EXPENDITURES.

llowing statements of weekly expenditures of the families of
oring men in Great Britain indicate, to some extent, the kind
nost in use. It will be observed that meat of all kinds, which
large a proportion of the cost of food in the United States,
tes, on an average, less than one-fifth, (19.6 per cent.,) while in
ster and Huddersfield it is but little over 10 and 14 per cent.,
ely.
versations with workingmen in various manufacturing towns,
or made inquiries in regard to their food and mode of living,
following, selected from his note-book, are specimens of replies
umber of workmen:

STER.—Most workingmen have bread and bacon, or butter, with tea or
breakfast. Fresh meat of some kind or bacon and bread or vegetables for
upper is light, consisting chiefly of bread. Many, though desiring meat,*
ord much of it when it costs 10d. or 1s. per pound for steaks.

K.—For breakfast, tea, bread and butter, or bacon, (bacon supplies the place
) For dinner, a chop, with bread or potatoes; sometimes a pudding. For sup-
with tea.

GHAM.—For breakfast, bread with bacon, and tea. For dinner, usually bacon
d or vegetables, fresh meats being high. Vegetables are but little used by
en, being high in price. Cheese is much used, especially American.

EXPENDITURES OF WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

ular, requesting statements of the weekly expenditures by the
of laboring men for provisions, house rent, clothing, and other
ies of life, was to but a limited extent responded to in Great
While all wage-laborers know the amount of their weekly re-
nd are, unfortunately, aware of the fact that usually the whole
ded, yet they keep no account of how much goes for bread, or
the other articles named in the following statements. The few
ave been obtained are here presented:

---

tion to this subject an English writer says: "We know, indeed, that animal
ductive of strength; just as the London beef-fed bricklayer lays 1,000 bricks
ile his Dorsetshire fellow-workman, on half the wages, does only one-fourth
vork."

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of laborers' families in the manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Bradford, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Sheffield, England, with their weekly earnings, in 1872.

Articles of expenditure.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Huddersfield.	Manchester.	Sheffield.
	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 2 children.
Flour and bread	$1 62	$1 02	$0 92	$1 34	$0 84
Meats, fresh and salt	1 30	1 20	84	60	1 93
Lard	14	18	60	10	6
Butter	25	48	60	16	36
Cheese	10	20	60	.....	10
Sugar and molasses	28	50	56	52	30
Milk	27	30	14	36	24
Coffee	7	12	.....	12	8
Tea	18	18	20	18	24
Fish, fresh and salt	.....	.....	.....	18	12
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	16	24	36	16	24
Eggs	12	12	6	12	4
Potatoes and other vegetables	44	24	36	24	36
Fruits, green and dried	6	.....	16	8	6
Fuel	33	28	32	60	33
Oil or other light	11	8	9	12	8
Other articles	10	28	12	20	24
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, if any	.....	48	.....	36	60
House-rent	1 30	1 08	86	1 08	84
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	54	24	36	36	36
Total weekly expenses	7 37	7 22	7 15	6 88	7 41
Total for 52 weeks	380 64	375 44	371 80	357 76	385 32
Clothing per year	45 00	120 00	25 00	25 00	48 40
Taxes per year	3 15	.....	10 00	.....	7 26
Total yearly expenses	428 79	495 44	406 80	382 76	440 98
Weekly earnings of laborers	8 37	*14 20	7 20	7 96	.....
Yearly earnings, estimating 52 weeks	435 24	530 40	374 40	413 92	.....

* Earnings of family.

WEEKLY EXPENDITURES.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of laborers' families in the manufacturing towns of Leith and Dundee, Scotland, and Cardiff and Cronebrar, Wales, with their weekly earnings, in 1872.

Articles of expenditure.	Leith.	Dundee.	Cardiff.	Cronebrar.	General average in Great Britain.
	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 6 children.	
Flour and bread	$0 96	$2 20	$1 21	$1 21	$1 25½
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, &c.	1 21	1 50	1 08	1 45	1 23½
Lard	.....	16	10	10	12½
Butter	36	72	42	56	43½
Cheese	.....	28	32	36	25
Sugar and molasses	24	50	36	40	40[illegible]
Milk	36	16	14	14	22½
Coffee	18	8	16	52	16½
Tea	24	30	72	40	22½
Fish, fresh and salt	.....	24	24	6	16½
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	14	16	32	15	21½
Eggs	12	36	24	12	14½
Potatoes and other vegetables	48	64	36	48	40
Fruits, green and dried	.....	12	.....	8	9½
Fuel	36	36	48	36	3[illegible]
Oil or other light	12	8	12	12	10½
Other articles	24	24	.....	6	18½
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, if any	24	24	48	60	43

owing the average weekly expenditures of laborers' families, &c.—Continued.

of expenditure.	Leith.	Dundee.	Cardiff.	Cronebrar.	General average in Great Britain.
	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 6 children.	
.....	$0 72	$0 80	$1 45	$1 21	$1 03½
ional, religious, and nt objects.....	12	24	24	24	30
weekly expenses	6 09	9 38	8 44	8 62	7 62
52 weeks.....	316 68	487 76	438 88	448 24	396 24
per year	38 72	72 60	.....	24 20	31 12½
year.....	3 36	7 24	.....	.....	6 20
yearly expenses	358 76	567 60	438 88	472 44	433 56
arnings of laborers ..	7 26	*14 00	8 64	8 47	9 21
arnings, estimating 52	377 52	728 00	449 28	440 44	478 92

* Earnings of family.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ring presented in the foregoing pages the earnings of farm-laborers f work-people employed in the mines, mills, factories, and other rial establishments of the United Kingdom; having stated the f house-rent, and of provisions, and other articles of prime neces- t is now proposed to consider the condition of the working-classes t country.

classes whose condition is to form the subject of investigation iefly those engaged in factory, mechanical, and other skilled in- es, and only to a limited extent the farm-laborers of England. e entering upon a more extended discussion of the subject in its ial and moral aspects, the condition of the latter class will be con- d, and as the author was unable, when in England, to make such onal investigation as would command full confidence, he submits contributed by others who possessed favorable opportunities for ring accurate knowledge. It is proper to state, however, that the ns expressed in the following paper, and in others inserted else- , are those of their respective writers, which opinions are not sarily concurred in by the author of this report.

m an article already referred to, "On the condition of the work- asses of England," by Mr. J. S. Stanley James, the following por- nly is inserted in this place:

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS OF ENGLAND.

ocial position of Gurth, who, with the badge of serfdom, a brass collar round k, tended the swine of Cedric the Saxon, was certainly strongly defined by law stom. Still, Gurth had certain rights, and Cedric acknowledged obligations to . In this age of "contract," it is certain that the emancipated farm-laborer of d has, during the last half century, in a material point of view, been less pros- than his Saxon forefathers. In writing this, let it be clearly understood that the condition of the people is spoken of. In many places the lot of the farm- has been palliated by charitable schemes of clergy, or landlord, or squire; but se of this charity is, that the laborers have yet been considered as sort of serfs, however, their betters were not bound to protect, but treated them kindly or

much better than serfs, their employers, the tenant-farmers, are but vassals
owners of the soil. The majority of the farms in England are only let on yearly
renewable from year to year. The same family may have lived on one farm for
ations, paying, out of the reward of their labor, and the labor they have wrun
their hinds, exorbitant rents to the owners of the land. During these years th
not been allowed to carry a gun, to throw a fish-line, or to snare a rabbit o
farms without the permission of their landlords. They have voted at elections
nominee of their landlord; they have supplied recruits for the "yeomanry"
raised on the estate. A day comes, perchance, when a descendant of such an
more intelligent or self-willed refuses to be led by the nose by the steward or
He has an opinion of his own, and at the county election votes against "my
or "the squire's" candidate. Next rent-day comes, and he whose ancestors ha
haps, erected every building on the farm, have converted barren wastes into
fields, and have paid their landlord a heavy rent for that privilege—why, this rid
fellow, who dared to have a will of his own, is turned out of the home of his
to seek another as he may.

And here I wish it to be clearly understood that I keep aloof from the p
aspect of the question. Whig or tory, liberal or conservative, the great land-
have always had the temptation and the power to so govern their tenants,
cases where the landlord himself would be impartial, his subordinates, the
steward, or family lawyer, take care to use on their own behalf the power de
to them. Kept in such a state of vassalage, it is no wonder that, in their t
farmers of England have screwed down and tyrannized over their laborers.

In the old time the value of the land itself was nothing; what it would prod
everything. Now the land itself is valued most, and its produce least. The re
by the farmers of England are stated to be only from one to three per cent.
estimated value of the land, and many of them, after keeping their laborers on
tion wages, find it hard work to pay that rent. It is notorious that nowaday
ing in England is far less remunerative than any branch of trade or comme
young man fairly educated and a thorough farmer may invest a certain capital
farm; he may devote time and careful attention to his work; he may pay the
rate of wages. In ten years' time he will find himself a far poorer man than his
who may have invested the same capital and attention in some business or tra
too many cases an English farmer finds at the end of ten or twenty years that
sunk all his capital, and has received no return for it except the maintenance
self and family. Remember, too, that in such case the laborers have been
down, as I shall hereafter show. What is the true and logical conclusion to
Humboldt says that agriculture is the only true source of wealth. A nation
cannot feed itself has, after all, however rich in other respects, a weak point.
land we are told that farmers, who only pay the landlord from two to three per
the value of the land, pay their laborers wages which only keep them on the ve
gin of existence, and yet farming is an unprofitable occupation. The real truth
nearly every farm in England is greatly overrented; that the estimated value
is fictitious, which fictitious value is kept up by several causes: first, the

So, in fact, low wages are, to a certain extent, the result of high rents. In proportion to what the soil produces, the land-owner takes far too large a share, and the laborer far too small a share. The farmer, the middleman, has great cause of complaint, but he is at least well supplied with the necessaries and comforts of life.

The poor-laws of England are a model of incompetency. According to the system of parochial and non-parochial districts, and the complication of local authorities, the poor are only entitled to relief within the immediate district in which they are born. As the wage of a farm-laborer has always been kept down to the point of bare subsistence for himself and his family, the laying by of any fund for his support when out of work, or in old age, being impossible, he is then compelled to apply for relief. In consequence of these laws, laborers remain all their lives in a district where the labor-market is overstocked and wages low; hereditary paupers, they improvidently marry, and bequeath that heritage to their children. The poor-laws of England are, in fact, a puzzle to all, and no one can properly interpret them. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author, who is also a lawyer of no mean repute, says, respecting one of the codes, that it is "unrivaled by the most malignant ingenuity of former or contemporary nations; a code wherein, by gradual accretion, has been framed a system of relief to poverty and distress so impolitic, so unprincipled, that none but the driest, mustiest, most petrified parish official could be expected to lift up his voice to defend it; so complicated, that no man under heaven knows its length, or breadth, or height, or depth; yet it stands to this hour a monument of English stolidity—a marvel of lazy or ignorant statemanship."

The third great cause of the miserable condition of the English farm-laborers arises in a great measure out of the second. The operation of the poor-laws has prevented the migration of this class of labor to other parts of England, where it would be better paid. Labor in England is unequally distributed. The farm-labor class is renowned for its superfecundity; these, the very poor, are blessed (?) with more than their share of children. This excess of population over food, of labor over capital, is, in the absence of a check, such as war, pestilence, famine, or emigration, an evil impossible to be mitigated—an irrevocable law of nature. In England, the effects of this evil among the farm-labor class is plainly visible; yearly the population is increasing, each unit reducing by his competition the reward of his own labor and that of his fellows.

An English village is far more pleasing to the eye than a manufacturing town. An English cottage—the outside, at least—makes a better picture than a tenement-house. A great deal has been written about "Merry England," but the truth is that England is not merry, and her laborers have indeed little cause to be so. The cottages in which they live, which are such a pleasant adjunct to the landscape, are, in too many instances, hovels, in which the employers would not stable their horses; hovels, without ventilation, drainage, or the surroundings necessary for ordinary decency; hovels, which have bred a race of men who, from want of domestic comfort, spend every spare hour in the pot-house, and who have nothing to look forward to but to be buried in a pauper's grave; hovels, which have bred a race of women whose maidenly modesty vanished unborn in consequence of the scenes they were obliged to witness through the want of proper sleeping-accommodation. No matter what wages the men may obtain, their cottage-accommodation will keep them depraved and miserable. This want of decent cottages throughout England arises in a great measure from the law of primogeniture and entail. The land-owner is only a tenant for life; he may, perchance, like to add to his estate and power by purchase, but in too many cases he will not spend one penny to build decent cottages or to improve those already on his estate, but will screw down his tenants, endeavoring by every means to save money for his younger children. Of course, in many parts of England, there are decent cottages, built by charitable landlords; but this is the exception, not the rule, and even then their benevolence halts. I have in my mind's eye now a model village on the estate of a great nobleman, but he will allow no more cottages to be built, and those at present erected are hardly sufficient for half the laborers employed on his estate; they, in consequence, having to walk miles to and from their work. But then the pastoral and select character of the model village is maintained.

In 1871 the average wages of English farm-laborers were twelve shillings per week. In the southern parts of England the wages were only eight or nine shillings; in the north, about fifteen; but the average may be taken as above. On such pay it was impossible for a married man to provide proper food for himself and family; meat was a rarity, to be tasted once or twice a year; a little bacon might, perhaps, be indulged in once a week; for the rest of the time dry bread was the chief fare. Such food, and the miserable habitations I have described, have naturally impaired the efficiency, and another century of such conditions would cause a woful physical degeneracy of the laborer. But, in spite of all drawbacks, the English farm-laborer is the most efficient, in his line, in the world, and he is comparatively by far the worst paid. The English railroad "navvy," a class sprung into existence during the last twenty-five years, recruited principally from the hardiest of the farm-laborers, is a being who eats and drinks much and exacts high wages, but, according to the testimony of the late Mr.

a dark, rainy night in February, 1872, Joseph Arch first stood up under the c tree at Wellesbourne, and laid the foundation of that great movement which b spread over all England. That is not three years ago, yet Joseph Arch at the moment has undoubtedly more personal power than any other man in Engla record is known wherever the English language is spoken. His work has brought forth good fruit; the average rates of farm-wages throughout Engla since risen, and the hours of labor have been reduced. In the northern co England 18*s.* a week is now paid for farm-labor; in the midland districts, 16*s.* the southern, 14*s.* and 12*s.* There are still parts of England, however, in which paid less than the latter sum. But Mr. Arch has experienced the greatest op and abuse in consequence of his labors on behalf of the class from which he ha

John Walter, esq., a member of the British Parliament, and ed the London Times, in an address which he delivered at a meet Berkshire, dwelt upon the condition of the agricultural labor declared that, in spite of all reports to the contrary, it was bette it had been heretofore. He showed by statistics that while the p food is only a very little higher than it was at the close of the la tury, wages are two or three times as much as then. Neverthele wages now paid are very small, and the average laborer earn thirteen or fifteen shillings a week, while the combined earnin man and his wife and family do not amount to more than twenty sh a week.

And a judicious writer of our own country, commenting on th and present condition of agricultural laborers in England, remark the results of the labors of Mr. Arch and his coadjutors are a manifest in a decided rise of the scale of remuneration of Englis

* Mr. Arch has directed his attention toward emigration, and recently visited to ascertain the extent of the demand for labor there, and see what encour would be given him by the Canadian authorities. These have held out gre niary inducements, and now advance nearly all the passage-money of farm- from England. New Zealand and Australia are also bidding for this valuab and laborers are now taken to those colonies free. The New Zealand gov lately voted two million pounds sterling for the purpose of encouraging em from England. It seems to me a pity that the United States Government or th authorities do not make some attempt to obtain this valuable contingent The exodus has begun, and in ten years' time England will be drained of h valuable laborers. Mr. Arch proposes returning to America and going thro

abor, and in the prospect of a permanent elevation in the condition of he laborer:

Five years ago the existence of a National Union of Farm-Laborers would have een thought a perfectly incredible thing. Yet, as the result of less than two years' gitation, that union possesses 33 districts, 900 branches, and 100,000 members.

A majority of the agricultural laborers of England had, for years, to find food and lothing for themselves and their families on the average wages of nine shillings a eek. To a man so situated, meat was an unheard-of luxury, and an occasional winish debauch formed the solitary gleam of what he called the pleasures of existence. Education for his children was out of the question, because, even had schools been rovided, he had neither the money to buy clothes in which his children could attend chool, nor was he able to spare the pittance which they began to earn at an early age y working in the fields.

A few weeks ago 200 laborers in the eastern counties of England, whose wages had ast year been advanced from twelve to thirteen shillings a week, demanded a fresh dvance to fourteen shillings. The farmers, who, during the last few years, have combined too, becoming alarmed, locked out some 4,000 men on the simple issue of what hey called resistance to "union dictation."

The National Union is able to pay $8,000 a week toward the support of the men who re locked out and who fail to get employment in other quarters. It will probably be able to do so as long as the farmers can afford to hold out. Statistics show, moreover, hat during the last ten years the number of agricultural laborers has decreased in England. This is partly due to their absorption into the working-classes of manufacturing towns, and in a less degree to emigration. Both influences are likely to be felt in increased force during the present decade, and thus, on the mere question of balance between supply and demand, the ultimate triumph must rest with the laborers.

The present movement will probably produce a more scientific system of culture in England, and a more judicious employment of labor than heretofore. In this way, also, it will indirectly raise the industrial status of the laborer.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that—

The British agriculturists, unlike the mechanical and mining trades, which make he most agitation, have real grievances to complain of, and they, certainly as much as the workingmen of that description, need the representation in Parliament for which the latter are scheming and contriving, not, indeed, without claims that could not in a democratic country be denied.

Mr. William Morris, editor of the Swindon Advertiser, in addressing a meeting of agricultural laborers in the west of England, after his return from America, uses this language:

England wanted workers, not paupers. The wage paid the agricultural laborer made him a pauper. In Swindon they had one pauper to every forty-three of the population. In Bishopstone, ten miles off, but in the same Poor-Law Union, they had one pauper to every ten of the population. Bishopstone was a purely agricultural village, and the wage paid there made one-tenth of the inhabitants paupers, living upon the rates which the men of New Swindon paid. At Swindon, the better wage paid reduced pauperism down to one in forty-three of the population. But the Swindon ratepayer had not only to keep his own poor, but he had to help to keep the poor of Bishopstone also, and it was therefore his bounden duty to see that the pauperism of Bishopstone was not created by a vile and vicious system of paying labor. With the private relations between master and man they had no business whatever, but when a master paid a man an insufficient wage, and sent him on to the public rates for such additional assistance as was necessary to enable him to live, he made his system of paying wage a public question, and one which all who contributed to the rates were justified in discussing. Mr. Morris having made reference to Canada and America, said he did not intend at present calling any meeting specially to refer to these countries, but he would be at any time ready and willing to accept the invitation of men wishing to hear what he had to say about the great West, to address meetings called by them.

At a meeting of the Shrivenham branch of the National Union of Agricultural Laborers, Mr. Morris addressed the meeting:

His recent trip across the Atlantic had proved to him most clearly that if they had by repetition of starvation cases, it would be the laborers' own fault. The great West contained vast tracts of the most bountiful land, lying in sheer waste through want of hands to till it. This land, the richest in the world, might be had by farm-laborers of England on terms they might easily comply with, the chief one being that they would bring it into cultivation and make it productive. While the laborer in possession of

this land was raising himself into the position of a landed proprietor, the Sta
care for his children, and give them a thorough, good education free of cost,
fit them for any position in life. He, Mr. Morris, was more than ever satisfied
course in connection with this movement had been the right one, and, let t
quences be what they might to him as an individual, he should go with the m
end. In England the movement had benefitted the men without injuring th
for what the employer spent in extra wage he would save in rates, and he wo
the advantage of men working for him in the place of paupers. The men l
well what the union had done for them. As a body they had accomplished
year than as individuals they could have done in a life-time, and, in additio
and better wage, they had already won for themselves a spirit of independ
manly feeling; they were beginning to estimate themselves at more than a
value, and it would not be long before their new position would be recognized
out England as being infinitely better than that in which they had previously

Mr. Morris, after his return from a visit to the United State
to the author as follows:

SWINDON, *October* 2

You ask for some details as to how our poor live. I will give you a case t
under my notice the other day:

An apparently strong, robust man applied to the poor-law guardians for r
sequent upon some temporary illness in his family. His own age was th
years and his wife's age thirty years.

He had five children, aged respectively eight, six, four, three years, a
months, in all seven souls. The man, when making full time, was receiv
week wages. Out of this sum he had to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for rent of his
leaving 10*s.* 6*d.* to find food and clothing for seven persons, two of them bei
in the very prime of life. As you will see, allowing three meals a day at a c
penny a meal, the full wages, without the deduction for rent, would have be
ficient by 3*d.* a week; yet a penny would not buy more than 8 ounces of bre
present cost, or more than about the third of an ounce of uncooked meat. I
ing a meeting in the village in which this man lives a few evenings afterwa
referred publicly to his case. I asked if he had truly represented his case,
answer was yes. I was also assured that, until the present movement among
ers, more than 11*s.* a week had never been paid to such men, the general rate
Men in such a state as this cannot tell how they live. It is a mystery to the
as to every one else. It is a well-ascertained fact that, in districts where these
wages are paid, the cost of tillage of the land per acre is much higher than i
where better wages are paid; yet we English people are so wedded to old no
men kick most vigorously against all change. In the same district where th
obtain there is not an agricultural laborer to be found who, for an ordina
work, receives more than 12*s.* a week wages. Until very recently, 9*s.* and 10
rate paid. Can it be wondered at, then, that in the year 1868 our pauperis
£10,439,000? Our agricultural poor have never been paid a living wage, and
had to supplement wages out of poor's-rate. This is proved most clearly b
that the recent rise in wages from 9*s.* and 10*s.* to 11*s.* and 12*s.* per week has
our pauperism, between the years 1870 and 1873, no less than 18½ per cent.
well suppose that the minimum cost of feeding human beings has been arri
our union work-houses. In my paper for October 13 you will see a report
where a man is charged with leaving his wife and family chargeable to th
Union. The master of the house, in supporting the case, swears that the co
persons in the work-house is £1 5*s.* per week, or more than double what an
laborer would have to maintain his family with from his wages, when out of
and in full work. In another number of my paper, that for October 27, you
the case reported of a man twenty-one years of age, who was a hired servan
week. This man was to have £5 over at Michaelmas. You ought to underst
this means. It is a common practice in some districts, when hiring a serva
year, to give so much per week, with so much over at the end of the term.
payment of this bonus by the master cannot be enforced by the man, and
reason—it is always *promised* conditionally that the master is perfectly satis
the man's work throughout the whole of the year, as well as covering all
claim for over-time in the harvest and other busy seasons. This bonus, in fa
man down to be used by his master in any and every way he may think fit;
ter calls upon such a man to work from 4 or 5 in the morning until 8 or 9 at
must comply under pain of forfeiting this over-money. Practically, therefore,
money, instead of increasing the man's wage, does no more than meet the ex
and tear of the man at the busy seasons and at harvest-time. There is ofte
great fuss made about the amount laborers earn at piece-work. It should
forgotten that the piece-work price is based on the day-work standard.
working piece-work could not live on the day-man's wages. To earn the lar

he must spend a larger sum for more and better food; therefore I always contend that the ordinary weekly wages should be considered exclusively, when reference is made to the amount paid the laborer. In another paragraph in the same paper you will see how a poor, wretched laborer, out of his poor wages, had managed to save up a large sum of money. I suppose that, in all states and conditions of men, such characters will be met with. I much fear there is little or no difference in the class of food this man used, that he might save money, and that used in the ordinary laborer's family, that they may fill their bellies as best they can and live. If you would like to have them, I will look up a number of statements made by the men themselves at meetings over which I have presided, where they have told of their struggles to live. I shall never forget one woman asking permission to speak, and publicly thanking God that her old man, by being put on as milker, and therefore working on the Sunday, was enabled to earn a shilling a week extra, which enabled her to give her children that amount of extra bread to eat.

As to emigration: I believe thousands of our best laborers would gladly leave the country; but how is it possible for them to do so? Now and again they have managed to save a few pounds; but where there is one who has done so there are ninety-nine who are over head and ears in debt to the village shopkeeper.

For twenty-five years past I have read the history of these people in our police-courts and small-debt courts, as well as at the board of guardians' meetings, and nothing would delight me more than to see some well-devised plan for shipping them off to countries where labor is estimated at a better value and wins a more generous reward.

Mr. Morris, on account of a statement published in his paper in relation to a particular case of destitution in his neighborhood, was subjected to a suit at law, for alleged libel affecting the character of an employer, a Mr. Barnes, who felt himself aggrieved by certain allegations therein concerning the low rate of wages paid by him to the different members of a laborer's family; the inference from which was that Mr. Barnes had acted oppressively toward the poor. This case had been brought under the notice of Mr. Morris, as a member of the board of guardians of the poor, and he could not justifiably close his eyes to the actual suffering which the case presented. For this publication, however, the jury awarded to the complainant the sum of £50.

"AGRICULTURAL LABORERS' NATIONAL UNION."

[From the London Examiner.]

The agents of the National have only been at work in a certain county since last Christmas, and the number in union already exceeds two thousand, while several parishes can be found where every adult and able-bodied laborer acts in combination with his fellows. The policy of wholesale discharge has been tried and found wanting. One Berkshire farmer discharged eight of his men at a week's notice for joining the union, and before the following week had expired they were one and all placed in situations where they earned 18*s.* a week instead of the 11 that had previously formed the total of their wages. The policy of wholesale eviction has shown itself to be equally futile and suicidal. It has been tried at one place, and over forty cottages still remain empty, vainly seeking for fresh tenants. The wages had already been raised a shilling per week; when was it going to stop? Clearly something must be done, and that without delay. It was obvious that the "seeds of mischief" were sown by the words of the agitators. Stop the meetings, and the movement would sustain a severe check. Of course, meetings in the village school-rooms and in the halls of the market-towns had never been permitted, and if only the waste-lands and open spaces could be saved from the demagogue's unhallowed tread, the kindly feeling between the farmers and the laborers might still be preserved.

Such, it would seem, has been the course of their reflections, and the village of Littleworth was first selected for the opening of this new campaign against liberty of speech. Seven laborers were summoned before the Farringdon bench of magistrates, (one of the justices being Viscount Folkestone, of "baron of beef" notoriety,) and mulcted in a penalty and costs for obstructing a footpath, on the evidence of two policemen and a farmer. The ruling, according to the evidence then produced, appears to have been most extraordinary. The "footpath," independently of the roadway, was 26 feet in width, which is surely an unusual allowance for a village lane; but, notwithstanding this, and the evidence distinctly denying the existence of any obstruction, the justices thought fit to decline granting a case for the higher courts. Moreover, the identical spot on which the laborers' meeting was held is the very ground

that has been constantly and habitually used for the past forty years, without let or hinderance, for the holding of Methodist and temperance meetings. This, in itself, proves that the question of obstructing the highway was a mere frivolous subterfuge.

This decision naturally caused great indignation in the neighborhood, and a meeting was summoned on the 26th instant, to be held in the market-place at Farringdon. The market-place was thronged with between three and four thousand laborers from the neighboring villages to listen to the speeches of Mr. Arch and others. The meeting was conducted in the most orderly way, and the laborers, at its conclusion, quietly dispersed to their homes, notwithstanding the great provocation that was offered by the throwing of rotten eggs and stones from the windows of an adjacent house. The police attempted no interference with the throwing of missiles, but doubtless, in accordance with their instructions, they were not idle on the occasion. Shortly after the commencement of the proceedings, they demanded the removal of the wagon that served as a platform, but eventually contented themselves with taking the names of the speakers, with a view to the issue of summonses. In the interests of the Union, and for the preservation of invaluable public rights, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Farringdon bench will proceed with their prosecutions. The fining of Joseph Arch, and the strong probability that he would exercise his option of preferring prison to a fine, for the crime of speaking in a country market-place to our poor country serfs, in a district where their wages only just remove them from starvation, would be worth more to the Union than the cheque of a millionaire. Other meetings have been held in this market-place, and standing-room found for wild-beast shows and exhibitions of cattle. But even suppose that the Farringdon bench should be successful in punishing these speakers, how long will laws last which sanction such outrageous decisions? The country should be very grateful to the National Agricultural Laborers' Union for putting these questions to the test.

CONDITION OF FACTORY, MECHANICAL, AND OTHER SKILLED WORKMEN.

Having considered the condition of the agricultural laborer, attention is now directed to an inquiry into the condition of British workmen employed in mines, mills, factories, and at mechanical trades. The habits of the workmen in regard to industry, and if he is unable to perform a full week's work the cause of such inability, and whether it can be removed; the condition of his home, whether comfortable, and, if not, whether the discomfort arises from his improvidence or other fault, or whether it is the fault of his employer, or results from the system or state of society—all these form subjects worthy of careful and impartial investigation.

It is assumed in the outset that the evils above indicated do exist: that the average British workman is not in general industrious, but labors only four or five days per week; that his family lives in discomfort; that the education and training of his children are almost wholly neglected, and that this discomfort and neglect are not necessarily occasioned by insufficient earnings.

If the above statement affords a fair indication of the condition of many of the skilled workmen in Great Britain, especially in the manufacturing and mining districts, the question arises to what cause or causes are these results to be ascribed? A reply to this question involves a discussion of

THE DRINKING CUSTOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The chief cause of the evils which afflict the British workmen and their families, it is believed, is the excessive use of spirits and beer. Although this report comprises an inquiry in relation to the wages and condition of the laboring-classes in the United Kingdom, yet, in regard to the drinking habits of society, the investigation may be profitably extended beyond this limit. These habits of the British people are unfortunately not confined to the working and lower nor even to the mid-

ı, but pervade all ranks, and extend to both sexes and to ages.

is not forgotten that this investigation is made by a citizen ry which, next to Great Britain, is perhaps most noted for its umption of intoxicating beverages—a country which expends 000,000 annually in spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors. A he United States should, therefore, be conscientiously careful ements, when he remembers that in this respect the walls of ıl house are composed of brittle material without strength to eturn missiles which an attack on the glass house of England roke.

h facts which constantly presented themselves to the author stay in Great Britain afford evidence to his mind of the the drinking habits of its people, and would, if presented, be convincing to candid minds, yet preference is given and ight should be attached to the testimony of residents of that ho have had favorable opportunities to ascertain the actual against whom no imputation of adverse prejudice can be

authority cited is the London Times, which in 1872 published ng statement:

CUSTOMS OF ENGLAND.—The figures published by the Statistical Society amount of intoxicating fluids annually consumed in this country are cer- We drank, it appears, last year, in spirits, malt liquors, wine, cider, &c., venty-two million gallons of pure alcohol, at a cost, in round numbers, 000. It is calculated that at least half of this money is spent by the work- and as they desire principally strength or quantity in their drink, we shall t be wrong in assigning to them very much more than half our entire mption. There is no more alcohol in a bottle of wine than in half a pint irits, and the cost of the one may be a guinea, and of the other ninepence It is clear that if the working-classes have spent their £60,000,000 in a of intoxicating drink, they have got much more for their money, and may debited with fifty million gallons out of the entire seventy-two millions It will be seen, if the figures are compared with those of 1871, that the t of the past year is not only very large in itself, but shows a considerable he year before it. We spent in 1871 only £108,000,000 on the same ob- eived for our money, in various forms, somewhat less than sixty-five mill- f alcohol. The rise is certainly considerable. It has been due, probably, sed wages of labor, which have allowed the workingman to indulge him- luxuries.

wing, in relation to the same subject, appears in the Times ber 6, 1874:

SS IN ENGLAND.—The number of persons charged before magistrates in Wales in 1873 with being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, namely, 182,941, y double the number so charged in 1863, in which year it was but 94,745. has been chiefly in the last six of the intervening ten years. In 1867 the but 100,357; in 1868 it was but 111,465; in 1869, 122,310; in 1870, 131,870; in ; in 1872, 151,084. In 1873, the first year under the new intoxicating liquors of the continuance of an increase of 10,000 or 11,000 in a year, the number 182,941, an increase of 32,000 over the preceding year. There are no means

spend. Every married workingman employs his wife as his cook and housemaid. In these characters she has a right to wages from him, which must be paid before he has any right to mere indulgence of the palate. When he has children, they too have a prior right; and the mother, during her times of weakness, ought not to be worked. A laborer who neglects wife and children to gratify his appetite for liquor is morally guilty as though spending the money of another.

In proof of the statement heretofore made, that the habit of drinking to excess extends to the middle and upper classes, the testimony of Dr. Anstie is presented. The following appeared in the Practitioner for 1872:

We must notice the fact that many girls of the wealthy middle and of the upper classes, especially the former, are of late years taking to consume all kinds of wine, and particularly champagne, to an extent which used never to be permitted. At many modern ball suppers champagne flows like water; and the attentive observer will soon perceive that it is not the men, by any means, who do the larger part of the consumption. These same young ladies who have so freely partaken of *champagne* over-night will next day at lunch take plenty of *bottled beer*, or a couple of glasses of sherry. Dinner comes round, and again either champagne or hock or port or sherry is drunk, not less than a couple of glasses being taken. And then the evening very often brings a party of some kind with the inevitable champagne or sherry. *We are speaking of things which we have seen* when we say that many girls who live among rich (especially *nouveau riche*) and gay society are in the habit, during six months out of the twelve, of taking (in the shape of wine, &c.) a daily average of two, two and a half, or three ounces of absolute alcohol, a quantity which, if expressed in cheap beer, would be equal to six or seven pints.

The general moral is that light wine gives the taste for strong wine, beer for gin. This is fatally experienced in France, in the United States, in Germany, and in England. Our Saturday Reviewer remarkably comments: "Education and intelligence are rather against a woman than otherwise, for they make her believe that she at least is safe while gradually and unawares imbibing the fatal propensity."

In further illustration of the general use of liquors in England, it may be stated, as the result of personal observation, that ladies of the middle classes, when visiting any exhibition, are accustomed to partake of wine with their necessary refreshments.

In the visits of the author to large industrial establishments in England and Scotland wine was frequently offered—a custom which was in vogue in the United States some forty years ago, the retention of which in Great Britain is probably due to the intense conservatism of that country. In one instance, where the works were extensive and several hours occupied in their examination, wine was at several times offered, and surprise was expressed that such *fatiguing exertion* could be undergone without some stimulus.

In various parts of Europe Americans were met at dinner who declined taking wine, but such a refusal on the part of Englishmen* or other Europeans was in no instance observed.

In subsequent pages extended articles "On the condition of the working-classes of Great Britain," prepared especially for this report by United States consuls and others, are given in full. Brief extracts from some of these papers, referring to the drinking habits of the people, are presented here.

The United States consul at Manchester says:

The working-classes consume an enormous quantity of intoxicating liquors, principally beer, though very many partake largely of spirits and of the cheaper wines. Intemperance seems to be on the increase, especially among the women, not only of the working-classes, *but also of the middle and upper middle classes.*

General Fairchild, United States consul at Liverpool, under date of November, 1873, writes:

The increase of drunkenness, and all dissipations which follow idle hours, is alarming.

* The author may be pardoned for making a personal reference. An English lady, because one of her guests drank no wine at dinner, also declined to taste the beverage; a marked exception to the general custom above indicated, and a rare exhibition of true politeness.

The Westminster Review of January, 1874, says:

Liverpool has the unenviable notoriety of being the most drunken town in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Trench, the able and well-informed medical officer of the health department of Liverpool, remarks:

The working-classes of Liverpool are extremely intemperate, even when compared with similar sections of the community in other large towns of Great Britain.

His able official report for a previous year contains the following on the same subject:

The amount which is spent in drink is astonishing. One or two instances of the worst kind, occurring in the same street, may be cited.

A man earns 27*s.* regularly, and spends as regularly 21*s.* in drink; his four children are in rags. In another instance the wages are 30*s.* a week regularly; the father and mother are both drunken, and three children are half starved, and in rags. In another house is a copper-ore worker, earning 27*s.* a week, all of which is spent in drink by himself and his wife. The children are in rags and filth, and look idiotic. In the same street there are sober men, earning only 20*s.* and 23*s.* a week, who are living in comfort. * * * * * * *

The landlord of a small public-house, who had lived for years in the district, and knew intimately the habits of the people, said, "For one man who did not drink, there were fifty who would take their share; they starve their wives and children, and must beg if they want a bit."

Mr. Jenkinson, the consul of the United States at Glasgow, in reference to the increase of intemperance, wrote as follows:

That drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent among the working-class cannot be denied; that it has increased as their wages have been increased is also true. Many have, no doubt, been benefited by such increase of wages; but most, it seems, spend their extra earnings in extra quantities of whisky.

Dr. Webster, United States consul at Sheffield, thus writes, January 1, 1874:

From inquiry and my own observation, I believe that far the larger part of the loss of time and the reckless waste of money is the result of the drinking habits which prevail so generally. It is painful to see how the weekly wages are squandered by thousands who throng the drinking places on Saturday, Sunday, (at certain hours,) Monday, and Tuesday, and, indeed, on all the days of the week.

There are in Sheffield 1,400 public houses, licensed places for the sale of beer and spirits. At each of these, at a low estimate, an average amount of £10 is spent weekly, making an aggregate of £14,000 of weekly expenditure for a population of 240,000.

Mr. Consul Jones, of New Castle-upon-Tyne, in his report on the moral and social condition of the working classes, says:

Many of them are very improvident and fond of drink; a feast of food and stimulus in the early part of the week, at the expense of an insufficient supply at the end, very frequently the case among the sons of toil on the Tyne. Excessive drinking undoubtedly increased in this district since the short hours and advanced wages have prevailed.

It was said boastingly by English statesmen that *the nation had drunk off out of the Alabama claims by the increased income from the tax on intoxicating drinks during the past year.*

The following extract from a letter addressed to the author by the right honorable the Earl of Shaftesbury, a nobleman universally regarded as a Christian philanthropist of the highest type, further illustrates this part of the subject:

LONDON, *February* 12, 1875.

DEAR: * * * * * * There are speeches, pamphlets, and treatises in immense abundance on the evils of intemperance. Even our newspapers are beginning to denounce the sin and call for a remedy. I should weary you by repeating—and, indeed, you must well know them—the numerous and various facts which may be seen every day and everywhere. There is very little of all that is said that I should not indorse.

That the filthy, close, depressing, pestilential state of the dwellings in several large

towns, and certainly in the metropolis, is a strong provocation to drink, and specially to drink ardent spirits, is to my mind simply beyond question.

The loss to a country, morally, socially, and financially, by such habits among the people, defies all calculation.

* * * * * * *

With many thanks for your letter, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SHAFTESBURY.

EDWARD YOUNG, Esq.,
Chief of United States Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE.

In an editorial, discussing the agitation for the repeal of the tax on malt, a tax which its opponents denounce as one that "robs the poor man of his beer," the London Daily Telegraph of March 6, 1874, makes the following remarks:

We know all that can be said about the "national beverage." There are those who believe that it is the "wine of the country;" that, if we made it cheap and its use universal, the consumption of ardent spirits would decrease, and comparative temperance be really promoted; and that—to quote Sir Robert Peel slightly altered—"the laboring-man would recruit his exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed beer, no longer leavened by a sense of injustice." It is quite possible that some of these brilliant results might be achieved. This belief in the beneficent blessings of the drink is, however, not new. It at one time dictated a legislative measure, that was received with hearty and almost universal applause. The beer-act of 1830 was passed in order to encourage everywhere the erection of beer-houses, as distinct from gin-palaces. It was designed, as its friends said, to "supply a wholesome beverage," or what Lord Brougham, oddly enough, called a "moral species of beverage," distinguished from rum, brandy, whisky, and gin, which, by implication, he accused of immorality. Men of all parties supported the measure, as conducive to the health, the morality, and the sobriety of the laboring-classes, through bringing to their doors a cheap and wholesome drink. But the results bitterly disappointed the expectations of its friends. Sidney Smith wrote: "The new beer bill has begun its operations. Everybody is drunk. Those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a beastly state." We have now given up the policy of multiplying beer-houses, in order to bring back the age of gold. The farmers tell us we did not go far enough, and that the true "Paradise Regained" is to be found in a home-brewing people.

BREWERIES IN BURTON-ON-TRENT.

Manchester is not more celebrated for its manufacture of cotton, Leeds for its woolens, Birmingham for its hardware, and Sheffield for its steel and cutlery, than is Burton for its ale. Although, in proportion to the vast product, but few men are employed in its manufacture, and therefore a knowledge of the rates of wages is comparatively unimportant, yet in consequence of the vast influence which emanates from this uninteresting town, the author took occasion to visit it, and was shown through the extensive brewery of Messrs. Allsopp & Sons. This is the largest single brewery, and makes 2,000 barrels of ale per day. Bass produces a larger quantity, but has three breweries in operation. The vast extent of the beer-interest in Great Britain may be gathered from the following account of only one establishment in one of the towns devoted to this manufacture:

The town of Burton-on-Trent is almost wholly given up to the manufacture of beer. In fact, the breweries are the town, and the interstices between the breweries simply contain some dwelling-houses. The immense breweries of Bass, Allsopp, Inde, Coope, Worthington, Salt, Nunneley, Evershed, and Robinson are all there, besides others of lesser note. Bass alone has three breweries there, covering altogether a little over 100 acres of ground. Bass used last year 267,000 quarters of malt for brewing purposes. If it be reckoned that an acre grows four quarters of barley, 66,750 acres were occupied in growing the malt which Bass used. Of hops his consumption was 29,000 cwt., which engrossed about 2,000 acres of hop-growing country. In malt-tax and license-duty he paid last year £200,000. The total brew of Bass during the year

of the poor, or for the correction of abuses, he rarely, if ever,
the efforts now making to improve the condition of dwellings
rking-classes, his voice has not been heard supporting the
so ably urged by Mr. Cross and others. But if, in the
Commons, his voice is not heard and his influence not felt
of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the lower
e influence of Mr. Bass outside of Parliament is potential.
ter may be the seat of political and financial influence, but
power which molds the character, affects the material and
lition, and sways the destinies of the great masses of the
eople, has its chief seat at Burton-on-Trent. Nor is this influ-
ned to the British Islands. Throughout Europe and America,
ntries which the traveler rarely visits, the name of Bass is
n. In places where the immortal works of Shakespeare are
e products of Bass are familiar; ears which have never heard
name of Stratford-upon-Avon, are not unused to Burton-on

oped by an inexperienced American, when leaving London—
carded houses and walls proclaimed the virtues of the ale or
lifferent and rival brewers—that by crossing the Channel he
ape from the ubiquitous Burton brewer, but the first English
t met his eyes as he sat at breakfast at Dieppe were "Bass'
the far East this ale was seen not only in the modern but in
ned ancient capital of Russia,* and at the great fair at Nijni
on the far off Volga, as well as in the usual routes of travel
Europe; at the West, in the floating palaces which traverse
ic, and in New York, Washington, and throughout the United
n to the shores of the Pacific, Bass' ale can be procured.
nay be doubted whether there is any spot upon the globe,
lized people dwell which is unsupplied with the malt liquors
Allsopp, or other English brewer.
h the evils resulting from the continued use of strong beer
lly apparent in Great Britain, yet it does not easily intoxicate.
neals or with bread, forming as it does a chief article of con-

country intoxication is infrequent. Indeed, the consul of the I States at Chemnitz remarked, "Judging from the quantity a can consume, I apprehend that one will stagger quicker from the than the strength of the potion." In England, small or light be been in general use for many centuries, and was a common be long before the introduction of tea.*

Indeed it is a little remarkable that while the use of beer do diminish, that of "the cup which cheers but not inebriates" has increased, until the average consumption, in that country has r four pounds per capita.†

To those who need or think they need some stimulus, the use liquors is far less injurious than spirits. The intemperance wl generally prevails in Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and Antwerp, West India rum and other spirits are largely consumed, attes fact.

HOMES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

It has been incontestably shown that the chief cause of the evi afflict working men and their families arises from the excessive spirituous and malt liquors. In making a full analysis of this it becomes necessary to extend the investigation beyond the sec and search for the primary cause, of which the cause just st merely an effect. If the workman indulges in the excessive use o its and beer, which results in decided injury to his family, is h responsible? The question is pertinent and demands a candid From a careful consideration of the subject it is evident that the perate habits of a great mass of British workmen are due to the ing customs of the classes above them in the social scale, whi facts already presented, and others which are patent in regard almost universal use of intoxicants in the upper ranks of society ciently prove. Until those to whom the working classes look for ple feel their responsibility in the premises, so long will the major pend a portion of their earnings in drink, and suffer their fami remain in poverty, ignorance, and discomfort. The responsibil this misery should, it is affirmed, be shared by others.

In addition to the drinking customs of society which should ju charged with a part of the wrong inflicted on the workmen's fa there is another cause for which others are chiefly responsible, wretched tenements occupied by the working classes. From the step in this investigation the author's attention was arrested by obs the miserable apartments in which most of the factory operatives In Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and in most parts of the country," in parts of nearly all the chief manufacturing cities of E and Scotland, the tenements to which the tired laborers ret night, and where they should have comfort and repose, are in cases unfit for human habitation. In some instances these bel the corporations owning the mills, mines, or works, and were erec low grounds destitute of drainage and of proper sanitary regul In other places they occupied rooms in poor buildings in the out of town or in the most crowded thoroughfares, redolent of filt dirt. Confined to two or three rooms, or as in Glasgow to one, or a

*Tea was introduced into England before 1657. Beer was used in Germa Britain in the time of Tacitus.

†In the United States the consumption of tea, which was formerly but one per capita, has gradually increased until now it is nearly 1¼ pounds; still it little over one-third of the average consumption in Great Britain.

o rooms for a family, comfort, cleanliness, and even decency are sible.

at wonder, then, when the husband and father, fatigued with his toil, returns home, to partake of his frugal evening meal, finding fe irritable in consequence of hard work, the care of wayward en, and the deprivation of ordinary comforts, that he visits the ale- where he and his fellow-toilers, similarly circumstanced, drown cares in the beer-mug and squander their hard earnings which l have been devoted to the comfort of their families!

he papers already referred to, on the condition of the working s, which appear on subsequent pages, ample testimony is afforded character of the tenements occupied by the poor. The follow- ts in regard to that subject are first presented.

Consul Jenkinson, in his report on the condition of the laboring of Glasgow, thus writes in regard to the wretched tenements most of them occupy:

HOMES OF THE LABORING CLASSES OF GLASGOW.

ondition of the laboring men of this city cannot be fully understood without a it their homes. In this respect, perhaps, more than in any other, is the greatest presented between the British and American mechanic. Home comforts, in erican sense, are but little known to the laboring man in Glasgow, living most part in great tenement buildings, where ten or a dozen, sometimes twenty y, families occupy a single tenement; each family possessed of but one, or at o, ill-ventilated, dreary, dirty rooms. The official statistics upon this subject tling. The city chamberlain, in his report for 1869, says, "It is quite aside e subject to complain of single apartments being each occupied by a family, has always been the case, and apparently will continue to be the case, much to be regretted. The chief evil arises when a dwelling-house becomes sub- into single apartments, each entering through its neighbor, in place of each only upon a well-ventilated staircase or corridor. Some readers may not be d to learn that at the census of 1861 more than 28,000 houses in Glasgow were consist of but a single apartment, and above 32,000 to consist of two; so that hole 82,000 families comprising the city, upwards of 60,000 were housed in s of one and two apartments each."

870 the estimated numbers were: Families each occupying a single room, those occupying only two rooms, 43,403—showing that more than 73,000 of the milies comprising the city of Glasgow in 1870 were living in one or two rooms he mere statement of these facts is sufficient to show that few home comforts e lot of the laboring classes of this city, and if I should add a description of and desolation prevailing in most all of these homes, making them mere nests se and suffering, I would even then have only partially detailed their discom- nd imagine 8,000 of these families congregated on the space of four blocks, as se in this city, and can anything more be done to darken the picture? Such le dwellings cannot of course command very high rents, and it is not surpris- refore, to find, from an official report, that during the year just closed (1872) re in this city more than 74,000 dwelling houses renting at less than $50 each. I find on inquiry that dwellings of two rooms rent for from $40 to $50 each, it mable that all of these 74,000 dwellings, each occupied by a family, were of wo rooms each.

report prepared for these pages by Mr. Consul Webster, "on the on of the working people of Sheffield," he says:

nother in many cases being away from home at work, consequently neglects ily. The husband, knowing that there is no comfort for him at home, resorts nearest dram-shop for refreshment; the wife, in many cases, doing the same. he sad neglect of the children. * * * * * * *

matter of their dwellings and furniture, their dress, their sleeping accommo- and almost everything that goes to make the home, the comfort of the family sly abridged. And yet vast numbers who earn good wages, say thirty, forty, shillings a week, seem to be satisfied with the scantiest supply of the most absolute necessaries of life. In very many cases large families do live in one rooms. This would not be true of a majority, but it is too common.

their whole furniture not being worth more than a few shillings. Pawnbro thriving business, and the only part of the week when comforts are introd Saturday evening and Sunday, after the wages of the week come in. Monda begins with the poverty and pawning of the previous week, and thus the round continues. The tenements are generally small and dirty.

The following extract from the Cambrian News shows the un able lodgings of working-people in Wales:

The newly-appointed inspector of nuisances for the rural district of Aberys made two reports, which reveal an almost inconceivable state of degradati the people. A large number of the houses are altogether unfit for habitation, hovels are terribly over-crowded, adults of both sexes being herded promisc gether. In one case, sixteen men sleep in eight beds in two small room another instance four men occupy the beds during the night and four during the day-occupants frequently having to wait until the night-men get up. In a family lives in a hut, which is also used as a slaughter-house, skin-room, a er's shop; and in another, a woman, her grown-up daughter, a cow, a heifer, fowls occupied one room, which has no fire-place, no window, and no light o tion beyond that provided by the door.

Dr. Griffiths, the medical officer of health for the borough of S in his annual report issued in 1874, thus refers to the sanitary c of the dwellings of the poor:

Many of the dwellings of the poor are unfit for them. One room frequent the threefold purpose of bed-room, dwelling-room, and work-room, and the c for air is totally inadequate for the health of the tenants. When to this is a the windows are generally what are termed Yorkshire lights, or casements, which cannot be opened; and that when panes are broken the deficiency is by wood or paper, excluding the light; and that whole families, without rega or age, the single and married, are promiscously mingled—there need be no s the existence of disease nor at the spread of infection.

The following extracts are from a report on the sanitary cond Liverpool, made in 1871, by Dr. Parkes and Dr. Sanderson:

Within the courts each house usually consists of a room on the ground-floo above this, and a third room in the attic. Most of them have cellars. It quently happens that there is a family in each room except the cellar. In ma the staircase forms part of the rooms, and is without any window, so that in f

drinking hard, repenting and saving, and then drinking again; the wife all she could get." The son and daughter earned next to nothing. * * nhappy people seem to know none of the comforts and few of the decencies nd widespread habits of drunkenness, and consequent want of food, aid their l homes in destroying their health.

o doubt partly from the smallness and precariousness of the earnings of un- ıdustry, that so many families live in the single rooms of sub-let houses, and petuate their miserable condition in the training and bringing up of their chil- *may be a question whether this condition of their homes promotes the vice of drunk- whether drunkenness itself be the primary and originating cause of that thriftless nce which leads to poverty and want.* But there is another phase of the habits ed by the single-room tenements of our sub-let houses, which is not without in all future measures for the education and improvement of the people.

y-two instances adult sons and daughters slept in the same room with their and in three instances in the same bed. In one hundred and fifty-two instances ughters slept in the same room, and in fifty-six instances in the same bed, with ents. In two hundred and fourteen instances adult sons slept in the same d in one hundred and fifty-eight instances in the same bed, with their mothers. -seven instances adult daughters slept in the same room, and in twenty-seven s in the same bed, with their fathers. In fifty-nine instances the mother with t sons and daughters slept in the same room, and in twenty-one instances in bed, together. In twelve instances the father, with his adult sons and daugh- t in the same room, and in six instances in the same bed, together. In seven s a mother, adult son, and a female lodger slept in the same room, and in two s in the same bed, together. In sixty-four instances a man, his wife, and a fe- ger slept in the same room, and in three instances in the same bed. In twelve a man, wife, and male lodger, slept in the same room. In thirty-nine instances others and sisters slept in the same room, and in twenty instances in the l. The overcrowding which we find in sub-let houses is generally connected caused by these bad arrangements of a family. Thus, for example, in one room ubical dimensions of 900 feet, a mother and her two sons, aged eighteen and were in one bed, and a man, his wife, and his daughter, aged eighteen, in an- d. In another room of the cubical dimensions of 800 feet, there were found a father, two sons of eighteen and twenty, a daughter of twenty-two, and a dger of thirty years of age. In another room of the cubical dimensions of 800 e were found sleeping in one bed on the floor, two brothers of twenty-four and ix, and four sisters of twenty-eight, twenty, eighteen, and sixteen years of age, ely.

following table, from official sources, shows the crowded condition e parts of Edinburgh, and the consequent increase of mortality.

Over-crowded tenements and their vital statistics.

Name.	Area in square yards.	Rooms.	Families.	Population in 1864.			Mortality in 1863.		
				Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Total.	Above 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Total.
's Land	292	60	39	109	25	134	2	2	4
head	365	60	38	155	24	179	4	2	6
al-market Stair	400	59	56	197	51	248	3	5	8
narket Stair	300	31	22	96	14	110	4	3	7
ars' Wynd	250	49	28	103	27	130	1	1	2
er's Close	353	45	35	107	28	135	3	2	5
d, Cowgate	250	53	42	128	42	170	6	3	9
ıd, Canongate	230	36	29	80	23	103	2	1	3
ınd, Canongate	352	32	29	92	27	119	....	4	4
ıd, Canongate	176	25	13	54	14	68	....	1	1
ildings, Canongate	254	35	33	101	24	125	1	6	7
Land, Westport	167	27	20	54	16	70	1	2	3
amond street	285	56	43	148	29	177	1	2	3
e street	438	70	56	168	52	220	3	3	6

gratifying to know that the improvement in dwellings for the g-classes has engaged the attention of philanthropists in Eng-

land, and that the subject has received the careful consideration o liament, as will be shown on a subsequent page.

The London Times, in an article showing the small number comfortable, regards those families which pay a rental of less th a year as not among the "comfortable." The writer says:

Seven in eight of our population live in "houses of less than £20 a year—tha not, in the ordinary sense of that word, comfortable at all, but are, with more c content, always struggling to make ends meet, always compelled to think of m ways affected in the most direct and serious way by a tax, a rise in prices, or page in the course of trade. It is only to one in eight of our population that reign is not a very serious sum, only to four in a thousand that a five pound not an important, most important amount of money." * * * The of the really comfortable in Britain cannot by possibility exceed 70,000, whil be very little more than half that amount.

As the working-class pays a rental of less than £20 a year, it observed that this vast array of work-people are living outside t of "comfortable."

DEGRADED CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, July 13, 1874.]

But there are people who are worse off than the mill-hands, whose abidin are the slums of Manchester. I should not have thought it possible, but so it is are toilers and sweaters for daily bread whose condition in life is worse even t of the miner who delves in the bowels of the earth or the smelter of iron wh naked to the waist, and with a leather mask before his face to keep his eyes fro melted in his head, as is the red ore in the melting pot it is his business to keep at a molten simmer. I thought and said so a fortnight since; but at tha had not visited the potteries, nor passed half a day in Longton, which is the c the murky region where half the crockery that is used in the world is produc I am afraid to say how many times dirtier, smokier, and, to the unaccustom stifling than any other pottery parish round about.

The following extract from the report of the Inspector of Brit tories indicates the degraded condition of the work-people in t and at brick-making:

I have just received a report from Mr. Lakeman of some work he has don fens of Cambridgeshire: "I have gone through the center of the fen district, a the journeys undertaken by me it was the most tedious and uninteresting, e that I have taken note of a type of people seemingly peculiar to the fens, vacant i sion of countenance, ignorant of everything but work. They do not know the the localities around them, and never see any one better than themselves, save t ployers. I wonder how these poor creatures are to be reached, what is th where their happiness or comfort in life."

From another part of the country I have had much the same picture: "A n barous, semi-civilized, ignorant set. Men and boys look like red Indians; t used in brick-making being burnt red, and with which their bodies are covere ing bareheaded, barefooted, with exposed breasts, and with wild looks, drin day Sunday; Monday and Tuesday dog-fighting and man-fighting. They resu on Wednesdays, when the poor little unfortunates are made to toil away, s and carrying, and pressing a good fortnight's work into three or four days. O who last week earned in four days 28s., took his wife home a loaf of bread and

Not only among the fens and in the brick-fields of England degradation manifest, but in those towns which exhibit the highe of civilization. In some of the manufacturing towns of Englan is a downcast look which indicates hopelessness, if not despair, part of the working-classes. They seem to have sunk into a co of despondency from which nothing can rouse them. No ray o glimmers in their pathway, beckoning them to higher position. seem to regard their social condition as fixed. They have no ho apparently little desire, to rise superior to their present state.

ıeir fathers were they are, and their sons will be. Many of them seem estitute alike of hope for increased happiness here or hereafter.

These traits were noticed by the author more at Wolverhampton, and lsewhere in the Black Country, and at Bradford and other portions of 'orkshire, and in some localities of Lancashire. The working-classes f England are not possessed of the elasticity of the Irish, and seem ıore despondent than the people of any class in other countries, except ıe recently emancipated serfs of Russia.

The following extract from a letter written by Professor Shepard, of hicago, to the New York Examiner, although perhaps too highly ılored for an accurate description of the working-classes in the whole f England, is yet a true as well as graphic presentation of the condi-on of a portion of them.

THE WORKING-CLASSES OF BRADFORD.

Bradford is a thoroughly English manufacturing town. You do not know what faces saw, if you never saw the faces of the English working-classes.

O, the wretched faces of weary children, the faces lit up with a forced mirth! The ces that have been feeling the grinding and grinding for generations—the inherited ces of the English working-people, men and women and children, father and son, other and babe. I don't believe there is such a looking lot of people on the face of ıis earth as the working-classes of England. Just over the Tweed there is relief. ıd enough there, but not to be compared with what you see in the great manufactur-g towns of England.

I recall Switzerland. But there, with all the appearance of dull uniformity, you see ı grinding of the faces of a lower class by the heels of an upper class. The "common ople" of that uncommon country have nobody above them and nobody below them. sides, some education is compulsory, and some military training. They are picturesque dress, and free-looking in the face, however addicted to unlovely labor and unaspir-g industry—a dead-level people in the most mountainous of countries. Above them ly the mountains, below them only the valleys. Perhaps they crouch to the moun-ins instead of to a class. Perhaps the mountains have oppressed some of the aspira-ın out of them, as the ravages of adamantine caste have crushed all the imagination t of the British workman. In the north of Europe, whatever you see of haggardness d weariness, you see a certain something like contentment, and elasticity, and thrifty dependence of behavior. Then, as for the south of Europe, the lowest are the hap-est. Laborer, beggar, and pauper are jolliest of them all. The destitute are never stitute of sunshine in sky or soul. You do not sympathize, you envy; you do the ;hing, not the ragged beggar. So in Ireland. With all his barking and biting at the els of the "oppressive" old lion, Pat never shows any of the grind in his face. The ıh peasantry are as pleasant a sight as any sight of the sort in the world. In the ıd of the Celt or the Southron you will always find the veriest squalor touched with ture's brush of the picturesque.

But there is nothing to relieve the eye or cheer the imagination in this vast sea of wn-turned faces in England. The lower classes there are utterly destitute of any-ing calculated to break the monotony of their toilsome look. They have no manners, customs, or costumes; no games or frolics with which to animate the spectacle they esent to the eye of the foreigner. They work and work and work; they drink and ink and drink; they smoke and smoke and smoke.

They do as their fathers did; their children do as they do. Father and mother and child forth to their labor until the evening, and go forth to the beer-shop when the evening mes. That shop, with its blaze of gas, its sparkling brass hoops on the gin-casks, its rnished ornaments on the beer-fountains, its row of tidy tumblers, its clatter of cop-rs on the counter, its jingle of glasses, its turgid apology for humor, and its ceaseless ınd of boozy discontent—that grog-shop contrasts fatally with that workingman's me. That is his only home, indeed—his home and theater, recreation and education, cial life, mental life, and animal life, all in one. Is it any wonder that the one can-le-lit, dingy room up the court is unable to hold its own against it!

So it is a dead-lift—this effort in behalf of the lower millions of England. They are t attractive; they are horribly unattractive. They repel the imagination. You avert ur face; you never smile, because they never smile. * * The wicked-ses of the low Italian fascinate before you have had time to be on your guard; the odnesses of the low Briton are repulsive. There is no spontaneity or enthusiasm, or ickness of humor or brightness, or zeal or snap here. It is all so dogged, and slug-ıh, and logy. There is an ever and forever ooze, in the way of the British workman, ıt sets you almost distracted. It is pulling teeth to pull him through. * * *

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Having directed attention to the drinking habits of the laboring-classes and the condition of the rooms they occupy, it is now proposed to present, *in extenso*, the several reports made by consuls of the United States, and others, on the subject under consideration.

SHEFFIELD.

Letter from C. B. Webster, esq., United States consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sheffield, August 4, 1872.

* * * * * * *

In the great steel-manufactories of Sheffield, employing, each, several thousands of men, scarcely any work is done on Monday, and very little on Tuesday. I am informed that this is true of a large portion of the laboring population of this town. On those days the streets and drinking-places literally swarm with workingmen. Work stops on Saturday at 1 o'clock. The loss of time on Monday is due principally to the drinking habits of the operatives, but in part to the necessity of taking time for repairs of machinery.

It has been stated to me as a fact, that, although the rates of wages are advancing, the men are earning less money, because they work fewer hours.

In estimating the average weekly expenditures of a family of two adults and three children, the fact is to be taken into account that, in a large proportion of families, the wife and some of the children, the latter often as young as twelve years of age, earn considerable amounts of money. This makes it very difficult to estimate the actual earnings and expenditure of the families of the working-people. They expend all they earn, and they earn more than would appear in the report of the amount paid to the man who is supposed to support the family. And here we see the superior condition of the American workman of the same grade, he, by his own earnings, being able to support his family far more comfortably than the English laborer, with the immense added advantages of freedom to the wife to care for the interests of the home, and to the children the privilege of constant attendance at school.

The fact of the mother, in many cases, being away from home at work, and consequently neglecting the family, enters as an important element in estimating the moral condition of this class of people. For the husband, knowing there is no comfort for him at home, resorts to the nearest dram-shop for refreshment, the wife in many cases doing the same. And these shops abound in every neighborhood; hence the sad neglect of the children. Whether the practice of drugging mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Mundella, M. P. for this district, exists to any extent in Sheffield, I am not able to say. That it does prevail to a sad degree in some parts of England you will see from the address of Mr. Mundella to his constituents, which is inclosed. But this neglect of the children in their tender years, and the close confinement of the very young of both sexes, will account for the fact that so many dwarfed, crooked-legged, and otherwise deformed persons are seen in our streets.

The fact that young men and young women are employed side by side in the same kind of labor will explain, in part, the low state of morals that prevails. The work is very largely dirty work; and when one sees the untidy condition of the vast numbers of females that swarm from these great "works," the conviction will force itself upon the mind that virtue must be in great peril while in constant association with such want of cleanliness. This condition of the operatives is somewhat excusable, since there are no free public baths in Sheffield, a town that needs them as much as any in the kingdom. Indeed, there are no baths of any kind at all sufficient to meet the wants of the people. If any of the gentlemen who have made large fortunes by the aid of the working-people should desire to do some good thing in acknowledgment of their prosperity, they could hardly do better than to establish free baths of ample accommodation in every ward of this great town.

In regard to the health, comfort, morals, and education of the people, the facts in regard to Sheffield will not probably differ essentially from what is true of other large manufacturing towns of England.

In the year 1870 there came before the courts 209 cases of bastardy. It is probable that as many more occurred that were not made public, although I have no means of obtaining definite information.

During the week ending July 27, 1872, there were 654 inmates in the Sheffield Workhouse. There were, also, 5,465 persons receiving "out-relief," making an aggregate of 6,119 persons more or less dependent upon public charity for support at the best season of the year.

Letter from Mr. Consul Webster dated—

Sheffield, January 22, 1874.

EAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries in regard to the condition of the workingmen heffield, especially as to their habits, I have the honor to submit the following, ch will be found, I think, to contain definite replies to all your questions. I have avored to state the facts as they are, without exaggeration. In order to do so, I made many inquiries, not merely of employers and employed, but of intelligent, id, and disinterested persons in all walks of life, especially of those who have the means of knowing the class in respect to whom you inquire.

u ask first, are they (the workmen) industrious? If a stranger should visit this town, with its hundreds of tall chimneys, and should go through the extensive s that annually supply the world with such immense quantities of their products, ould be very likely to come to the conclusion that this is a very busy and indus- s people. There is no denying the immense results wrought out by the Sheffield men. They are a hard-working people—*while they do work.* But it is true that y large proportion of them are idle a great many days in the year, when they t and ought to be at work, and when their employers are needing their labor. y Monday is so generally a holiday, that it has come to be called Saint Monday. streets are full on that day of men at leisure, and this fact cannot fail to strike nger, especially an American, who was not acquainted with the customs of the . This Monday idleness is, in some cases, enforced by the fact that Monday is the hat is taken for repairs to the machinery in the great steel-works, during which nasses of the men employed in such establishments must necessarily be out of . But this will account for but a small portion of the idleness on that day. It a great extent, voluntary, and has become a settled habit and custom. And this ay is, in thousands of instances, protracted through the next day, so that large ers of the workmen, stopping work on Saturday noon, do not commence again the following Wednesday. Such men can hardly be called industrious.

m inquiry and my own observation, I believe that far the larger part of this loss ne, both for employer and employed, and the reckless waste of money consequent it, is the result of the drinking habits that prevail so generally. It is painful to ow the weekly wages are squandered by the thousands who throng the drinking s on Saturdays, Sunday at certain hours, Monday, and Tuesday, and, indeed, on e days of the week. I would not say that Sheffield will compare unfavorably other large manufacturing towns of England; I presume it would not, although ature of the labor required here is such as perhaps to lead to geater temptations ink, and to a fancied greater necessity for it, than in districts where the work is of ch lighter kind. I say fancied necessity, because there does exist here a body of employed in the most exhausting kind of labor in our great steel-manufactories, are total abstainers, and who, to say the least, have proved themselves the equals y in efficiency and endurance.

other great cause of waste of time and money ought to be mentioned. It is the alence of gambling, in the form of rabbit-coursing, handicapping, pigeon-shooting, he like. This evil has become so great, that a public meeting was called not long to consider means for suppressing it.

m quite sure that the amount of money spent in the above-mentioned ways has ased with the advance in wages, and that the larger amounts earned by the work- en have not been used, except in comparatively few cases, to increase the comforts eir families. They have always lived well, so far as their food is concerned. They l their money freely for meats of the best quality, and the general appearance of orkingmen is that of a well-nourished and vigorous people. There are, of course, exceptions to this belonging to a class far below, such as can be found in every town.

Respectfully yours,

C. B. WEBSTER,
United States Consul.

D. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington.

BIRMINGHAM.

Letter from Mr. Consul Gould on the condition of the working-classes.

BIRMINGHAM, *November* 12, 1873.

: In response to your inquiries, I beg to say that there is no improvement appar- n the condition of the working-people in consequence of the advance of wages. was said boastingly by statesmen a few months since that *the nation had drunk out of the Alabama claims by the increased income from the tax on intoxicating drinks g the past year.*

The general testimony is that no more comforts go to the family now than formerly. Increased pay means, with the mass of miners and forgemen, an increase of no other luxury than that of drink. In a large proportion of such homes *family comfort is totally unknown*. The increased wages also lead to idleness, as they do not care to work more than enough to secure a certain amount, and thus have more time to spend in the public house. Of course there are honorable exceptions, but the papers and general testimony of those familiar with the workingmen of the district go to prove a sad increase of idleness and drunkenness.

The tenements of this class are but poor apologies for homes, in multitudes of cases their whole furniture not being worth more than a few shillings, and remaining the same as when wages were low. Pawnbrokers do a thriving business, and the only part of the week when comforts are introduced is on Saturday evening and Sunday, after the wages of the week come in. Monday usually begins with the poverty and pawning of the previous week, and thus the perpetual round continues.

The tenements are generally small and dirty, though they might be made much more comfortable and convenient if the women were trained to habits of neatness and understood housekeeping.

The families are almost universally large, requiring the manual labor of the mother, and also of the children at an early age. The house is thus left to the smaller children, and but little attention is devoted to it. All this might be easily remedied, if the men devoted what they earn for the support of the family, and the women were trained to housekeeping. In a large number of cases the women drink as badly as the men, and have no ambition to better their condition.

Yours, truly,

J. B. GOULD,
United States Consul.

To Hon. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of United States Bureau of Statistics.

MANCHESTER.

Report of Mr. Consul Bransomb on the condition and habits of the working-classes of the Manchester consular district.

SIR: The working-classes of this consular district are naturally an energetic and industrious people; but they cannot, I regret to add, be said to be very temperate. They consume an enormous quantity of intoxicating liquors, principally beer, though very many partake largely of spirits and of the cheaper wines. Intemperance seems to be on the increase, especially among the women, not only of the working-classes, but also of the middle and upper middle classes.* This is the testimony not only of temperance advocates and missionaries, but also of medical men, Christian ministers, police officers, and magistrates. Much working time is lost, and many employers are often sadly harassed, by their work-people going off to fuddle. The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Hugh Mason, esq., J. P., himself a very large employer of labor, in his address to the chamber, delivered this morning, on the state of the labor-market in connection with the cotton trade, made the following remarks:

"They had had to pay a higher price for labor than at any period in the history of the cotton trade. There had been in all departments of the cotton trade a general scarcity of labor; and in addition to that, and perhaps as a consequence of that, there had not been that industry and that fair return of labor for wages on the part of a great many of those engaged as cotton operatives which ought to have been the case. They had taken advantage of their dominant condition, and had disregarded those necessary rules of discipline and subordination, without which no great concern, indeed no small concern, could be carried on with any degree of pleasure, or even of profit. Time, which affected all things, would undoubtedly change the present state of things."

From the foregoing testimony, which could be corroborated to almost any extent, it is obvious that much time is wasted by the work-people Much of their earnings is recklessly squandered by and through their drinking habits, and, as a natural and inevitable sequence the home-comforts of the families of these people are very seriously abridged by the large amount spent by the men, and, in sadly too many instances, by women, and even by youths of both sexes, in drink. And, as a further sequence, the

* LANCASHIRE DRINK-FACTS.—Lancashire spent £13,299,750 directly upon intoxicating liquors in 1869. What did Lancashire get in return? The following statistics will show: £1,113,244 to pay in poor and police rates; 102,694 paupers; 30,000 vagrants, idling as vagabonds about the streets; 4,706 lunatics; 3,749 inquests on deaths; 90,257 persons brought before the magistrates and convicted of crime; 5,913 depredators, offenders, and suspected persons, not convicted; 2,749 houses of bad character, brothels, receivers of stolen goods, &c.; 17,733 public houses and beer-shops; 3,316 policemen employed to protect society from the dangers arising from the drink-shops; 70,392 drunkards, filling multitudes of homes with misery; 7,000,000 or more bushels of grain destroyed in manufacturing the drink, or equal to 105,000,000 4-pound loaves; 5,000 or 6,000 persons employed in the manufacture of the drink.

ıses of these persons who squander so much on drink, tobacco, and all their brood other social vices and bad habits, are squalid, wretched, and desolate. In many es families that can unitedly earn, when they all care to work full time, three, four, ; and even six pounds per week, live in filthy and dilapidated tenements in the back ms, and sometimes huddle together in one or two rooms, without a bit of decent niture.

'oward the end of the week and before the pay-day, they are in debt to the honest p-keeper, the bulk of what they had earned the previous week having been spent he beer-shop and the gin-shop. Many poor, hard-working, and sober women often ıplain sadly *that the increased wages and the curtailed hours of labor, instead of being a ı have been a curse to the family.* The men have had more to spend on "fuddle;" le the women have got less for food, clothing, and the house-rent. The evil seems e growing and spreading in many districts, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of perance and social reformers, the operations of the newly-formed school-boards, increased activity and zeal of many of the clergy and dissenting ministers, and recent amendment of the licensing laws, wherebv places where intoxicating liquors sold have had their hours of sale curtailed. The drinking habits of the people e become so very bad that any slight restriction does not seem to produce an ap- ıiable result, except that the downward tendency is not now so rapid as it was, and t most probably would have been had there not been some little legislative check lied. This report, however, would be incomplete, and would not do justice to the ple of this district, if it were not also stated that, side by side with these pernicious wide-spread drinking habits, and the consequent social vice, misery, and disorder, re is, at the same time, an increasing band of active, zealous, and enthusiastic tem- ınce and social reformers. Total-abstinence societies, Bands of Hope, Good Templar lges, and workmen's clubs, on temperance principles, are being established and ried on as never before. There are also many co-operative societies, in which the king classes, the more sober and industrious portions, are investing their savings, l by means of which they are not only providing more home comforts, but are king provision for times of sickness, and when death shall come, securing some sub- ıtial aid for the bereaved ones.

'his district is the headquarters of most of these social movements for the promotion sobriety, thrift, and social progress. The United Kingdom Alliance, which aims at total legislative suppression of the liquor-traffic, has its central offices in Man- ster.

* * * * * * *

'here are no figures showing the education of the whole city, but of 8,868 persons ımitted to the Manchester city-jail in 1870, the following is a return of the degree their instruction:

ither write nor read	3,459
ıd and write imperfectly	5,313
ıd and write well	86
›erior instruction	10
	8,868

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. BRANSCOMB,
United States Consul.

ion. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

n Manchester the free libraries have proved highly successful. The nber of times that persons have availed themselves of the libraries ing the year 1871–'72 was 2,264,688, against 2,112,900 the previous r. The accessions amount to 14,387 volumes.

LIVERPOOL.

Letter from Dr. Trench on the condition and habits of the laboring classes.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICE, DALE STREET,
Liverpool, November 20, 1873.

R: Your questions are so general that I fear my answers will appear to rest, a good more than I like, upon my individual opinion; but such must always be the where the questions are not sufficiently definite to admit of statistical replies. ith this explanation I will proceed to consider your questions *seriatim.**

*hese questions were prepared by the author of this report and forwarded to the consuls of the ›d States at Liverpool and elsewhere in Europe.

I. *Are the laboring classes industrious?*

I consider that the laboring classes of Liverpool are as a rule wishful for employment, and that laziness or a desire for unoccupied idleness is not one of their vices. All labor which is not in the form of piece-work and not paid for according to results, will be perfunctorily and negligently performed, and hence opinions as to the industry of the people will always vary according to the stand-point of the master and the servant, the employer and the employed. It is necessary also to remember that the condition of the laboring classes of Liverpool is somewhat peculiar. There is little or no continuous occupation for skilled laborers, either in workshops or factories, as is the case in such towns as Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield, and hence, in Liverpool, we have very few classes of workmen receiving high wages with whom it is an object of trades-unionship to prevent the labor-market being overstocked or the supply being in excess of the demand. We have not in Liverpool any extent of that arranged and planned idleness on special days, (termed in Sheffield saints' days,) when the highly-paid artisans and workmen, in order to keep up the demand, systematically refuse to work, however urgent may be the requirements of trade. There is, however, in Liverpool a great deal of enforced and unavoidable, though comparatively little of voluntary idleness. The chief demand in the labor-market of Liverpool is for unskilled or mere manual work; and as, even in the most prosperous years, when trade is brisk and the shipping fully occupied, the supply of workmen is always larger than the demand, it follows as a consequence that large sections of the laboring classes of Liverpool are obliged to rely upon, and to be content with, casual and uncertain occupation.

Therefore, so far from using a combined and voluntary idleness to keep up the price of labor and to regulate its supply and demand in their favor, they are, as a rule, obliged to be content with uncertain and irregular work, given at the option of their employers. The nominal wages of the unskilled day-laborer in Liverpool, such as the dock or cotton porters, is 4*s.* a day or 24*s.* per week; but as a result of the competition occasioned by the excess of supply over demand, the average wages of such workmen, even in years of prosperity, do not exceed 18*s.*, or four days and a half work per week. This average will greatly vary, according to the state of trade. This is markedly seen when a continuance of easterly winds prevents the arrival of sailing-vessels, by which hundreds of the laboring classes are at once either totally thrown out of employment or are only able to obtain one or two days' occupation in the week. Indeed, so varying are the changes of the labor-market, and with it the wage and income of the laborer, that the list of the numbers receiving out-door relief and the list of sick and dead of typhus caused by want and overcrowding, can be used as barometers of the state of the trade of the port. One of the great drawbacks of Liverpool, socially, morally, and sanitarily, is this excess of unskilled labor, which originally owed its origin chiefly to the Irish famine-fever of 1847, when thousands of the poor people fled to Liverpool and were supported by the rates.

Another peculiar feature of the labor-market of Liverpool is that there is no established industrial occupation for young women or for boys and girls, as exists not only in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but everywhere where the textile fabrics are manufactured, and where weaving, spinning, and knitting are carried on as manufactures. The consequence of this is that while in Birmingham a person is struck with the absence from the streets of young people during the working-hours of the day, he is equally astonished at the great numbers of the young and active who prowl and lurk about the courts and alleys of Liverpool at all hours. This idleness among the young, in large sections, of the people is very evident in Liverpool. It is at first compulsory idleness, occasioned by the absence of occupation or work; it soon demoralizes the child and then degenerates into a habit of vicious idleness. It is among such poor children that industrial schools are wanted; for unless children are taught some kind of industry or trade, we cannot hope to see them make any effort to rise above the wretchedness of their parents.

II. *Are the laboring classes intemperate?*

III. *If so, do they lose much time from labor in consequence?*

IV. *Are the comforts of their families seriously abridged by the amount spent for drink?*

I consider that it has been incontestably proved that the working classes of Liverpool are extremely intemperate, even when compared with similar sections of the community in other large towns of Great Britain. I know no stronger or sadder proof of this than the returns made by the police force, which show that during last year, 1872, 18,810 persons were brought before the justices on the charge of drunkenness, and that of this number no less than 7,786 were females.

This number, though so large, will only include persons who were obstreperously drunk. It will follow as a corollary from this fact that much time is lost either directly by incapacity for work on account of drink, or indirectly by sickness consequent on the effects of drink, and also that the comforts of the families of the laborer are seriously abridged by the amount spent in drink.

: causes which lead to the great intemperance of the laboring classes in Liverpool

The number of sailors constantly arriving at the port, who, when on shore, freely their money in a reckless and dissipated manner.
The uncertain occupation and wages of laborers, among whom want and distress the desire and feeling for the stimulus of drinks.
The squalor of the homes of the unskilled laborers in contrast with the warmth lare of the public houses, and the existence of 1,884 public houses and 282 beer-s as temptations to the wretched people.
all acknowledge the vice of drunkenness to be the great moral evil of Liverpool; however we may deplore its existence, no statesman or philanthropist has been o suggest a practical remedy.
extent of poor-law relief is a very fair test of the physical condition of the e, and as want, to the extent of requiring poor-law relief, is largely due to in-rance, so the number of paupers will be to a certain extent an index of the t of that vice. The population of the parish of Liverpool at the last census was 1, and we find that during the last seven years, being years of ordinary prosperity, erage number of persons at one time within the parish receiving poor-law relief 5,910; or, in other words, the number of persons receiving parochial relief in-l every sixteenth person within the parish.
not thereby meant that all paupers are drunkards, but it is implied that drunk-s may be considered to a large extent a motor or cause of such extended pau-n.
What is the condition of the rooms they occupy?
Do many families live in one or two rooms only?
extent of room-occupations by the families of the laboring class may be judged the following facts:
total assessments for the year 1873 in the borough of Liverpool are 101,042; of 11,572 are for warehouses, shops, sheds, &c., leaving the number of inhabited s 89,470. We find that 64,903 of these houses are assessed at a rental below er annum, and 9,528 are assessed at between £14 and £20 pounds per annum, g 15,039 houses at an assessment above £20 per annum. It is further known he houses below £13 consist merely of three apartments, of an average size of en 800 to 900 cubic feet for each apartment. All such houses with singularly ceptions are sublet in single-room occupation. The usual practice is for the rd's tenant to sublet the middle room to another family; but occasionally, in the quarters of the town, both bedrooms are sublet, and three separate families live eep in the same house.
ides the 64,903 houses at a rental below £13, there are 9,528 houses at a rental en £14 and £20 per annum. These houses contain, on an average, five, or six ments, namely, a front and back kitchen and four bed-rooms. The average cubi-mensions of the front bed-rooms are from 1,000 to 1,100 feet, and of the back bed-from 800 to 900 feet. Such houses are also, as a rule, sublet by the landlord's t in single, double, and treble room-occupation. It will be thus seen that 80 per of all the habitable houses of Liverpool are, as a rule, sublet in room-occupation nger or shorter periods; in fact, sublet is their normal condition. The extent of ting of houses, and consequently of room-occupation, is such a grievous evil in pool, both as respects filth and overcrowding, that Mr. Graves, our late member, uced into the public-health act of 1866 a clause enabling local authorities to make tions—
For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house, or part of a house, is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
For the registration of houses thus let or occupied in lodgings.
For the inspection of such houses and the keeping the same in a cleanly and some state.
For enforcing therein the provision of privy accommodation and other appli-and means of cleanliness, &c.
For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of such premises.
power thus given by the law was specially meant for Liverpool, and for the rem-an evil which is greater here, among our unskilled and ill-paid workmen, than nong the skilled mechanics and factory-operatives of Manchester, Sheffield, and ngham.

health committee have enforced the law both as to registration, cubical space in and periodical inspection, by day and night, among 10,162 of the worst of sub-uses in Liverpool. It need only be stated that, by our by-laws as to sublet , and by the general provisions of the nusiances-removal act, carried into force rty inspectors, we are enabled to insure to a tolerable extent the general cleanli-the rooms of the working-classes as far as regards ceiling, walls, and floor; but rds descriptive of wretchedness would be too strong to picture the squalor of

houses altogether destitute of furniture, as seen in large districts of the town occupied by the Irish, and occasionally seen even in the districts inhabited by English and Scotch.

VII.—*Have the recent advances in wages resulted to the advantage of the families of the workmen, or have they tended to produce greater irregularities?*

I do not know what may be the case in manufacturing districts, where the custom of strikes for increased wages prevails, where workmen are banded together by unions to maintain high wages and to prevent the supply of labor being equal to the demand, and where the custom of holidays or saint-days has become part of a system of organized arrangement. In such manufacturing towns the charge against the workmen of demoralization consequent on high wages may be true; but of one thing I am perfectly convinced—that the rant about high wages demoralizing the people in Liverpool, and thereby increasing the extent of drunkenness and crime, is utterly false.

I can state, from personal observation, that the condition of the people in these last few years has vastly improved.

I remain, dear sir, yours, very truly,

W. S. TRENCH.

To GENERAL FAIRCHILD,
United States Consul.

Extract from a letter to the author from the Hon. Lucius Fairchild, United States consul at Liverpool.

The almost universal testimony here is to the effect that the recent rise in wages has not contributed, as a general thing, to the greater comfort of the families of the laboring-men. I am told, by every one with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the increase of drunkenness and all dissipations which follow idle hours is alarming. I believe that it is the opinion of the best informed that the families of the laboring-men are even worse provided for, as a rule, than when wages were less.

Under date of November 22, 1873, General Fairchild writes as follows:

In my last I gave it as the general opinion here that the laboring-classes had not been substantially benefited by the recent rise in wages, which I meant to more especially apply to those engaged in the coal-mines and factories. You will note that Dr. Trench gives other testimony respecting the influence of such rise on the laboring-classes of this town.

ST. HELEN'S, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

Letter from John Hammill, esq., consular agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Helen's, November 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries in regard to the habits and condition of the working-classes in this district, I may say that they are very various, as, I suppose, must be the case where there is a population of 50,000 composed almost solely of them; but I will describe their condition as well as I am able. I will deal with the colliers first, as they are a numerous body, and are at the present time attracting the most attention, on account of the enormous price of coal, for which they are in a great measure to blame, as they will not work more than, say, three weeks per month; in consequence of which they get considerably less coal, making it scarce, and therefore dear. They are enabled to afford this waste of time through the extravagant wages they are now getting, (I believe fully 100 per cent. more than they got two years ago,) but which I am afraid are doing them no good, as when they are not working they are following such objectionable pursuits as drinking, gambling, &c., which, of course, do not improve their condition, nor the condition of their families, as they must spend, or rather waste, a good deal of their money in this way. Their mode of living now is very different from what it was some year or two ago, as then butcher's meat was considered a great luxury, and seldom indulged in, but now, although it is considerably dearer, they not only buy it regularly, but will have nothing but the best joints. I think this remark applies equally to all working-men, but to the colliers in particular. Their morals have improved since the discontinuance of sending women down the pit, but they are not remarkably good yet. They are, as a body, very reckless with their money, squandering it about, a great many of them not even paying their cottage-rents, which only average 3*s.* per week. They marry early, the men from eighteen to twenty-two, and the women from seventeen to twenty. Of course, there are steady, industrious men among them, and what few of these there are must be living very comfortably and saving money.

e men employed in the various glass-works are, as far as I am able to judge, a contrast to the colliers; at any rate, you do not see them hanging about the s, drinking and idling all day long, as you do the colliers, but this may be ac- ed for by their having to work during the day and not having the same oppor- y. Be that as it may, they always appear respectable, and work regularly.

men are largely employed in the plate-glass works, and earn from 15*s*. to 20*s*. per . The men's wages depend upon the kind of work they do. Some of the glass- ers can earn from £4 to £5 per week. On the whole, I think the glass-makers are ost respectable large body of men we have. I now come to the laborers in the ical yards or works, and I think I should be justified in saying that they were a worse lot than the colliers, but I conclude it arises in this way, viz: that the required is, for the most part, dirty and disagreeable, and many men object to it; quently it falls to the least respectable in the community, who in this district are ly composed of Irish, who, in addition to their other vices, are very dirty in their s and habitations. They live in the lowest part of the town, and, for the most half starve their wives and families. I have seen their children running about bare feet, clothed in rags, and using the most profane language—children whose ranged from eight to fourteen years. There is no doubt that a large percentage e prisoners at our police courts are supplied from these people. Any epidemic h breaks out in the town is sure either to originate there or to fly there at once. r workmen, such as joiners and bricklayers, are very ordinary, and I have no re- s to make upon them.

ay add that all the workmen live in cottages, the rental of which ranges from 2*s*. per week, and that each family have a cottage to themselves, except in a few , where they take single men in as lodgers. Every able-bodied man, if he will work, nake a good living, and the scarcity of poor people or beggars is very noticeable. e said nothing about wages, as it would be almost impossible to give you any idea, they are paid so differently by different people. Some men work per hour, per day, and some do piece-work. For instance, take a chemical works. Say they (as most of them do) salt-cake, black-ash, caustic soda, bleaching-powder, chlo- of potash, soda-crystals, &c. Now, each of the men employed in these different ifactures gets differently paid, and the manufacture of glass the same.

Yours, obediently,

JOHN HAMMILL,
United States Consular Agent, St. Helen's.

n. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of United States Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U. S. A.

GLASGOW.

HABITS OF THE LABORING-CLASSES.

[From a report of Mr. Consul Jenkinson.]

the efforts of laboring-men in this country to increase the wages paid them were e purpose of procuring more comfortable homes, better food, better clothing, bet- lucation, an increase in all the comforts of life, one could heartily wish them suc- n their efforts. But there are grave reasons to fear an opposite result. That an se of wages would only bring greater misery and greater vice by the opportunity ld give for greater self-indulgence, especially in drink, is feared by many of the riends of the working-men of the country. That drunkenness prevails to an ing extent among this class of the people cannot be denied. That it has in- d as their wages have been increased is also true. Many have, no doubt, been tted by such increase of wages, but most, it seems, only spend their extra earn- n extra quantities of whisky. The British board of trade and excise report, just , gives some important statistics bearing upon this point, extending, however, to hole of the United Kingdom. This shows that in this country the consumption of , tea, and coffee has upon the whole decreased during the year, while in nine s reported of 1872 the increase of spirits consumed has been over 12 per cent. the corresponding period of 1871. Commenting on this statement, a leading paper says: "For several years past the rate of increase in intoxicants has been ng, while that on the other commodities has been diminishing; and at this mo- while the consumption of intoxicants is increasing more rapidly than ever, that other and better commodities has come to a stand." It seems, therefore, that the ng-classes of this country have little wish to better their condition; that com- le homes, good and plentiful food and clothing, are all so far above their reach, rill not attempt to secure them, but any wages they receive above the mere pit- to which they have been accustomed is spent in rendering their condition still wretched and possibly still more vicious.

MONEY SPENT AT THE PAWN-SHOPS.

A fact of terrible significance was stated recently by a magistrate of Glasgow, Scotland: "I have tried," he said, "to come at some sort of estimate of the money spent yearly by the working-classes in pawning, and the result has been that from £150,000 to £200,000 a year is spent in interest!" In reply to a question, Is not that more than is spent in all the religious observances and education of the city? the reply was, "I think it is a great deal more."—*English paper.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Report of Mr. Consul Jones on the moral and social condition of the working-classes.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne is unfortunately a very unhealthy town. This condition of things is produced by a variety of causes: First, it is situated upon the east coast and where the island is most narrow; hence we are more susceptible to all atmospheric changes than where there is a greater distance from shore to shore; from our easterly position we suffer severely from the bleak, biting east winds, especially in the spring of the year; and pulmonary diseases, bronchial and throat affections, are very prevalent. Second, the many chemical works in the neighborhood fill the air at times with gases injurious to health. And, lastly, by the direct steam-communication with European ports, and the great number of ships arriving from all parts of the world, we are liable to import epidemics such as the small-pox, which wrought great mischief here in 1871, and it is with great difficulty that the small-pox and other contagious diseases can be eradicated from the narrow, dirty streets to be found along the docks both at Newcastle and Shields. The rate of mortality in the large towns of England, which is published every two weeks, generally places Newcastle in anything but an enviable position, and, as in all crowded cities, the heaviest levies fall upon the poorer classes.

Notwithstanding all this, I question if larger, stronger men can be found in England than those to be seen at the various workshops on the Tyne. It is a fact that the champions of nearly all the athletic exercises of England hail from this district.

The mode of living among the working-classes is not what could be desired; their breakfasts consist of bread and butter with coffee; dinners of cold meat or meat-pies and bread and water; tea, of bread and butter with tea; and supper, of bread and butter, or bread and cheese, with coffee.

Many of them are very improvident and fond of drink; a feast of food and stimulants in the early part of the week, at the expense of an insufficient supply at the end, is very frequently the case among the sons of toil on the Tyne.

Excessive drinking has undoubtedly increased in this district since the short hours and advanced wages have prevailed; and in this opinion I am corroborated by the evidence of several intelligent, discerning workingmen, who would have gladly given a different account of their own class had truth not stood in their way.

The new licensing act, I doubt not, will have a most beneficial effect upon people addicted to the excessive use of strong drink. This law provides that all public-houses shall be closed "on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, during the whole day before the hour of half past 12 in the afternoon, and between the hours of half past 2 and 6 in the afternoon, and after the hour of 10 at night, and on all other days before the hour of six in the morning and after the hour of 11 at night."

"Any person who sells or exposes for sale, or opens or keeps open any premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors during the time that such premises are directed to be closed by or in pursuance of this section, or during such time as aforesaid allows any intoxicating liquors to be consumed on such premises, shall for the first offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, and for any subsequent offense not exceeding £20."

The benefit that will accrue to the British workman from these prohibitory clauses cannot be overestimated; many of the quarters formerly lost by the engineer through tarrying at the public-house on his way to the shop in the morning will now be saved. After 11 he must turn his face homeward; the penalty of violating the law is too heavy to be trifled with by the keepers of drinking-saloons. More sleep will thus be afforded toward recuperating the strength of both mind and body. The time for indulging is shortened; may we not hope that the resolution of those prone to the immoderate use of the intoxicating beverage be strengthened, their ambition rekindled, and their new hopes, their higher aims, bring sunshine to many a hearth now all but lost in the gloom of despair.

The laboring-classes in this district, especially pitmen, are great fanciers of dogs; while others of more refined taste breed birds of various kinds in large numbers; grow flowers of rare beauty, and under great difficulties, on such a scale as to put the owners of magnificent conservatories to shame. A collier named Thomas Buckham first went

wn a coal-pit at the age of fourteen; he worked six years as a boy, and has been a wer for forty years, during which time he has not averaged 20s. ($4.84) of a weekly ge; yet this man has competed for prizes at flower-shows for thirty-six years, and s never contested without winning a prize. Last year, fifty prizes, out of fifty-four, re awarded to him at a flower-show held near Newcastle, and this year he carried ay forty-nine out of the fifty-four.

A large proportion of the laboring-classes of this district are passionately fond of orts, particularly boat-racing. When a contest takes place, between celebrities, on Tyne, especially if after working-hours, or on Saturday afternoon, numerous steam-, crowded with anxious spectators, follow the race; while the banks of the river are owded by thousands of people who have assembled to witness the aquatic strife. merous matches for foot-racing, quoit-pitching, bowling, dog-running, shooting, and en singing, come off nearly every week, where the competitors are from the ranks of oor.

The masses on the Tyne have a dialect peculiar to this district alone; its most charteristic feature consists of an inability to pronounce the "r" aright. The sound hich they give to this consonant is a kind of combination of the "r" and the "ch" the Welsh or German. A Scotch girl, engaged as a servant in Newcastle, on being ked how she got along with the language, said that she was enabled to pronounce te the natives by "swallowing the 'r's' and giving them a bit chow i' the middle." his peculiarity is but rarely met among the more educated portion of the inhabitants. A moderate proportion of the workmen and their families attend places of worship Sunday, a great majority of whom are Wesleyans.

The people of Tyneside are gruff, outspoken, and impress the stranger as being civil; a long residence in their midst proves them to be equitable, generous, and arm-hearted.

EVAN R. JONES,
United States Consul.

MINERS WITH SCIENTIFIC TASTES.

The following notices of some miners in the Northumberland and urham coal-fields, which have been furnished to the author, will be read th interest:

John Simms, West Cranleyton, son of an ingenious miner who died several years o; his son John works in West Cranleyton colliery, and has worked there from boyood; he is about forty years of age; works as a heaver of coal. He has made great gress in the study of the fossil and reptile remains of the north coal-districts, and a very large and good collection. He also works with the microscope and prepares croscopical objects; his preparations of fish-remains are very good. He is interested butterflies and moths, and his knowledge of local natural history is very creditable.

Joseph Taylor, a workingman, residing at West Cranleyton, is a relative of Mr. ms by marriage, and his tastes and capacities very similar to those possessed his brother-in-law. He has a good collection of lower coal-measure fossils; he also unts objects for the microscope, and he and Mr. Simms both supplied Mr. West the les for his work on coal-measure paleontology. Mr. Taylor is about forty years of , and for several years has devoted his leisure hours to paleontology.

John Salt, Newsham colliery, about thirty-three years of age, has made a large coltion of coal-measure fishes and labyrinthodont, and has found the largest and best cimens of labyrinthodont that have been found in any part of the world. His collecn, gathered by his own hands, was unique. He also made microscopical sections, d he, and the other miners, Simms and Taylor, first possessed very excellent micropes. They all had good libraries. Mr. Salt has removed to Staffordshire.

David Knight, who was killed by an accident in Dudley colliery, Northumberland, out five years ago, was a very ingenious working miner; he collected fossils, butflies, &c., and constructed a microscope; ground his own lenses, and fitted up the strument himself. He also invented a machine for grinding lenses for telescopes and croscopes. He contributed several articles on mathematics to local journals, and as an ingenious and industrious man.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES OF ENGLAND.

By J. S. Stanley James.

* * * * * * *

"In the Old World it is not so very long since, indeed it is still true of many parts, all were born to a fixed social position, and were mostly kept in it by law or interested from any means by which they could emerge from it." Sir Henry Maine says

Not unskilled laborers, yet hardly to be called mechanics, the operatives who have sprung into existence during the present century. The agricultu can perform all the ordinary operations about a farm by using the skill whic any effort on his part, has gradually accumulated upon him from his boyho cost him nothing, and all his village companions have about as much of it himself. It is so with laborers in towns; they partake of the stock of comm edge as they do of light, air, or anything else which is acquired without labor or alent of labor. The population of a mining district grows as it were into edge of mining; in sea-ports into dock-porterage; and in textile-fabric dist knowledge of ordinary mill-work; these are the operatives. It is but one hu five years since Watt's first patent for the steam-engine was granted, and t tion of steam to manufactures is of far more recent date, yet already it has over the world. Many trades are now so subdivided by the use of machiner utmost degree of simplicity in manipulation is reached. In large manufac are but the feeders of the machine. To a certain extent the operative may, ison with the farm-laborer, be called a skilled workman, but by the subd trade and the use of machinery many mechanics are but masters of one b trade, and being dependent upon the steam-engine are reduced to the sta operative.

The most numerous body in England, next to the farm-laborers, the ope the most miserable. Crowded together in huge workshops, their labor is healthy than that of an agriculturist. Their homes in the large cities disgrace to civilization. If they obtain higher wages than the laborer, the cost of living in cities often counterbalances that apparent advantage, and save little from their wages. In any case of slackness of trade they suffer The moral condition of factory-operatives is not good; the employment of and women—ignorant and uneducated as they are in England—unfits th duties of domestic life when they marry. In America a girl works in a facto employment is considered more respectable than that of a domestic servan gland it is the reverse; a "factory-girl" is a name of contempt, and domesti consider themselves far superior to such.

But operatives suffer from no evil which may not arise in the United S any large center in the world. Whatever discontent they may truly feel from political but purely economic grounds. It is a question of supply an and in every branch of labor in England the supply exceeds the demand. E is relatively overstocked; like the trees of a too thickly planted forest, t suck the life from each other. The farm-laborers suffer, as I have shown, f dition of things the result in a great measure of the laws in respect to the other workers of England only from the evils inseparable from the laws capital and labor. Pages might be written showing the miserable social co the operatives of England, but *cui bono?* During the last ten years, however, dition has become greatly improved, and mainly by the exertions of the wor selves. In many of the large towns, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the men together and building and working co-operative factories. The "Star" m

al and iron has been the cause of England's commercial prosperity. The coal-fields England are the centers of the most dense populations. The greatest manufactures e fostered in the immediate neighborhood of her mineral wealth.

In the year 1872 nearly 400,000 males were employed in about 3,000 coal-mines, supting, it is calculated, one-eighteenth of the total population of Great Britain by al-mining, and raising 123,386,758 tons of coal—more than half the coal mined in the rld. The miner passes his time far away from the light of day and the pure air of aven. He endures many perils; is in danger from fallings of earth; from waters, ich at any moment may flood the mine and drown the workers; from choke-damp d fire-damp. The latter is a foe insidious and deadly, striking without a moment's rning. In some of the old workings in the Black country (the coal-district of Staffdshire) and South Wales, even the most careful precautions known to science and et copious ventilation are useless against this dread foe.

The carelessness of the men themselves conduces a great deal to such accidents. Alough naked lights are never carried, the lamp in use being the safety one invented Sir Humphrey Davy, although their lamps are handed to them locked before they down the mine, yet, after an explosion, an open lamp lying by the body of some ner often tells the tale of folly. The light given by the lamp, screened as they are wire-gauze, is very dim, and the men, reckless of their lives and those of their comles, often pick the locks and work with the naked candles. In 1869, 1,116 lives re lost in coal-mines, being an average of one for every 309 miners and for every 777 tons of coal raised. It must be a strong inducement, indeed, to tempt men to a vice not only dangerous, but wearisome and disgusting. They work among eterl damp and gloom. In many mines the men work in a regular temperature of eighty grees; in such the hours of labor are necessarily short. In the deepest coal-mine in gland, at Rosebridge, in Lancashire, where the shaft has been sunk over 2,400 feet, temperature of the earth is ninety-four degrees Fahrenheit.

English miners have always obtained good wages, and they are now earning upwards £3 a week.

* * * Side by side with the coal-mines of England there will always found large iron-works. Coal and iron are often found in the same district, but en they are not it is more profitable to transport the iron-ore to the vicinity of the l-fields than to take the coal to the iron-fields. In the making of iron there is not much mechanical skill required as strength and power of endurance; machinery the rest. Iron-workers, like miners, labor hard, ever exposed to great dangers, win a good reward in the shape of wages. In their social habits I will treat the as one class. They are rough, ignorant, much given to the British vice of indulce in strong drink, and often brutal when in their cups. One cause of intemperis the heavy burden of care and toil. To earn subsistence for themselves and ir families they undergo a degree of labor exhausting to the body and injurious to lth; in consequence, relief is sought in stimulants, and these men who have the od of their Anglo-Saxon forefathers in them, renowned in history and song as heavy elers, have not as yet learned to draw the line at moderation. Another cause of emperance is the want of self-respect which the present state of society in England nces among the poor and laborious. Society has offered no inducements to the oring classes to higher or more refined tastes; it has, in fact, said to these men, ou are beneath us; in our eyes but little better than brutes." So, still more degraded l robbed of a powerful protection against low tastes, namely, self-respect, what nder that these men become brutes in their pleasures. The state of their homes, is not enticing, although they are much better lodged than agricultural laborers; l, considering the wages they earn, the houses they inhabit are most wretched ones, cient in accommodations for comfort and decency. These men, therefore, find in public house attractions superior to those offered by their homes; ignorant as they their pleasures are all sensual ones, and the larger part of their income is spent in at and drinks.

ufficient of strong drink is the miners' or iron-workers' desideratum; when that sion is satisfied the love of sport comes uppermost, and in this, physical action and petition are most desired. The miner takes great delight in his own prowess. often it may be that he turns his strength upon his helpmate; but in many min-districts the females, from working on the "pit-bank" at an early age, are a match their lords. It may be imagined that the miners become a brutal, depraved set of n. Not altogether so. Hard-drinking, hard-fighting lot as they are, debarred from her aims or tastes, they have yet in them the blood of heroes, and many noble deeds done by them. Whenever there is an explosion of "fire-damp" there is seldom d to call for volunteers to descend the mine. The men are always ready and willing o to the rescue of their fellows, although they well know that in fifty cases out of undred, the first succeeding party will share the same fate. I have myself seen y cases in which the men have sacrificed their own lives to help others. * * * he miners of Cornwall and of North Wales work under a different system and form stinct class. They are employed on piecework, or, as they express it, "bargains." ough they do not now obtain the high wages given to the coal-miners, still, on the

whole, they are perhaps more prosperous. Situated, too, as the copper-mines and slate-quarries are, in the open country, they obtain purer air and cheaper living; still with these, as with the majority of English workers, drunkenness is a great curse. I do not mean to stigmatize the whole working population as drunkards, but statistics show that far too large a proportion of their income is spent on strong drink. While on this subject I may quote the following from Professor Leone Levi's report on "Taxation and the Working-Classes of England:"

"Of the taxes affecting wealth and industry, the working-classes pay but a small amount. *Of the taxes on luxuries, however, the working-classes pay a much larger proportion.* Two-thirds of the duties on spirits, malt, and tobacco, as well as of the license-duties for the sale of the same, amount in all to £21,000,000, out of a total, including the revenue for wine, of £33,700,000; and when we come to the taxes upon necessaries, two-thirds of the revenue on tea, the half of that on sugar, and a fair proportion of the taxes on fruit and other custom and excise duties, give a total of £4,250,000 out of a total of £7,950,000. Altogether, about £29,200,000 seem to be the proportion of the imperial taxation falling upon the working-classes, and £38,500,000 the proportion of the middle and higher classes. And it is important to notice, that while the latter pay 42 per cent. of their taxes out of duties on articles of consumption, the working-classes pay as much as 96 per cent. of theirs in this form. In addition to the imperial taxation, however, there are the local taxes, which amount in all to about £25,000,000, a fifth of which may fall on the working-classes, but which, deducting the amount excused, may leave only £4,250,000 as really paid by them. In the aggregate we may take it, that out of £90,000,000 of taxes, imperial and local, £30,000,000 are paid by the working-classes, and £60,000,000 by the middle and higher classes; and for every £1 of taxes the proportion paid by each is about as follows:

Falling on the working-classes.				*Falling on the middle and higher classes.*			
Spirits	£0	7	5	Local taxes, land, houses	£0	7	10
Malt	0	3	0	Stamps	0	3	3
Tobacco	0	3	0	Income-tax	0	3	0
Local taxes, houses, &c	0	2	9	Spirits	0	1	10
Tea	0	1	5	Malt	0	0	9
Sugar	0	1	0	Tobacco	0	0	9
Licenses	0	0	9	Sugar and tea	0	1	0
Other taxes	0	0	8	Wine	0	0	7
				Others	0	1	0
	1	0	0		1	0	0

"To appreciate properly, however, the real burden of taxation, we must take into account the number and income of the working classes. The relation to their number is easy to calculate, since £30,000,000 of taxation among 21,000,000 of persons gives an average of 28*s.* 6*d.* per head, while £60,000,000 among 11,000,000 of the middle and higher classes gives an average of 109*s.* per head. * * * *

The proportion of taxation to expenditure differs enormously with different families and individuals, the provident and the improvident, the temperate and the intemperate, the town laborer and the agricultural laborer paying very different portions of taxes. But it is important to bear in mind that very few of our workmen save much out of their weekly earnings. Assuming an expenditure of £400,000,000, the proportion expended on each article by the working-classes may be approximately stated as follows:

	Per cent.	Amount
Bread	15	£60,000,000
Flour	5	20,000,000
Meat	7½	30,000,000
Butter and cheese	5	20,000,000
Sugar, tea, and coffee	6	24,000,000
Other articles of food	6½	26,000,000
Drink	12	48,000,000
Tobacco	3	12,000,000
Rent and taxes	9	36,000,000
Coal and gas	6	24,000,000
Clothing	13	52,000,000
Other expenses; education, church or chapel, amusements, doctors' bills, clubs, furniture, &c	12	48,000,000
Total	100	400,000,000

Twelve per cent. spent on drink is a large proportion; but from my knowledge of the working-classes of England, I am sure that Professor Levi, if anything, rather underestimates that item of their expenditure.

III.—MECHANICS AND SKILLED TRADESMEN.

All over the world the mechanic is economically in a different position from the la-
orer, the miner, or the "factory-hand." He has been provided with a trade. Either
premium has been paid for teaching him, or he has, as an apprentice, foregone part of
is earnings during the period of pupilage. He has bought something which he in-
nds to sell again; his acquired skill being his stock in trade. In England the
echanic, who works both by his hands and his brain, doing that which machinery
es not yet do, is intellectually and morally the superior of the other members of the
orking class. As already indicated, the introduction of machinery has, in many cases,
rough the subdivisions of manufacture, reduced many mechanics to the level of op-
atives. They do not require that skill of hand and eye which an apprenticeship gives.
ut there are still many trades in which this special skill is required, and in which the
eam-engine will always be entirely subordinate to that human skill.

The English mechanic is the superior of the other workers; but in education and
cial standing, how inferior to the American! His intelligence is mostly confined to
s trade; apprenticed at an early age, his only education has been that of the work-
op. Outside his trade he is too often ignorant of everything. A small proportion of
echanics may yearly become masters; now and then they become wealthy and enter the
nks of the aristocracy or gentry. Then this ignorance of which I speak shows itself
plainly, and makes the *nouveaux riches* of England notorious throughout the world.
this again, as always, let it be understood that I speak generally. I have seen a
anchester mechanic read Newton's "Principia" in the original. I know a London
echanic well read in Latin and Greek, and who is learning Hebrew in order that he
ay study the Scriptures in that tongue. But the general ignorance of the workers of
ngland arises from there not having been, until the last two years, any system of na-
onal education. The English mechanics I believe to be unsurpassed in the world,
it owing to that want of education and the early age at which they are apprenticed,
ey are, outside their trades, far inferior to the American.

English mechanics do not receive such high wages as miners or iron-workers. Still
eir work being more regular and there being less risk to life, they are certainly ma-
rially better off than any other class of English workers. It would swell this paper
too great a length to go through all the branches of English trades and compare the
ages given with those in America. As a rule, however, I find that wages of mechan-
s in the Eastern States and large cities generally are 100 per cent. higher than in
ngland, and the cost of living does not increase proportionately.*

This is but a slight sketch of the working-classes of England, but it is drawn from
e life, and there is no fact or inference contained therein which is not within my
n knowledge. What is the real cause of the poverty and hardships the workers of
ngland endure, and what can be done to alleviate their lot? Socialists attribute this
verty to the constitution of society; political reformers to the form of government;
ecologians, perchance, as a punishment of original sin. But the real cause is not on
e surface. The farm-laborer suffers certainly from a condition of things entailed
on him by the land-laws of England. He shares with the other workers in the want
a good national system of education, and in the hard barriers of class-distinction
hich, keeping the workingman in a subservient position as one of the "lower order,"
events him from having that personal self-respect which is such a help and safe-
ard through life. But above all these are the laws of nature and political economy.
e population of England has increased faster than its production of food; her laborers
ster than her capital. England now shows larger profits, higher wages, more soaring
usiness, and greater luxury among the employers of labor; and yet in spite of higher
ages the working-classes can only reach a certain low level of comfort. The compe-
tion existing in an overstocked labor-market keeps wages at a certain limit, and if
ey have risen, it is mainly owing to the influence of the trades unions, and the cost of
ving has risen in proportion. But supply and demand rules everything, and the
ades unions cannot overcome economic laws. My theory may be objected to by
any, but I hold that every trade, business, or profession is lamentably overstocked in
ngland. Where is the outlet? But a few miles of water and the United States, the
ne "Greater Britain," is reached. America opens her arms to all the world, but
ould especially welcome those of her kindred, the race of the men who landed on
lymouth Rock and founded the plantations of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

J. S. STANLEY JAMES.

LONDON, *January* 31, 1874.

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* For example, a mechanic in London will receive 30*s.* a week, (I take a high average.) If a single
an he will have to pay at least 15*s.*, one-half his income, for his board. In America the same mechanic
ill receive $15 a week, and will pay for his board $5, one-third of his income, and live twice as well as
s English compeer. Throughout all the handicraft trades I find this difference between wages
nd living in England and America.

LORD ROSEBERY ON IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES.

At a meeting of the Social Science Congress, held at Glasgow, in October, 1874, the president, Lord Rosebery, made an extended address in which he directed his remarks almost exclusively to an exposition of what he considered the best means of improving the condition of the working-classes. Foremost among these means he places education. Education and enlightenment, he says, are required to keep pace with the material prosperity of the country. But the education of experience is also valuable—as much so as superior culture. It is requisite that the working-classes should understand the injurious effects of strikes and collisions with their employers, and that employers should recognize the claims of their workmen to their kindness and forbearance. He favors compulsory education, also, as a means of lessening habits of drunkenness. The statistics of national thirst are not very attractive topics so long as revenue considerations are suffered to obscure every other, and it is unfortunately true that among a large section of the population increased prosperity seems to mean increased drink, or, as he sarcastically puts it, "the outward signs of our civilization are an extraordinary accumulation of wealth and an extraordinary consumption of alcohol." But an increase of culture by no means implies an increase of sobriety.

He reviews the physical questions which so materially concern the welfare of the working-classes—their dwellings, their hours of labor in factories, especially as regards women and children, and the good aspects of union and co-operation. He says:

It is true that unions among work-people, with a view to the artificial raising of their wages, may hamper production, and harshly control freedom of action. On the other hand, they have often been of real service by promoting intelligent communication between work-people in different parts of the country, and in ascertaining the due recompense of labor. Few impartial persons will be disposed to deny that, though it has caused bitter feelings on both sides, as all such revolutions must, the great social movement which has recently united the English peasantry is likely to diffuse enlightenment, to encourage independence, and to place wages on a more clear and rational footing. The natural adjustment of the right proportion between the profits of capital and the wages of labor is a tolerably sure, it may be, but certainly a very slow process, and union among workmen has had a beneficial effect in hastening it. Strikes, which cause so much distress, and which so greatly hinder production, we must lament. But so long as capital and labor continue distinct and opposing interests, is it likely that strikes will be rare? Co-operation, indeed, is the obvious remedy for all these troubles; but co-operation can hardly, so far, be considered a success in this country. It appears to require a more general intelligence and a greater accumulation of capital among the working-classes than exists at present.

There is so much to be done; our civilization is so little removed from barbarism. At this moment there is a daily column in the newspapers devoted to recording brutal outrages, where human beings have behaved like wild beasts. Every policeman in London is assaulted on an average about once in two years. Within the memory of living men the workers at the salt-pans of Joppa, only a mile or two from Edinburgh, were serfs—*adscripti glebæ*—and sold along with the lands on which they dwelt. Neither they nor their children could move from the spot, or could alter their calling. The late lord provost of Edinburgh, who bears the honored name of Chambers, records his having talked to such men. What a hell, too, was described to Lord Ashley's commission of 1842. In the mines were women and children employed as beasts dragging trucks on all fours, pursuing in fetid tunnels the degraded tasks which no mere animal could be found to undertake. We know that equal horrors existed in the brick-fields two or three years ago, when there were 30,000 children employed, looking like moving masses of the clay they bore, whose ages varied from three and a half years to seventeen, and when an average case was thus described: "I had a child weighed very recently, and though he was somewhat over eight years old, he weighed but 5[illegible] pounds, and was employed carrying 43 pounds of clay on his head an average distance of fifteen miles daily, and worked seventy-three hours a week. This is only an average

ase of what many poor children are doing in England at the present time, and we eed not wonder at their stunted and haggard appearance, when we take into account he tender age at which they are sent to their Egyptian tasks." Then again: "All oodness and purity seems to become stamped out of these people, and were I to relate," ys a witness, who worked himself in the brick-fields, "what could be related, the hole country would become sickened and horrified."

IRELAND.

etter from Mr. Consul King on the condition of the working-people of the Dublin consular district.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Dublin, November 24, 1873.

DEAR SIR: * * * * * * *

First, as to the condition of the working-people in this district. In all or nearly all anches of labor wages are greatly higher than they formerly were, and I do not think at the cost of living has advanced proportionately. Bread is slightly dearer, but eat, sugar, and tea, and even oatmeal, can be had for nearly the same as before the lvance in wages. I have never seen people of the laboring class, or perhaps I ould say of the manual-laboring class, so badly clothed as here. Even in cases where cessity does not compel such carelessness, ragged or curiously-patched garments are ot uncommon, yet clothes are really quite cheap here, even when compared with ices current ten years ago on the European continent.

House-rent is low, and I think has not advanced greatly for some time, but I think e working-people pay more for rents than they formerly did. Dublin is full of fine d houses, formerly the abodes of the courtly or wealthy, but now abandoned by shion. Until recently, and even still to a certain degree, the better portion of these uses were chiefly occupied by clerks or people of that respectable class with low ted incomes. Within the past few years, great numbers of small houses have been ilt on all the outskirts of the city, and have been occupied chiefly by persons of this ass, and the apartments formerly used by them have been taken possession of by the anual-laboring class in addition to what they had before, thus greatly improving the ndition of their lodgings. At least this is my opinion, founded partly on isolated inances which have come under my own observation, but chiefly on the fact that large mbers of new small houses have been built in the city while the population has not creased. I do not think that landlords generally keep their houses in as good contion as they ought, and I have been told that the reason for this is the defective nature of very many of the titles and consequent danger to holders or improvers of city operty. The Irish land-act has never been extended to the cities, which I consider it ould greatly benefit, as it seems to have done the country districts.

Secondly, in regard to drunkenness: On this I was unable to give an opinion of ly value, and, consequently, appealed to that eminent Irish statistician, Dr. Neilson ancock, who kindly gave me the benefit of his observations. In his opinion, Irish borers, when compared with English or Scotch, may be called industrious. In my n opinion an English laborer will get drunk at night and go to work as usual next y, while the Irishman will not work the day after a debauch. According to Doctor ancock's statistics drunkenness throughout Ireland is less prevalent than it was n years ago; and he thinks there is not more of it here than in England, though in eland the number of arrests is greater, which fact is accounted for, the doctor thinks, the facts that there are more policemen here, and that they are under governent control, while the English police are local, and, consequently, are more wary hen making arrests of tax-payers.

I have also received your letter of the 31st ultimo, and, in compliance with your quest, have been to see Mr. Pim. I have also again tried to secure some statistics om Mr. Guinness, and have, in both cases, met with courteous promises, but, as yet, thing has resulted.

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WILSON KING,
United States Consul.

Dr. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

ADVANCE OF TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

On this subject Mr. Consul Webster, under date of March 26, 1873, ites as follows:

'he cause of temperance is, I am quite sure, advancing. The results of the earlier clos- of public houses are seen to be good. "The Good Templars'" organization is growing

profane or ungentlemanly language. Accompanying the blank pledge is a informing the employés that this step is taken in consequence of frequent con at the office, and requesting those declining to sign to give notice of their int that their places may be filled by others.

A SANITARY STRIKE.

A strike with a novel object is reported as having occurred at the Trenton co Durham, the miners having struck for water and decency. They allege th sufferings, owing to a want of water both for drinking and for domestic purpos been very considerable, and that their complaints receive no attention. Acts liament and orders of the local government board are stated to be, as far as t concerned, mere dead letters; and the men, who with their families numbe 3,000 persons, refuse to do any more work until they are provided with a prope supply, and with decent dwelling accommodation. The neglect which has terized some of the Durham colliery districts is but too well known, and alth some isolated localities excellent dwelling accommodations and every necess tary requirement are provided for the colliers, there are many places in whi a thing as a closet is unknown, and where none but the filthiest water can cured unless it is sought at a considerable distance. This strike at least has o pathy, and we trust that it will teach some of the wealthy colliery-owners a l sanitary administration.—*The Sanitary Record.*

THRIFT AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES IN THE TEXTILE DISTRICTS.

[From the report of the Inspector of Factories, 1874.]

Want of thrift has hitherto been considered one of the great faults of the o class, and therefore one hails with pleasure any institution which tends to foste them a more provident and careful character.

The establishment of penny-banks as connected with schools and churche poorer parts of some of our manufacturing districts, is doing much to promot habits among our working classes, and I am glad to find, after making careful that such institutions have largely increased of late years, and are much pa by those for whose good they are established.

I annex a deposit-book of one of these institutions situated in a crowded district of Manchester; and also a notice which has been circulated in the f and workshops of the neighborhood. The book gives the rules pertaining to t agement of the institution. I am informed that during the past year the nu depositors in this bank was over 400.

I should like to see such institutions established in connection with all o factories and workshops, especially where married women are employed. And the following remarks on one I have lately come across will show the good th produce:

deposited weekly vary from 6*d.* to 5*s.* This institution, besides promoting :s among the work-people generally, is a great boon to the married women, . much advantage of by them. It acts to them as a kind of lying-in club, ; months before the birth of her infant, the mother can make a little pro- e event by laying aside a small sum weekly unknown to her husband, and being able to meddle with it. This enables her not only to meet the time omfort around her, but also does away with the necessity of her returning in the factory so soon after her confinement; thus saving her own health ı better chance to the infant of surviving future hardships.

ıits in this factory-bank were in 1873, £70 4*s.* 10*d.*; withdrawals, £58 4*s.* : of depositors, 63; accounts open 31st December, 23.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

[From the New York Times, February 28, 1875.]

ıting debate occurred in the English House of Commons on February 8 ɛct which is of deep interest to all civilized countries—the improvement of gs of the working classes. Mr. Cross, in behalf of the government, pre- l which would go far toward remedying the evils resulting from over- English large towns and cities. In his able speech advocating the bill, he howed how much has already been accomplished in this great reform. dy fund" controls a capital of $3,000,000, entirely devoted to building im- lings for the poor. Two other societies have expended $1,500,000 each for cts; other associations have also accomplished much, so that thirty thou- poor of London are now housed in well-ventilated, healthy, and scientific- d buildings. The remarkable sanitary influence of these "model houses" is ıe fact that the death-rate in the lowest districts of Manchester, Liverpool, ı will run up to sixty or seventy per thousand, and in one instance has ı fearful maximum of seven hundred per thousand, while the death-rate in lodging-houses" is never over fifteen per thousand. The effect of these preserving the lives of young children is equally remarkable. Thus, in he annual rate of mortality of children under one year amounts to thirty red living, while in the model houses it seldom amounts to eighteen. In of Manchester, out of a hundred deaths of persons of all ages, the deaths of der five years reached the extraordinary rate of 49.7, or nearly one half. improved buildings they seldom reach the ratio of twenty.

ıties of England have already had special acts passed to enable them to ı poor-quarters. Thus, in Liverpool, under these acts, the corporation has 503 houses, and improved 392 "courts," at an expense of $438,000. Edin- lso spent a large sum, and cleaned out some 1,400 houses. Many nests of broken up, and the police reported a falling off of the number of serious m 670 to 570 in one year. At Glasgow about $9,000,000 was expended, but s has been returned to the corporation from the sale of the property which proved. The experience of all these cities has been that the breaking up fever-nests and dens of crime produced no hardship to the poor people who . out. They always found quarters elsewhere, and many were induced to mselves to the country. It often happened, too, that where improved build- ɛected more people were accommodated over a given space of ground, but better sanitary conditions, so that the same district could accommodate ır as before the improvements, and yet save forty or fifty lives among every the inhabitants.

law which is proposed in the English Parliament allows the corporations cities to break up poor-quarters, open streets, demolish houses which have ɛcted with fever, and make various improvements which have sanitary ıe secretary of state himself will have the power of urging the "order" ırough the house of commons, so as to save the town councils much expense. the improvements will, of course, be laid upon the tax-payers. It is not ıwever, that the town councils should at once build "model lodging-houses," ɛy should endeavor to entice the floating capital of the country to invest- ese improvements. In case, however, the land is left to run to waste, the ity has the power to build, in special cases, with the consent of the secre- e.

HOUSES FOR THE WORKING-CLASSES.

[From a report on the sanitary condition of the city of Edinburgh.]

ıtion of the poor and their miserable dwellings also engaged the attention itable in Edinburgh, and the movement which originated in London, for itable houses for the working-classes, extended to this city. In 1851, the ıf houses was built, and named Ashley Buildings, after the nobleman who

Lord Shaftesbury recently laid the first stone upon an estate at Wandsworth the Shaftesbury Park Estate, which has been acquired by the Artisans, Labo General Dwellings' Company, (limited,) and is to be laid out as a workman's 1,200 dwellings. The company was formed in 1867, in consequence of the des of houses by railroads and other improvements, for the purpose of enabling w men to erect dwellings combining fitness and economy with the latest sani provements, and to become themselves the owners of these dwellings in the c a stated number of years by the payment of a small additional rent. On eve purchased by the company a suitable space will be reserved as a recreation-g co-operative store will be built for the especial benefit of the tenants, and *pub will be absolutely forbidden.*

The Shaftesbury Park Estate contains about forty acres, and is situated betw Wandsworth road and the Southwestern Railway, and about half way betw Wandsworth road and the Clapham Junction Stations; and a new station on don, Chatham and Dover Railway forms part of the architect's design for th buildings, so as to afford to the inhabitants of the projected "city" all necess ities for going to and returning from their labor. The houses are to be the drained, constructed on sound principles, and with good materials, and well with water. Ample school accommodations will be provided, and a hall for or public meetings will be built. The houses are to be of three kinds, for th modation not only of artisans, but also of the "clerk-class;" and each house is a distinct and separate tenancy, fitted with every sanitary and domestic conv

At the appointed time a large concourse of people had assembled to witness mony of laying the first or "memorial" stone. Lord Shaftesbury arrived pu at the time appointed, and Mr. Walton, the chairman of the company, opened ceedings by some introductory remarks, in the course of which he paid a warm to Lord Shaftesbury's consistent endeavors to elevate the working-classes in of civilization and humanity. His lordship then took the trowel and mallet, the stone with the skill and self-possession of a finished workman. Having pro it truly laid, his lordship then addressed the assembly. He said:

"MY GOOD FRIENDS: Having laid the first stone of this noble experiment, a ment which seems to me deserving of the most unqualified success, I cannot separ you without a few words of thankfulness and congratulation that we have me for such a worthy purpose. We have founded this day a workmen's city, and founded it upon the very best principles. We have founded it upon the grea ple of self-help, and upon the great principle of independence. By indepe mean without any other assistance than that which every man has a right t from his fellow-man, sympathy and kind aid, and that is what every man, eit or small, stands in need of from another. You have founded the workmen's c your own efforts, and by your own contributions, and for the great and wise of advancing your social position and bodily health, as well as your intellect eral prosperity. And most heartily do I say for myself, and I also say it in th

the national saying that an Englishman's house should be his castle, and to the great principle that the working-man should be the master of his house, happy head of a moral and industrious family. I would urge you most sin- long as you have breath, to hold fast to the great social family relations of it will be the first step in the prosperity of your city, and it is the grand se- empires. I am delighted, too, to find that you have established a recreation- n the center of your city for the healthy enjoyment of your children; but I ongly urge you not to devote this space to flower-beds and gravel-walks, but it free for cricket, for foot-ball, and for all those manly and exhilarating games the healthy development of the body may be promoted and secured. The hich will be established I hope will be turned to good account, and thus save dren from the temptation of the pot-house and 'penny-gaff.' More mischief is London by children frequenting such places than many people are aware of. not do better than look to your children, and see them properly educated, n early life lasting impressions are made. A child eight years of age will rly impressions, which will never, while life lasts, be wholly effaced. A good, ious mother will make impressions on her child which may for a time leave hood, but which will sooner or later return." His lordship then alluded to essions created by the culture of flowers and window-gardening, and then to picture the wretched and ill-ventilated homes of some of those who were d to dwell in the midst of the metropolis. He said: "Imagine a young man, enty years of age, in the prime of life, coming up from the country to seek London. He may obtain, perhaps, as much as 35*s.* per week. As a matter of he takes, as it were, the first place he can get. The place is ill-drained and atilated. He lives, perhaps, over a pestilential stream, and in a few months nbered with the dead, and his wife and family come upon the parish for e. There is nothing so economical as humanity. Whatever it may cost at t, good air, good water, and no overcrowding in close, noisome rooms, will be e most economical and best means of developing the physical and moral ener- h God has given to you. The domiciliary condition of the people involves omfort, and happiness. It involves also contentment, and people who are l always give a government less trouble than those who are not. When men are l they become excessively reasonable, and employer and employed find that their are identical. They must hold together, and by united action give force to I should like, then, to see, from the Queen upon the throne to the lowest in one feeling of united sympathy of action, and one and all give 'a long pull, a ll, and a pull altogether.' I can only say that I have been delighted beyond at what I have seen to-day. For more than thirty years I have been en- advocating improvement in the domiciliary condition of the people, but it is aritable means that the work can be effected. It must be done by the exertion own hearts and hands. You must say, 'We are Christians, and will live like trust that this will be the commencement of a great work, destined for the nent of the social position of the people." In conclusion, his lordship said he nor had been conferred upon him by being invited to attend that highly- g gathering. He said that a library was to be established in connection school; and, as a memorial of the day, he hoped the committee would allow the donor of the first book. The book he should give would be 'The Homes Hands,' a wonderfully interesting account of the way in which creatures not with hands were enabled, by the instincts which God had given them, to hemselves with safe and healthy habitations. He selected it not only for the he information to be derived from it, but also for the sake of the reflections as calculated to suggest. He hoped when the city on which they were then was completed, when every man was sitting under his own vine and his own enjoying the blessings which God had given him, that their thoughts would to another place, in which he trusted he should some day meet them—to a hout hands, eternal in the heavens."

BENEFICENT MANUFACTURERS.

e preceding part of this chapter attention was called to the con- of the tenements occupied by a large portion of the laboring- and the opinion was expressed that the drinking habits so com- ong them were aggravated by the want of comfortable homes. alleged, at least by implication, that upon mill and factory own- ted a considerable share of the responsibility for the intemper- d degradation of the working-classes in manufacturing towns. early part of this investigation the author discovered the chief

cause of this deplorable condition, and suggested a remedy to the proprietors of large industrial establishments. On reach West Riding of Yorkshire, especially the town of Bradford, the ing fact was ascertained that the benevolence of some of the and large-hearted mill-owners had already been directed into th nel. The most noteworthy instance was that of Sir Titus Salt alpaca-works at Saltaire, as a first-class industrial establishm serves especial mention, but whose beneficent and successful en for the welfare of his work-people entitles him to a place in t front rank of philanthropists. In well-directed efforts for the pr of the best interests of laborers "many have done wisely," but tical benevolence "he has excelled them all." It is eminently therefore, that, in a chapter on the condition of the working-cl Great Britain, special mention should be made of—

SALTAIRE AND ITS FOUNDER.

It has already been intimated that no account of the worsted- Bradford would be complete without a notice of Sir Titus S if not the first to engage in the production of worsted goods, first to manufacture the wool from the alpaca sheep. This be in 1836, proved so successful, that in 1852 the importation of t had reached 2,186,480 pounds, and the price consequently a from 10*d.* per pound in 1836 to 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1852. There were in I and its suburbs, in the year 1850, 194 mills.

Mr. Salt might have retired from business and enjoyed his wel wealth, but he chose to go on, not only to help his large family, *to improve the condition of the factory operatives.* How successf determination was carried out, the following statement, condens an extended account by a local writer, will prove:

Bradford, with its still-increasing manufactures, was becoming overcrow and smoky; its streams and canal were every year becoming more and mor filth and pollution, and hot-beds of foul diseases, and Mr. Salt wisely determi no party to its further increase. Seeing a better spot on the banks of the r and purchasing a tract of land there, he at once began to erect such a palace try as England had never seen, with dwellings for the work-people contig 1853 these works were opened by a banquet of unusual magnificence, attende by the lord-lieutenant, members of Parliament, magistrates, mayors, and o dignitaries, but by the work-people of Mr. Salt, who, to the number of 2,500, in procession from his mills to the railway-station at Bradford, and were con a special train to the works.

The mills, warehouses and sheds, dye-houses, and gas-works at Saltaire c area of 9¾ acres. The principal building, six stories high, distinguished respects for architectural elegance above all other works of the kind, is built colored stone in the Italian style of architecture, and is computed to cov acres, including the warehouses, stables, and dining-hall, while the floors i eral buildings cover an extent of 11¼ acres, or 55,000 yards. The walls of the are of extraordinary thickness, and, in truth, more resemble the castles o times than a building for the exclusive purposes of peaceful industry. front of the mill—545 feet in length and 72 feet above the level of the rails—h commanding and beautiful appearance. The floors are based upon arches brick, supported by long rows of highly ornamented cast-iron columns and cast-iron beams. The roof is of iron, and the windows are large and form mense squares of plate-glass, a fact which alone proves that everything has to render the building attractive and comfortable for those employed.

The warehouses, which run northward from the center of the great front lin minate at the canal, are 330 feet in length. The ground slopes downwa canal, so that that end of the warehouses rises 90 feet from the level of the 18 feet higher than the principal front.

These magnificent sheds are roofed with sloping skylights, through which th more directly and uniformly diffused than by side windows. In the wester also rooms for sorting, washing, and drying wools, and for reeling and pack

an enormous tank or reservoir, and filter, with 500,000 gallons of water, through a number of conduits, the rain is carried, and, when filtered, ap- process of the manufacture.

p of the warehouses a large iron tank is placed, capable of holding 70,000 ater, drawn by engine from the river, available in case of fire; though, in e whole of the buildings are fire-proof and roofed with iron, we trust that, r purpose, it will never be required.

ges are built of stone, lined with brick-work, and contain a parlor or living- hen, a pantry and cellar, and three bed-rooms. Some of the houses are r larger families and others for boarding-houses. Each house has a separate y, a coal-place, and ash-pit. These houses are fitted up with all the mod- ces of comfort, are well ventilated, and have small plats of ground for a ont, with borders of plants and flower-beds.

s and wash-houses contain plunge-baths, warm baths, and Turkish and s, washing, rinsing, and steam tubs, drying closets, hydro-extractors, man- her requisites. The charges made are little more than nominal.

y and philosophical institution, with a museum, lecture-hall, and class- signed.

houses consist of forty-five beautiful buildings, for the accommodation of d infirm of Saltaire, and are capable of holding sixty persons. These alms- mbling Italian villas, are supplied with everything required by the poor ey are intended: ovens, boilers, and pantries. Generally the rooms are on floor, but some of them have chambers and bed-rooms above. In front are ks and green parterres and flower-beds, while underneath the windows are , where the honeysuckle, the rose, and the sweetbrier may be trained and

ants of the almshouses are men or women, single or married, of good char- ute of means of support, and incapacitated by reason of age or infirmity so ble to earn their living. Each married occupant shall receive a weekly f ten shillings, and each single person seven shillings and sixpence, in addi- s free of rent and taxes, and this allowance to continue after the death of . If any inmate shall marry, or willfully disobey any of the rules of the or be guilty of insobriety or immoral conduct, or, by failing to improve , shall have ceased to be a proper beneficiary, the founder or trustees will remove such person.

l and moral condition of the inhabitants of Saltaire is superior. There are, me improvident families, who never better their condition because they pt it. Those who are industrious have their reward in well-furnished and ted homes, and several have, with their weekly earnings, bought or built

ire factory-schools, erected by order of Sir Titus, were opened in 1868. rt could invent or money buy has been brought together here, and every has been employed to promote education. The school-rooms are lofty, and ventilated, and the building heated throughout with hot water. The round is provided with gymnastic appliances.

r 1858–'59 Sir Titus caused a beautiful Congregational church to be erected xpense, which was opened in April, 1859. A neat and chaste little chapel has also been built and fitted up with exquisite taste for the use of the he almshouses.

ary has also been built, where medicine is dispensed, and where any acci- may happen at the works are attended to by a competent surgeon.

ire park, covering fourteen acres, contains sufficient room and all needful or recreation; and in its arrangement the tastes of all in the way of open- nts have been carefully consulted, not forgetting provision for boating national game, cricket. Among the regulations made for the government are the following: Intoxicated persons not allowed to remain; children ge of eight years not admitted except in care of an adult; dogs not ad- s led; no music, singing, preaching, lecture, or public discussion, and no the purpose of making any religious or political demonstration, will be hout the written sanction of the firm; stone-throwing, disorderly and in- duct, profane and indecent language, gambling, pitch and toss, and solic- re strictly prohibited; no wine, beer, spirits, or intoxicating drinks are to l in the park; smoking is not allowed in the alcoves, nor spitting on the play-grounds are not to be used on Sundays.

CROSSLEY ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

This orphan asylum, founded by the three brothers, John, Joseph, and Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M. P., was opened for the reception of children on the 29th of June, 1864, on which day six boys were admitted. The admissions in the early years of the institution were as follows: In 1864, 8; in 1865, 59; in 1866, 67; in 1867, 62; in 1868, 10; first half of 1869, 19; in all, 225 children, consisting of 150 boys and 75 girls, of whom 50 were motherless as well as fatherless. The numbers in the Home on the 30th of June, 1869, were 188; of whom 122 were boys and 66 girls.

The founders having given a preference to orphans born in the county of York, 128 Yorkshire children have already been admitted, of whom 50 are natives of the parish of Halifax.

In the election of children the founders have also given a preference to those belonging to families whose temporal circumstances have been reduced; and it will, doubtless, be interesting to know the profession of some of the parents of the children received: 63 are the children of master tradesmen; 45 of shop-men, mechanics, and others; 26 of ministers and missionaries; 17 of law, bank, and commercial clerks; 11 of civil engineers, architects, and surveyors; 9 of physicians and surgeons; 9 of merchants and commission-agents; 8 of commercial travelers and salesmen; 7 of master mariners, pilots, and fishermen; 5 of railway officials; 5 of farmers; 5 of accountants; 4 of barristers and solicitors; 4 of manufacturers; 4 of school-masters; and 3 of ship-brokers.

The applications received on behalf of these children were only entertained after the most careful investigation, and many of the cases were of a peculiarly painful character. The following particulars regarding three of them abundantly illustrate the value and urgent need of a Home for Orphan Children:

(A.) The skill and taste of this girl's father (a master cutler) assured every one that in a few years he would be second to no firm in the town. In six years the number of his workmen increased from 3 or 4 to about 200; but in 1862, while attending the Exhibition in London, he was seized with insanity. Shortly after he was removed to an asylum, where he died, leaving a widow and five children.

(B.) Two boys, the children of a Baptist minister, who died of typhus fever, caught in ministering to a fever patient who had desired his services. These boys have no male relative.

(G.) This boy's father was a man of high honor and great ability. Having spent several years in England and Spain in the pursuit of his profession as civil engineer, he was induced to assume the heavier responsibilities of a contractor, in which he was for some time very successful. He embarked all his large capital in the carrying out of a contract for extensive water-works in Ireland, which proved ruinous. He met his death in the prime of life from an accidental fall, leaving a widow and thirteen children wholly unprovided for.

The education afforded is regulated by the capacities of the children. All the inmates are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and composition, geography, singing, drawing, and the rudiments of natural science. Those boys who show capacity for such studies are taught Latin and one modern language, also the higher branches of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. The girls are taught needle-work and such departments of household service as are likely to prove useful to them in after life. Both boys and girls are so trained as to fit them for fighting the battle of life courageously.

In addition to the building and furnishing of the Home, at a cost of £56,000, the founders have provided an endowment of £3,000 per annum toward the cost of maintenance and education.

SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY'S BENEFACTIONS.

"*The people's park*," covering a little over thirteen acres, laid out by r Joseph Paxton, with fountains, waterfalls, lake, and furnished with veral large statues in Carrara marble. Original cost, £32,000. On its mpletion, in 1857, conveyed to the Halifax corporation as trustees for e town, and subsequently endowed to the extent of £6,000, thereby eeting the expenses of gardening, repairs, &c., without any charge on e town's rates.

Twenty-two almshouses.—Style of building somewhat similar to Mr. oseph Crossley's almshouses, and the rate of payment to alms-people e same. The endowment by the founder yields £500 per annum.

Assistance to young and needy tradesmen.—Sir Francis conveyed to the rporation a sum of £10,000, to be held in trust, and to be lent out in ms of varying amount to Halifax tradesmen, for a period of years, d repayable without interest.

JOSEPH CROSSLEY'S BENEFACTION.

Forty-eight almshouses, forming, with chapel, three sides of a quadran-le, the center being laid out as a garden. The style of architecture othic, the houses stone-built and pitch-faced. Cost of land and build-gs about £25,000. A weekly dole of 10*s.* is paid to each married lms-man, and 7*s.* to each unmarried alms-man or alms-woman. The tire charges on the charity are fully provided for by the founder by dowments amounting to £1,275 per annum.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

The benevolent effort of this eminent engineer has been directed into nother channel—the encouragement of young men who have a taste r mechanical engineering, as appears from the following extract from n English journal:

WHITWORTH EXHIBITIONS.

Sir Joseph Whitworth, wishing to encourage young men having a mechanical in-inct, and who are already possessed of some degree of manual dexterity in the use of ols, proposes to found, in connection with Owen's College, Manchester; King's College, ondon; and University College, London, a certain number of Whitworth Exhibitions, order to fit them better to become candidates for the Whitworth scholarship. The mpetition for these exhibitions is to be as follows: Candidates, not less than sixteen r more than eighteen years of age, pass a preliminary qualifying examination in nglish dictation and composition, arithmetic as far as decimals, and the elements of echanical drawing, at the commencement of the academical year of each college; un-rgo a practical examination in the use of tools, to be held at each college or else-here. This examination is to include at least two of the following handicrafts: filing d fitting, turning, smith's work, pattern-making, and molding.

The successful competitors for the exhibitions will be entitled to receive, during the o years next following the examination, instruction in all such subjects (being part the course of each college) as shall better prepare them for the Whitworth Scholar-ip Examination, viz: practical plane and solid geometry, machine-drawing, mathe-atics, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, and freehand drawing, provided ways that the right to enjoy the exhibition for the second year shall be contingent the candidate's success in the college examinations held at the end of the first ar. Sir Joseph Whitworth will pay each college annually for four years, as a trial the success of his proposal, the sum of £100 for or toward, at the option of each ol-ge, the academical expenses of the competitors.

[From the report of Inspectors of Factories, 1874.]

PANMURE WORKS, CARNOUSTIE, NEAR DUNDEE.

In visiting factories it is always pleasant to notice any efforts made by the occupiers to promote the social well-being and improvement of their work-people. In this respect Messrs. James Smieton & Sons, of the Panmure Works, Carnoustie, afford a praiseworthy example. Their works consist of a power-loom factory for weaving, calendering, and packing jute and linen cloth, giving employment to about five hundred persons. Of this number about seventy are half-timers, attending a school upon the premises, and carefully instructed in the ordinary branches of education by a well-qualified female teacher, holding a first-class government certificate, and two assistants. The girls, who form the greatest number of the half-timers, have the additional advantage of being taught sewing and knitting, and are also instructed in music, according to the tonic sol-fa system, by a master employed for the purpose. Evening classes are open for such of the workers as are employed in the factory during the day. The expense of maintaining these schools is defrayed solely by the Messrs. Smieton. There is also an evening class, during the winter months, for young men connected with the works, where for a merely nominal sum, instruction is given in the higher branches of education, by a highly qualified male teacher. In connection with these works is an elegant and spacious hall, capable of accommodating six hundred persons, and furnished with piano and harmonium. It is used as a school-room during the day, and in the evening is available when required for public meetings, lectures, &c. There is also a reading-room on the premises for the exclusive use of the work-people. Five daily and two weekly newspapers are supplied by the Messrs. Smieton, besides magazines and occasionally other papers considered amusing or instructive. A bagatelle table and chess and draught boards are also placed in this room. A library, containing about a thousand well-selected volumes, has also been established; and a librarian, paid by the firm, attends twice a week for the purpose of giving out books. Commodious cottages have also been built by the Messrs. Smieton for the work-people, and are let at moderate rents, much lower than could be otherwise procured for similar accommodation in or about Carnoustie. The factory and dwelling-houses are situated in an airy and healthy locality, in the immediate neighborhood of an excellent golf-course, where, during their leisure hours, the male workers may enjoy one of the most exhilarating outdoor games in the country.

It is not asserted that there are no other wealthy manufacturers in England whose beneficence has been directed into channels similar to those marked out by the eminent firms of whom mention has just been made. No doubt there are many such, and, moreover, a much larger number who have devoted munificent sums to various charitable and religious objects. But the devotion, by a manufacturer, of a portion of the wealth he has acquired through the labors of his work-people, to objects especially designed for their benefit, appears to the author to be a disposition of his wealth which is eminently praiseworthy, and which, in effect, is true co-operation, and conforms to the dictates of natural justice. Viewed in this light, the benefactions of Sir Titus Salt are in the highest degree meritorious and worthy of grateful recognition.

The author cannot close this part of his report without the remark that in the bestowal of baronetcies the advisers of the Queen have evinced much wisdom in the selection of worthy recipients. Formerly such honors were bestowed chiefly on men eminent for military prowess; but when on such manufacturers as Sir Titus Salt and Sir Francis Crossley, such engineers as Sir Joseph Whitworth and Sir William Armstrong, on such a man of enterprise as Sir Samuel Cunard, and such a diplomatist as Sir Edward Thornton, these marks of appreciation have been conferred, the wisdom of the selection is apparent, and the fact recognized that eminence in the pursuits of civil life is deserving of at least equal honor to that gained in the profession of arms.

LABOR IN FRANCE.

torical part of this work something has been said in regard ition of the working classes, in the territory now known as ing the latter years of the Roman Empire and the earlier feudal ages. The facts there presented were, however, given to illustrating, to some extent, the general condition of the in the western provinces of the Roman Empire and in feudal ing the periods referred to. A continued history of labor would have been interesting and highly instructive, and the r such a history, especially for that of the manufactures of so renowned for its varied and highly developed industries, ngly rich and abundant. It would be easy, for instance, to uccessive improvements in the manufacture of silk from its nt at Lyons, in the reign of Francis I,* to the present day, ide implements first employed to the automatic looms and inery which now produce fabrics that challenge the competi- world. Many other industries, whose artistic products have ice in this regard far in advance of other nations, might also rom their inception in the middle ages to their culmination ears, and such a history of the rise and progress of the in- s could not fail to be instructive. To do this exhaustively, ould not only occupy more time than can possibly be devoted t, but require a volume of still greater bulk. Indeed it was acticable within these limits to present a history of the work- of each of the leading nations of Europe, still less to give the various industries by which they obtain subsistence. ory of the working classes of our mother country has been some detail, but in the case of France, as in that of most ries of modern Europe, it must suffice to give such facts and will tend to show the condition of the laborer at the present ring it in some instances with his condition at a period in ast.

IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

tering upon the consideration of the cost and condition of ver, it may be well to consider the extent and character of ts of French industry which find a market in the United the imports from that country during the fiscal year ended 74, amounting to upward of $49,000,000, the value of raw nd other articles which are admitted duty free was but while the balance consisted chiefly of articles of luxury. wing statement exhibits the values of the principal articles to the United States from France in the fiscal years 1874 and he total value imported in each of the five preceding years:

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ation of silk thread dates back to an earlier period—to the time of King 1-1483,) who introduced the manufacture of silk into France. The con- he machines employed at that early period is unknown; but they must the most simple character. In the year 1670, at the request of the mu- l of Lyons, that astute statesman, M. Colbert, finance minister of Louis Bologne for a millwright named Pierre Benay, who erected near Aubenas ent for winding and twisting silk, in which the latest improvements in- y were introduced.

Value of imports from France in the seven fiscal years ended June 30, 1874.

Principal articles.	1874.	18
Silk, raw	$299,238	$2
Silk, manufactures of	11,817,424	5,1
Wool, manufactures of	9,270,044	3,8
Wines, spirits, and cordials	5,350,234	5,47
Leather, gloves	3,319,293	86
other manufactures of	2,004,117	1,85
Cotton manufactures	2,300,783	85
Fancy goods	1,665,028	93
Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	1,368,900	78
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,032,334	2,25
Chemicals	1,293,294	2,31
Earthen, stone, and china ware	622,046	81
Buttons, all kinds	612,480	25
Furs, dressed	766,593	50
Straw and palm-leaf manufactures	819,606	37
Other articles	9,150,482	7,45
Paying duty	49,007,320	30,92
Free of duty	2,684,576	3,05
Total	51,691,896	33,97

Total for fiscal year 1872	$43,14
Total for fiscal year 1871	28,09
Total for fiscal year 1870	42,73
Total for fiscal year 1869	30,28
Total for fiscal year 1868	$25,31

EMIGRATION FROM FRANCE.

From the above statement it will be observed that the products of skilled industry of France are to a large extent consumed in this co try; but few, however, of its skilled workmen make their home among The well-known attachment of the French to their native land, toge with other causes, renders the emigration from that country quite in nificant in comparison with that of other Europeans. In the het geneous population of this country, composed, as it is, of many nat alities, the French element is comparatively small, there being 115,140 natives of France in the whole country in 1870. And w since 1820, Germany has sent us nearly 2,800,000, and the British I over 4,000,000, the direct increment to our population from France, u June 30, 1874, has been but 280,942. During each of the last five fi years the migration into the United States from that country been as follows: 1870, 4,007; 1871, 3,137; 1872, 9,317; 1873, 14, and 1874, 9,643; total, in five years, 40,902; an average of only 8,1 year. From so sparsely settled a country as Norway, during the s period, the emigration to this country amounted to 60,642, a yearly a age of 12,128.

Even after the termination of the Franco-German war, when th dustries were paralyzed, and even highly-skilled labor in limited mand, the emigration from France to the United States was only 14, of whom but 8,368 were males over fifteen years of age, showing that number of artisans who sought a market for their skilled labor in New World, was extremely small.

INDUSTRIES OF PARIS.

1860 an inquiry into the industries of Paris was instituted by the nber of commerce, under the direction of M. Moréno-Henriquès, and result published in a ponderous folio of 1,088 pages. This volume* s, in great detail, the history, progress, and present condition of ıty great groups of industries in that city, and of the numerous livisions of each group, with the various rates of wages paid to the loyés, distinguishing respectively men, women, boys, girls, and apıtices.

he total value of the products of these industries in 1860 amounted ,369,092,949 francs, distributed as follows:

ı showing the aggregate and proportionate value of the products of industry of Paris in 1860.

Group.	Value.	Percentage to the whole.
	Francs.	
Food	1,087,904,367	32.29
Building	315,266,477	9.36
Furniture	199,825,948	5.93
Clothing	454,538,168	13.49
Yarn and woven goods	119,998,751	3.56
Steel, iron, copper, &c	163,852,428	4.87
Gold, silver, platina, &c	183,390,553	5.45
Chemical and ceramic industry	193,616,349	5.75
Printing, engraving, and paper making	94,166,528	2.79
Various industries:		
First division, mathematical instruments and time-pieces	66,040,233	1.96
Second division, skins and leather	100,881,795	3.00
Third division, carriages, saddlery, and military equipments	93,849,195	2.78
Fourth division, wooden ware, baskets, and brushes	27,075,323	0.80
Fifth division, articles de Paris	127,546,540	3.78
Sixth division, industries not grouped	141,140,294	4.19
	3,369,092,949	100.00

WAGES.

be rates of daily wages earned by the 416,811 persons employed in various industries of Paris—ranging from 1 franc to 20 francs for es, and from 1 franc to 10 francs for females—are given in detail in table on the following page:

tatistique de l'industrie à Paris resultant de l'enquête faite par la chambre de nerce pour l'année 1860. Paris, 1864.

Table showing the various rates of daily wages of persons employed in each group of industries in Paris in the year 1860.

Rates of wages.	DESIGNATION OF THE GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.															
	Food, (alimentation.)	Building.	Furniture.	Clothing.	Yarn and woven goods.	Steel, iron, copper, zinc, lead, &c.	Gold, silver, platina, &c.	Chemicals and pottery.	Printing, engraving, and paper-making.	Philosophical instruments and time-pieces.	Skins and leather.	Carriages, saddlery, and military equipments.	Woolen ware, willow ware, and brushes.	Parisian small wares or fancy articles.	Other industries not grouped.	Totals.
Wages per diem of males. *																
Less than 20 cents	635	5	52	5	198	39	38	78	146	2	.....	13	79	116	182	1,588
From 20 cents to 30 cents	6,357	49	781	185	664	139	38	461	284	8	10	26	156	605	1,194	10,957
From 30 cents to 40 cents	4,166	66	676	252	201	140	42	360	207	15	10	15	75	424	661	7,310
From 40 cents to 50 cents	3,704	144	346	406	178	127	66	361	130	28	16	100	89	272	605	6,572
From 50 cents to 60 cents	1,764	1,644	612	1,419	344	1,245	98	547	305	98	25	210	121	380	554	9,366
From 60 cents to 70 cents	3,051	10,720	1,859	5,343	1,427	3,157	628	1,845	973	438	454	1,656	408	1,149	2,842	35,950
From 70 cents to 80 cents	2,272	7,172	2,850	3,948	1,527	2,509	820	1,483	1,382	430	721	2,136	586	1,433	1,322	30,591
From 80 cents to 90 cents	2,738	11,494	5,821	5,492	2,451	4,304	1,676	1,812	2,407	1,609	1,708	3,138	989	2,464	1,607	49,710
From 90 cents to $1	1,247	13,885	4,301	3,052	819	5,992	1,285	762	1,630	1,393	827	2,909	314	1,122	433	39,971
From $1 to $1.10	1,859	16,981	7,138	4,089	1,567	4,665	2,658	1,574	3,114	2,677	960	2,856	365	1,718	1,901	54,122
From $1.10 to $1.20	716	2,665	1,637	398	183	1,137	810	262	481	659	314	398	20	193	152	10,025
From $1.20 to $1.30	664	3,777	3,379	1,241	536	1,816	1,656	589	1,629	1,369	313	1,543	63	611	363	19,539
From $1.30 to $1.40	290	668	528	230	36	282	321	125	94	214	69	256	.....	78	50	3,241
From $1.40 to $1.50	201	524	711	422	125	492	566	159	487	539	180	484	14	134	135	5,164
From $1.50 to $1.60	75	96	171	48	7	50	102	30	16	100	19	62	.....	31	7	814
From $1.60 to $1.80	92	161	504	345	113	287	352	133	259	177	50	112	13	62	42	2,711
From $1.80 to $2	61	61	121	99	13	42	80	81	41	52	28	12	.....	2	.....	693
From $2 to $2.20	83	102	212	136	54	227	139	83	188	164	65	30	2	35	41	1,561
From $2.20 to $2.40	14	12	21	115	.....	8	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	221
From $2.40 to $3.60	26	17	118	10	16	17	37	16	49	48	13	4	.....	9	.....	380
From $3 to $4	10	.....	54	19	17	15	62	15	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	216
From $4	6	.....	13	3	14	10	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Total males	30,031	70,243	31,905	27,247	10,400	26,700	11,505	10,772	13,834	10,030	5,791	15,980	3,294	10,838	12,099	290,750
Wages per diem of females. *																
Less than 20 cents	1,236	.....	8	1,188	987	.....	23	74	37	7	83	10	16	126	490	3,605
From 20 cents to 30 cents	2,189	.....	365	5,577	2,515	29	119	303	300	45	238	110	68	917	733	13,598
From 30 cents to 40 cents	1,686	16	428	10,748	4,505	409	400	1,015	1,129	137	144	241	203	2,613	585	24,266
From 40 cents to 50 cents	1,667	8	1,461	15,316	4,435	448	983	1,170	1,456	206	212	402	200	4,077	502	32,531
From 50 cents to 60 cents	530	5	640	10,607	2,316	80	867	502	889	195	58	643	80	2,624	273	19,098

From $1.20 to $1.40	[illegible]	.....	10	180	30	.....	20	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	140
From $1.40 to $2	5	.....	.....	97	3	.....	1	7	2	1	1	.....	.....	11	18	73
	6	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28	.....
Total females	7,636	35	3,475	47,477	15,637	1,053	3,597	3,431	4,290	788	749	1,769	825	12,676	2,870	106,310
Boys	1,183	964	2,517	498	212	1,108	3,017	190	1,224	994	56	834	253	1,106	5	14,101
Girls	9	.....	54	3,155	471	5	612	2	159	16	1	1	18	1,078	.....	5,581
Total apprentices	1,192	964	2,571	3,653	683	1,113	3,629	192	1,383	1,010	57	835	271	2,184	5	19,742
Males	30,031	70,243	31,905	27,247	10,490	26,700	11,505	10,772	13,834	10,030	5,791	15,980	3,294	10,838	12,099	290,759
Females	7,636	35	3,475	47,477	15,637	1,053	3,597	3,433	4,290	788	749	1,769	825	12,676	2,870	106,310
Apprentices	1,192	964	2,571	3,653	683	1,113	3,629	192	1,383	1,010	57	835	271	2,184	5	19,742
Aggregate number of work.people	38,859	71,242	37,951	78,377	26,810	28,866	18,731	14,397	19,507	11,828	6,597	18,584	4,390	25,698	14,974	416,811

* The average daily wages, as computed from data in the above table, were as follows: males, 88.7 cents; and females, 44.3 cents.

NOTE.—In the above and in all subsequent statements, the value of the franc has been computed at 20 cents. This is done chiefly for convenience of computation, the more exact equivalent being 19.3 cents, United States coin.

In a note appended to the table on the preceding page the average daily wages earned by males and females respectively in the aggregate industries of Paris are shown. The following table exhibits, however, the average rates earned by men, women, and children in each branch of manufacture named below:

Table showing the number of work-people and wages of men, women, and children, in the following branches of manufacture, in Paris, in 1860.

Manufactures.	Number of work-people employed.	Wages of— Men. Range.	Men. Average.*	Women. Range.	Women. Average.*	Children. Average.*
Masons	31,676	$0 50 to $2 40	$0 85	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and engines	8,627	40 to 2 60	91	$0 30 to $0 50	$0 34	$0 [illegible]
Heating-apparatus: stoves, furnaces, ovens, &c.	3,559	50 to 2 00	88	.....	.....	33
Founderies: iron, brass, copper, lead, and zinc	4,026	50 to 2 40	91	30 to 60	43	2[illegible]
Sewing-machines	473	60 to 1 80	1 07	50 to 70	64	.....
Fire-arms, swords, &c	598	70 to 2 00	1 02	.....	35	25
Hardware	297	30 to 1 50	81	35 to 50	43	2[illegible]
Boilers and kettles of iron, brass, and copper	2,254	50 to 1 60	87	.....	.....	35
Tin-ware	1,539	60 to 2 40	87	30 to 50	40	2[illegible]
Pewter-ware, tin-foil, and putty	607	60 to 2 00	92	30 to 50	32	3[illegible]
Wool-spinning	575	50 to 1 20	1 00	15 to 40	35	2[illegible]
Cotton-spinning	2,146	40 to 1 20	73	25 to 65	37	1[illegible]
Shawls: woolen and cashmere	1,930	25 to 2 00	75	20 to 90	39	2[illegible]
Printing and figuring woven-fabrics and dress-goods	566	50 to 1 20	99	20 to 80	46	15
Dyeing threads and tissues	1,007	60 to 2 00	83	25 to 70	41	.....
Woven fabrics for dresses, house-furnishing, buttons, vests, &c	2,488	30 to 2 00	86	10 to 70	35	2[illegible]
Trimmings: galloons, buttons, &c	8,426	40 to 2 00	79	20 to 1 20	39	1[illegible]
Artificial flowers	7,831	60 to 1 40	76	20 to 2 00	45	15
Corsets and hoop-skirts	2,254	60 to 1 20	79	20 to 1 20	35	1[illegible]
Upholsterers	3,501	60 to 2 40	1 04	30 to 80	46	.....
Tailors	26,138	60 to 2 00	92	20 to 90	42	15
Tanners	1,296	50 to 1 80	88	.....	.....	.....
Morocco-makers	1,142	70 to 2 00	94	15 to 50	28	.....
Leather-dressers	1,660	60 to 2 40	99	25 to 50	34	2[illegible]
Boots and shoes	18,082	30 to 2 00	73	15 to 1 20	38	2[illegible]
Gloves: leather	1,196	60 to 2 00	93	20 to 80	41	1[illegible]
Fur goods	1,065	50 to 2 00	91	30 to 80	43	1[illegible]
Military equipments	5,487	70 to 1 60	93	15 to 80	47	3[illegible]
Hat-making	3,354	40 to 2 20	1 12	20 to 1 60	49	1[illegible]
Straw-hats	904	60 to 2 00	1 09	20 to 1 20	45	.....
Coaches and carriages	4,957	50 to 2 40	92	40 to 60	43	3[illegible]
Fine jewelry	5,971	60 to 2 40	1 11	20 to 1 60	39	2[illegible]
Cheap jewelry	2,937	30 to 2 00	93	10 to 1 20	39	2[illegible]
Silver-ware	694	60 to 2 20	1 17	40 to 80	64	.....
Workers in the precious metals	1,240	50 to 2 00	96	40 to 90	50	45
Lapidary work	317	60 to 2 40	1 27	40 to 80	51	.....
Clocks, watches, and watchmakers' materials	2,386	60 to 2 40	1 02	40 to 1 00	57	3[illegible]
Mathematical and optical instruments	3,108	40 to 2 00	98	30 to 1 20	45	2[illegible]
Furniture: cabinet-ware	7,951	50 to 2 40	92	35 to 80	47	.....
Paper-hangings: wall-paper	4,459	50 to 2 40	1 03	20 to 60	28	3[illegible]
Umbrellas, canes, whips, &c	2,222	50 to 2 00	81	15 to 60	41	1[illegible]
Musical instruments of metal	725	60 to 2 00	1 07	.....	.....	3[illegible]
Piano-fortes and harps	2,101	60 to 2 40	1 06	.....	60	3[illegible]
Brushes	1,737	50 to 1 60	81	25 to 80	44	1[illegible]
Matches	722	45 to 1 20	63	30 to 1 20	45	2[illegible]
Printers' type	6,158	50 to 2 40	99	20 to 1 00	42	2[illegible]
Lithographic printers	3,219	50 to 2 40	1 02	30 to 1 20	45	1[illegible]
Chemicals and coloring matter	1,749	50 to 2 00	74	25 to 80	42	2[illegible]
Pharmacists, druggists, &c	1,511	20 to 1 60	56	30 to 80	41	1[illegible]
Perfumers	1,483	60 to 2 00	73	20 to 90	39	3[illegible]

* The figures given in these columns are the computed averages—not the mean rates.

MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER GLOVES.

As an illustration of the completeness of the results of the inquiry, a single branch of industry, the product of which finds its chief market in this country, has been selected, and translations of the letter-press and table are presented on the following pages.

HISTORY.

efore it came to be an article of the toilette, the glove was made use of to protect hand. From skins and the coarser kinds of cloth, mittens were first made, being ind of sack without division except for the thumb. Afterward, they were cut at commencement of the joints of the fingers, so as to leave the fingers at liberty.

n the sixth century the glove of thick skin began to appear; at a later period thin tes of metal were added, forming the gauntlet adopted by the chivalry at the commcement of the fourteenth century. Under the Valois, gloves constituted part of the es of the lords of the court. The hosiers made mittens of wool, and the glovers de gloves of cloth or of skins.

The most celebrated gloves were those made at Paris and at Vendome; those made this last-mentioned city were so fine that they could be inclosed in a nut-shell. A ctice for a long time prevailed of perfuming gloves with musk, the essence of neroli, l of frangipanni.

To the gloves of skin and of wool were added, under Louis XIII, satin and velvet ves. The gloves worn in the time of Louis XIV were generally ornamented with bons, laces, and fringes of gold and silver.

During the long reign of this king many cities besides Paris and Vendome acquired nst renown by the perfection of their products. At this period is dated the reputan of the gloves of Grenoble, De Blois, Luneville, Niort, and Béziers. Ham produced gloves known as dog-skin gloves. In the last century French industry had conbuted a large quantity of gloves to the trade of Holland, England, and even Flanrs and Italy, while we were indebted to those countries for certain other kinds.

The manufacturers of gloves formed an important community, which received its st corporate authority in the time of Philip Augustus, in 1190; these enactments, nfirmed in the reign of subsequent monarchs, were renewed in 1656, by Louis XIV. In 1776 the glovers, already united to the perfumers and powder-makers, were joined the wig bag-makers and the girdle-makers. They had at that time the exclusive ht to make all sorts of gloves, mittens, and other covering for the hands, to double, line, ornament, and enrich them with embroideries and lace, with gold and silver, re or imitated, with silk and all other ornaments, and to wash and perfume them. ey were obliged to make their gloves of good skins or other material, with the ends the fingers well secured, being of correct proportions, and bound and edged with the me material as the rest of the glove, throughout their whole length, and doubled and tched in accordance with the rules of the art. Gloves were sold by the merchants d small dealers as well as by the master-glovers, but the manufacturing of them was ohibited to the former.

According to an ancient proverb, in order to furnish a complete glove, it was necesy that three kingdoms should furnish each its quota of handicraft to the work; ain, the preparation of the skin; France, the cutting; England, the making of the m. The dexterity which our workmen have attained in each of these three operans has rendered this adage obsolete, and French products possess now a superiority hich is acknowledged by our rivals themselves.

It was after the Revolution that the use of gloves of skins, and the making of them, came an object of special industry. The progress made by the glove-making indus for the past twenty-five years has been very considerable. This is to be attributed part to the quality of the skins tanned in France.

Annonay, Paris, Grenoble, Romans, and Chaumont prepare kid-skins and lambins suitable for the making of smooth-finished gloves, and Milhau furnishes the skins considerable quantity for the making of lamb and castor gloves.

As to the cut of gloves, great improvements have been made of late years, the most portant of which are due to Xavier Jouvin. The cut called "l'emporte piece," and system of measuring invented by this manufacturer in 1835, has resulted in giving the glove-manufacture a mathematical precision.

Besides, the seaming of the gloves has gained in elegance and simplicity. This rest has been attained by the assistance of a little mechanical instrument in the form a vise, which makes the work more regular. Also by the use of stronger silk, and the more general use of the puncturing instruments.

The sewing of the gloves is ordinarily done at the establishments where the business arried on. The manufacturers of Paris employ very generally the workmen of the ghboring towns of Vendome, Mortagne, Verneuil, Mitry, Tremblay, and other comnes of Oise and Seine-et-Oise.

Paris makes the finest quality of gloves. Grenoble makes the kid gloves of secondquality; Chaumont and Luneville make principally for exportation; Milhau, Niort idome, and Saint Jullien prefer the manufacture of lamb, doe-skin, and castor ves. Then the Swedish glove, which is made of the refuse of the tanned skins ned, that is to say, the hair-side in, are manufactured everywhere where smoothshed gloves are made. Paris and Grenoble are the only markets for the sale of ves. Manufacturers of other cities do not sell at home, they have depots and agents Paris.

The gloves of France are so highly appreciated abroad, that the manufacturers of other countries, to facilitate the sale of their products, do not scruple to counterfeit our marks.

So confident were the French manufacturers in the superiority of their goods, that at the time of the investigation relative to the commercial treaty with England, they asked for the free admission of foreign gloves into France. Moreover, the exportation statistics clearly show the prosperity of this industry.

The exportation of gloves which amounted in 1827 to a value of only 5,516,600 francs, reached 25,000,000 in 1849, and 30,998,000 in 1853.

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS.

In 1849 there were at Paris 185 glove-makers; in 1860 there were found to be—

Employing more than 10 workmen	54
Employing from 2 to 10 workmen	79
Employing 1 workman, or working alone	21
Total	154

Of which 10 carry on another trade.

The census shows, besides these, 129 fashioners.*

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE GLOVE MANUFACTURE.

With 1,196 workmen the glove-makers manufactured in 1860 to the amount of 14,987,400 francs. The average for each establishment, 97,320 francs; and for each workman, 12,531 francs.

If we add to the number of workmen the 129 fashioners, working with 15 persons, the number will be raised to 1,340, and the average reduced to 11,184 francs. With 26 workmen borne upon their lists, the 129 fashioners have manufactured to the amount of 170,185 francs over and above that of the glove-makers; average for each, 1,319 francs.

RENTS.

The rents of the 154 establishments amount to the sum of 290,645 francs; average for each establishment, 1,887 francs.

Among the fashioners, 9 are "concierges," (doorkeepers.) The united rents of the remaining 120 amount to 19,585 francs; average for each, 163 francs.

WORKMEN.

Number on the census of 1860: Men, 747; women, 422; children under 16 years of age, (including 26 apprentices,) 27, of which 25 are boys and 2 girls. Total, 1,196 workpeople, classified as follows: Dressers, cutters, and "doleurs;" splitters, punctures, embroiderers, sewers, and claspers.

In 1849, the glove-makers employed 1,950 workmen. The decrease of 754 is explained by the employment of a greater number of workmen in the departments where handwork is less expensive than in Paris.

WAGES.

Men.—146 work by the day, and 601 by the piece; 9 earn less than 3 francs each per day; 33 earn 3 francs each per day; 33 earn 3.25 francs each per day; 14 earn 3.50 francs each per day; 8 earn 3.75 francs each per day; 145 earn 4 francs each per day; 127 earn 4.50 francs each per day; 284 earn 5 francs each per day; 13 earn 5.50 francs each per day; 68 earn 6 francs each per day; 9 earn 8 francs each per day; 4 earn 10 francs each per day. The workmen earning less than 3 francs are generally boarded by the employer. Those who earn more than 6 francs are the chiefs of shops or skillful cutters working by the piece.

Women.—95 are paid by the day, and 327 by the piece. 45 earn 1 franc each per day; 45 earn 1.50 francs each per day; 29 earn 1.75 francs each per day; 49 earn 2 francs each per day; 39 earn 2.25 francs each per day; 152 earn 2.50 francs each per day; 41 earn 3 francs each per day; 11 earn 3.25 francs each per day; 9 earn 3 50 francs each per day; 2 earn 4 francs each per day.

Children—A young girl under 16 years of age earns 50 centimes per day as assistant.

Apprentices.—Of 26 apprentices, 11 have neither salary nor gratuity: 3 receive an uncertain gratuity; 12 receive from 50 centimes to 1 franc per day; 3 of them are boarded by the employer.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The working-day consists generally of twelve hours; from 7 to 7 in summer, and from 8 to 8 in winter, of which two hours are taken for meals.

* The "fashioners" (*façonniers*) appear to be small manufacturers or contractors.

"DEAD SEASON."

ix glove-makers report no dead season. As for the others the season con-
› and one-half months in June, July, August, and September.

MANNERS AND HABITS.

ıt of 747 workmen, 9 have lodgings with the proprietor; 571 furnish their
gs; 167 lodge in furnished apartments; 571 are well behaved, (*une conduite*
loubtful; 138 bad; 663 know how to read and write; 59 know how to read
ıither read nor write; 76 keep holiday every Monday.
Of 422 workwomen, 3 have lodgings with the proprietor; 389 furnish their
gs; 30 lodge in furnished apartments; 397 are well behaved; 10 doubtful;
; can read and write; 15 can read; 49 can neither read nor write; 29 often
y on Monday.
—The young girl lodges with her parents, and can read and write.
es.—Of 26 apprentices, only 1 is a girl.
lodge with the proprietor; the rest with their parents; 18 read and write;
; 5 neither read nor write; 1 only is the son of the proprietor; 1 is a ward
of Paris, on account of merit in the schools; the others are placed at this
· their parents; 3 are engaged by contract, and 22 without contract; 7 are
: two years; 4 for three years; and 14 for four years. 1 pays 200 francs for
of his apprenticeship.
le apprentice is placed in the establishment by her parents, with whom she
is under contract for two years; can neither read nor write.

MOTIVE POWER.

engine of 4 horse-power is employed at the glove-making works, and is used
es of splitting the leather.

DESTINATION OF THE PRODUCTS.

		Francs.
ı France		7,061,900
o the United States	4,313,000	
› England	1,353,800	
› Russia	548,000	
› Germany	185,500	
› Holland	90,000	
› Sweden	60,000	
› other countries	1,375,200	
		7,925,500
. value		14,987,400

TABULAR STATEMENT.

mber and classification of manufacturing establishments in
.860, by wards, (arrondissements,) with the value of the annual
nd the amount of rent in each; the number of men, women,
and apprentices employed, distinguishing the men and women
he day from those engaged on piece-work, are given in the
ch appears on the following page:

FOURTH GROUP—CLOTHING.

No. 16.—*Gloves of skin or leather.*

Arrondissements.	Number of manufacturers— Employing— More than ten persons.	From two to ten persons.	One person alone.	Total.	Value of products.	Rents.	Working population in 1860. Resident work-people, (residing constantly at Paris)— Men— Working— In shops.	At home.	Total.	Women— Working— In shops.	At home.	Total.	Children under sixteen years of age working in the shop. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total number resident.	Residing temporarily at Paris.	Total number of work-people.	Number of apprentices included in the preceding figures.	Number of— Men paid— By the day.	By the piece.	Women paid— By the day.	By the piece.
1	9	12	4	25	$517,900	$0,340	148	17	165	34	20	54	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	219	.....	29	136	46	8
2	32	21	5	58	1,305,600	25,312	278	75	353	43	74	117	8	.....	8	478	.....	478	8	87	206	35	52
3	2	10	3	15	86,900	3,418	8	16	24	10	9	19	.....	1	1	44	.....	44	1	7	17	6	13
4	2	2	1	5	72,680	1,914	17	.....	17	7	15	22	10	.....	10	49	.....	49	10	1	16	2	20
5	1	3	.....	4	22,800	556	11	.....	11	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	2	9	.....	5
6	.....	5	2	7	25,100	1,598	4	4	8	.....	7	7	2	.....	2	17	.....	17	2	2	6	.....	7
7	2	2	1	5	34,800	930	7	3	10	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....	1	9	1	10
8	.....	6	.....	6	24,200	1,720	9	2	11	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....	2	9	.....	15
9	3	14	3	20	574,000	10,177	58	18	76	90	9	99	1	.....	1	176	.....	176	1	9	67	2	97
10	2	2	1	5	104,600	1,750	26	.....	26	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	51	.....	3	23	4	21
11	.....	1	.....	1	5,000	160	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1	.....	.....	1	220,000	1,000	40	3	43	30	18	48	4	1	5	96	.....	96	4	.....	43	.....	49
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	1	1	1,200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	1	.....	1	2,700	54	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	54	79	21	154	2,907,480	58,129	609	138	747	245	177	422	25	2	27	1,196	.....	1,196	26	146	601	96	327

:he volume from which the foregoing extracts have been made, ıubdivision of all the great groups of industries is, like the fore- fully and exhaustively presented. Although the period in which quiry was made is not recent enough to furnish with sufficient ess the rates of wages now ruling, yet if the investigation had led to all the chief manufacturing towns, more copious extracts have been made.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF FRANCE.

:n the author of this Report visited France in the summer of he termination of the Franco-German war was so recent, and all ıes of industry in such a prostrate and unsettled condition, that not deem it expedient to make a personal investigation into the nd condition of labor in that country as he had done in Great ı, Belgium, Prussia, and Saxony. Industry not having resumed ular channels, it was impossible to obtain such data in relation :es as would indicate, with sufficient accuracy for publication in ıanent form, the earnings of the work-people.

ble to present accurate information on the subject of labor in a y so justly noted for its manufactures, and unwilling to omit its eration altogether from this volume, resort has been had to the ıed results of investigations made by others at a comparatively period. A circular dispatch was issued by the British foreign ɔn June 7, 1870, to the secretaries of legations and consuls, in- ng them to report upon the condition of the industrial classes in ı counties. From the reports of the British diplomatic and con- gents in France copious extracts have been made, which appear following pages:

from the report made to the British government on the condition of the working classes of France, by Lord Brabazon, dated Paris, September 20, 1871.

are 9,000,000 families in France, 1,000,000 of which are in easy circumstances. ,000,000 belonging to the industrial or working classes, 3,000,000 are inhabit- owns; while in England the town population is computed at four-fifths of the n France it is about two-fifths. Land is very equally distributed among the the population, and the same is the case with personal property. In 1846, the on of France was distributed as follows: Rural, 75.58 per cent.; urban, 24.42 . In 1861 the population was rural, 71.14 per cent.; urban, 28.86 per cent. :crease of the rural and increase of town population has continued since 1861 gmented rate. The amount of general education of the French people may be o some extent from the military statistics. The number of conscripts unable ımounts to 30 out of every 100 for the whole of France. The degree of educa- wever, varies greatly in different parts of the country, instruction being far ıeral in the eastern and northern than in the southern districts. Among the tments there are 14 in which, out of every 100 conscripts, from 90 to 96 can

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ı working population of all countries may be divided into two sections, the ıral and the mechanical, and as the condition of the former is not subject to as anges and variations as that of the latter, it will be more convenient to give ly a general description of the agricultural class throughout France, before ng to consider the questions regarding the artisans.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

ıltural laborers are divided into two classes; those who are engaged by the live on the farm, and those who work by the day. Farm laborers who live ırm-buildings receive, in addition to food and lodging, wages partly paid in nd partly in kind. The average amount of money-wages earned by farm- is 145 francs ($29) a year.

In some departments, such as l'Aisne, l'Aube, les Bouches du Rhône, and la côte d'or, laborers earn over 200 francs ($40) in the year. In others, such as l'Aviège, la Corrèze, les Côtes du Nord, la Finistèrre, la Haute-Garonne, they do not receive more than 100 francs ($20.) The additional amount of wages received in kind throughout France is calculated to be about 26 francs ($5.20.) But there is a much greater difference in the amount paid in kind than in money. In the departments Bouches du Rhône, Gard, and Gironde, it is not customary to pay in kind. In some this description of payment does not amount to more than 10 francs, ($2;) in some it surpasses in value the amount of the money payment (in Aisne, Aude, Hérault.) By adding together both descriptions of payment it will be found that the average amount of wages received by a farm-laborer in France is 171 francs ($34.20) a year. If to this be added the value of food consumed by the laborer, which may be computed at about 10 cents a day, it will be found that the maintenance of a farm-laborer costs his employer, on an average, about 354 francs ($70.80) per annum.

The wages of day-laborers vary, according as they are fed or not. In order to facilitate comparison, we will only take into consideration the day-laborer who is not fed by his employer. * * * *

From a table presented to the Emperor by the minister of the interior in 1852, it appears that the average daily pay of a day laborer in France was 1 franc 75 centimes, (35 cents.) The highest is 2 francs 50 centimes, (50 cents,) in the department of the Seine, and the lowest 1 franc 13 centimes, (22¼ cents,) in the Côtes du Nord. According to the "Statistique Agricole Officielle," the daily pay of a woman in the agricultural districts was 85 centimes, (17 cents,) and that of children 63 centimes, (12¼ cents.) The same document shows that the male agricultural laborer works, on an average, 200 days in the year, women 120, and children 80.

If the above figures be correct the day-laborer earns on an average $70, a woman $20.40, and a child $10. The same publication gives the following calculations on the annual expenses of day-laborers, single and married:

Average expenditure of a single man.

	Francs.	
Lodging	27	$5 40
Food	230	46 00
Clothing	45	9 00
Total	302	60 40

Deducting this from the amount which it was calculated he earned in the year, $70, only $9.60 remain for other expenses or for investment.

Average expenditure of a married day-laborer's family, consisting of father, mother, and children.

Items of expenditure.	In French currency.		In United States gold.
	Fr.	*C.*	
Lodging	42	0	$8 40
Bread	235	0	47 00
Vegetables	36	0	7 20
Meat	42	0	8 40
Milk	24	0	4 80
Wine, beer, and cider	34	0	6 80
Salt	7	50	1 50
Clothing	91	0	18 20
Firing	32	0	6 40
Taxes	5	45	1 09
Other expenses	32	0	6 40
Total	581	45	116 29

The foregoing is, of course, calculated to meet the requirements of a French, and not of an English laboring-man. For a family consisting of five persons to be able to afford the above expenses, they must all work, and even then the united wages leave but a small margin.

	In French currency.		In United States, gold.
	Fr.	*C.*	
an's wages	350	0	$70 00
oman's wages	102	0	20 40
ree children, at 50 francs a year	150	0	30 00
Total	602	0	120 40

The married workman is, therefore, according to this calculation, and under very orable circumstances, still worse off than his single neighbor, for while the latter y, if he is economical, lay by about 48 francs, ($9.60,) the other will have but a bal-ce of 21 francs ($4.20) at the end of the year.

But it must be here remarked that among agricultural laborers in France, there are ertain number who supplement their resources by the prosecution of an accessory industry, such as weaving, wood-cutting, sawing, wooden-shoe-making, cask-making, d building. Such an accessory industry may increase a single man's wages by out 190 francs a year, ($38,) but it is probable that those who carry on a trade in addi-n to their agricultural labor, cannot work as many days in the year at agriculture, d consequently earn less than the purely agricultural laborer. It is calculated that out 8 per cent. of the agricultural laborers are engaged in some trade. * *

In order to form a just appreciation of the material condition of a working-man, it is t sufficient to have a knowledge of the average amount of wages he earns in the ar; we must also know how much is to be deducted from this sum to defray the cessary expenses of lodging and food.

FOOD.

The food of the French workman is, as a general rule, substantially inferior to that which the Englishman is accustomed. Many a French factory-hand never has any-ing better for his breakfast than a large slice of common sour bread rubbed over th an onion to give it a flavor. For dinner, some soup, potatoes or carrots, and netimes a small piece of pork, which costs about 10 cents a pound; and for their t meal they eat the meat of which their soup was composed. With this frugal fare ne drink only water, others half a bottle of cider, beer, or wine. Bread, vegetables, l fruit are generally to be obtained in France both cheap and good; but meat is bad l dear.

The following is the present price of food in a "cuisine ouvrière" frequented by none factory-hands at Rouen:

Bill of fare.—A dish of meat and vegetables, 6 cents; bread *ad libitum*, 3 cents; one-f litre, or ¼ of a pint of "cidre coupé," or cider and water, 2 cents—11 cents a meal, r a pint of pure cider, 3 cents; a basin of soup, 4 cents—7 cents.

n the north of France an Englishman need make no difference in the amount or the ure of the diet to which he is accustomed. As he approaches, however, the southern tricts he should diminish the amount of animal food and substitute for it bread and etables. Bread is an article which is always to be obtained of good quality in nce, and Frenchmen consume it in much larger quantities than we do. It forms "pièce de résistance" at every French workman's meal; and all other articles of l are regarded as accessories to what in France is literally the "staff of life." The nch have always been renowned for their culinary skill. It is a talent peculiar to whole nation. The very poorest classes possess it. A French man or woman will nufacture a palatable meal out of the very coarsest, and what, to our ideas, may ear even most repulsive materials. The "soupe," which is to be met with on every ch workman's table, is infinitely preferable to the concoction of hot water, pepper, gravy which the richest millionaire in England is obliged to put up with, if he has to at an ordinary English provincial hotel, or even at many an establishment in the ropolis calling itself first-class. And yet it would be injudicious sometimes to look too ely into the composition of the French dish. The result of this is, that a French work-can live, even luxuriously, where an Englishman would starve. As regards bever-, beer and wine are good, wholesome, and cheap. Within the last few years the con-ption of beer has increased enormously among all classes. Formerly it was almost nown in France; now it is the common restaurant beverage of the Parisian lle-class. The workmen, however, still cling to their wine; the beverage com-ly consumed by all classes at home. The beer principally drunk is the light Stras-, which still bears its German name of "bock," though it is of a much milder re than the original.

e French are very much addicted to the use of the deleterious spirit called "ab-e," which has a most injurious effect on their health. The Englishman is at all s too prone to indulge freely in drink, but if he has any regard for his health he

will be careful to avoid dram-drinking, (the "petit verree," composed of all sorts of noxious spirits;) for, in addition to the adulterated character of these spirituous liquors, the dry climate of France will not permit men to take with impunity the amount of spirit which they could, perhaps, drink in England without any positively injurious effect.

According to Dr. Cenveilhier the population of France is not sufficiently well nourished. He calculates the daily consumption of alimentary matter by a strong, healthy man to be, at present, from 46 to 49 ounces, viz, 28 ounces water, 14 ounces carbon, and 7 ounces azote or nitrogen. In order, he says, that the matter eliminated should be regularly replaced, there ought to be an excess of carbon and nitrogen. A healthy man ought, therefore, to consume daily 31 ounces of dry food, or 6 cwt. 1 qr. 14.297 lbs. annually. The rations of the French soldier have been fixed upon this calculation.

It is, however, proved that the average daily consumption of the whole population is only 4 cwt. 1 qr. 9.017 lbs., instead of 6 cwt. 1 qr. 14.297 lbs. per man annually; but, if the number of children under five years of age be deducted, the consumption will be 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 3.63 lbs., a difference of from 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 2.416 lbs. to 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 13.439 lbs., or 29 per cent. This consumption, which corresponds to 44 gallons of wheat, 22 gallons of barley or rye, 75.018 pounds of meat, and 80.377 pounds of potatoes, is, according to the doctor, much above the average of the last century, but is, he considers, still insufficient. This must be very much below the average wants of a large portion of the population, because it must be borne in mind that the general consumption is relatively greater among the upper classes and in towns, than among the poorer classes and in the country.

As regards the consumption of wheat alone, the average is stated to have been 33 gallons per man in 1821, and 63 gallons per man in 1862.

The consumption of meat per head since the year 1812 is shown by the following table, in pounds:

Years.	Sheep, pigs, goats.	Oxen.	Cows, calves.	Total.
1812	4,409	2,205	15,432	22,046
1830	11,023	4,409	17,637	33,069
1840	17,637	4,409	17,637	39,683
1852	17,637	4,409	24,251	46,297
1862	22,046	6,614	24,251	52,711

Taking into consideration the increase of population, the consumption per head for 1871 would be over 72 pounds. In 1862, 1,900,000,000 pounds of meat were consumed in France, (reckoning the kilogramme* at 2 pounds English;) 48 per cent. were oxen, 40 per cent. pigs, 12 per cent. sheep and goats; in all, 16,000,000 of animals were slaughtered.

The following table will show the price of provisions in France during a period of thirty-two years:

Average period of years.	Half a kilo = 1. 1-10 of a pound.				Ordinary-sized bird.			Half kilo.	1 dozen.	48 bushels.
	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Chicken.	Goose.	Turkey.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.
1824–1833	$0. 7 1-5	$0. 7 3-5	$0. 07 3-5	$0. 08 3-5	$0. 16 2-5	$0. 49 4-5	$0. 72 2-5	$0. 14 1-5	$0. 06 1-5	$0. 57 2-5
1834–1843	7 4-5	8 1-5	8	9 1-5	17 3-5	52 3-5	78 2-5	15	8 3-5	63 2-5
1844–1853	8 1-5	8 4-5	8 3-5	10	19 3-5	57 3-5	84	16	9 2-5	95 3-5
1854	9 2-5	10 1-5	9 4-5	12 1-5	24	67 2-5	1 01-5	18	10 4-5	1 23
1855	10 2-5	11 1-5	10 4-5	13 1-5	27 2-5	73 1-5	1 06 1-5	19 3-5	11 3-5	1 34 3-5

Annual increase, per cent.

From 1824–1833 to 1834–1843	$0. 16 3-5	$0. 15 4-5	$0. 10 3-5	$0. 14	$0. 14 3-5	$0. 11 1-5	$0. 16 3-5	$0. 11 1-5	$0. 09 4-5	$0. 21
From 1834–1843 to 1844–1853	11 2-5	14 3-5	15	17 2-5	22 4-5	19	14 1-5	13 2-5	18 3-5	9 1-5
From 1844–1853 to 1854	58 3-5	63 3-5	55 4-5	88	89 4-5	68	79 1-5	50	59 3-5	18 3-5
From 1854 to 1855	212 4-5	196	204	164	283 2-5	172	119 4-5	177 4-5	148 1-5	178
From 1824–1833 to 1855	34 1-5	36 2-5	32 2-5	41 1-5	51 3-5	36 1-5	35 4-5	29 1-5	31 4-5	103 2-5

* The kilogramme is equivalent to 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.

CLOTHING.

The French workman wears a blue linen blouse and trousers. The suit costs 10*s.* 2.42,) and one will last from one to two years. The only difference made in winter to put on two extra shirts, a woolen one over a cotton. Cloth clothing is more ex-nsive in France than in England; and as there is no occasion for an Englishman ho has emigrated to the north of France to make any change, it rests with him to dge whether it would not be more economical for him to adopt the cheaper, but less rable, dress of the country. In either case, he will probably find that clothing costs ore in France than in England. In the south of France, however, an English work-an ought certainly to adopt the blouse, which is infinitely cooler and pleasanter than s own dress, when there is great heat.

The following prices are those at present charged by a firm in Paris, whose principal alings are with the working-class:

	Francs.	U. S. gold dollars.
mplete suit	25 0 to 52 0	5 00 to 10 40
letot	19 0 to 38 0	3 80 to 7 60
at	35 0 to 52 0	7 00 to 10 40
ousers and waistcoat	19 0 to 30 0	3 80 to 6 00
ousers	12 0 to 32 0	2 40 to 6 40
at-coat	25 0 to 39 0	5 00 to 7 80
oat, a pair of trousers, a waistcoat, a hat, a shirt, a pair of gloves and a cravat	The whole for 70 francs.	14 00
Working-dress.		
ralls	1 60 to 2 75	32 to 55
nses	1 90 to 4 25	38 to 85
ts, apiece	2 25 to 5 50	45 to 1 10
ts	4 0 to 15 0	80 to 3 00

LODGINGS.

peaking generally, home-comforts are not to be met with in the dwellings of the ich workmen. Their houses in the small towns and in the country are mere lath plaster erections, ill-calculated to resist either the heat of the summer or the cold 'inter. No doubt there are many exceptions to this rule, as in the case of the "Cités rières," which have been built in Paris, Marseilles, Amiens, and other towns. Many loyers have also followed the good example thus set them, and have built as good ses for their work-people as can be met with in the best parts of England. In large ns the artisans usually live in apartments in flats, which are apt to be overcrowded, , as a rule, dirty. Workmen do not appear to have much difficulty in finding lodg-near their work; but this does not apply to Paris, on account of the local separa-of classes.

he "Cités Ouvrières," already mentioned, are not all built on the same plan. Some large barracks under regulation, in which apartments are let out at a cheap rate to working-classes. Although these buildings have been erected with every regard the comfort of the working-man, and the regulations are made as little oppressive compatible with the order and regularity which are essential for individual hap-ss where large masses of men are brought together under the same roof, still they never been popular among the classes for whose benefit they were erected. The ich workman objects to supervision. On his return home he wishes to be a free , and to be master of his own household; and the consequence is that for lack of a cient number of working-men applicants, many of the apartments in these build-are let to a class for whom they were never intended. The Cité Ouvrière at Mar-es may be taken as a specimen of this class of building. It is built on the side of well-known hill which overlooks Marseilles, and which is surmounted by the little el consecrated to Nôtre Dame de la Garde. It consists of a single building of three ies, and contains 150 rooms opening on to long corridors. The rooms are let for to $1 and $1.20 a month. The furniture consists of an iron bedstead, a table, chairs, a cupboard and a looking-glass. Only men are admitted.

he workmen have the use of a large restaurant in the house at very moderate prices. ysician attends and gives medicine gratis. Hot-baths are prepared every Sunday, cost 5 cents.

The Cité Ouvrière, in Paris, in the Rue Rochechouart, contains 170 dwellings, besides a *salle d'asile* and a small establishment of baths. Furniture is not provided. The rooms are better than can be obtained by workmen in the neighborhood, and the price about the same. The Cité Napoleon was the first Cité Ouvrière erected in Paris, and is composed of 15 houses, 929 dwellings for married workmen, and 604 rooms for bachelors. Rent for workmen, $13.40 to $50 a year; for employés or clerks, $59 to $79. The furnished rooms are let for $1.60 a month. At Amiens, similar erections have been made. Rent for family, from $15.60 to $25.20.

The system, which has really been a perfect success, is that adopted at Mulhouse. The workmen's dwellings consist of rows of two-storied houses, each with a garden attached, and the condition of the lease is such that a workman, after a certain number of years, can obtain the freehold of his house. This has an immense moral influence on the population. There is no irritating system of supervision. The workman feels that he is the possessor of a real home, that in a few years he will become a proprietor; and thus the whole character of the man is changed. His self-respect increases, he feels himself a member of the body-politic, and his interests enlist him on the side of order.

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The following passages are extracted from a sanitary report on the condition of Lille which was drawn up and presented to the municipality of that town in 1832. Great improvements have been effected since that date, and several new quarters for the working-classes have been erected; but if the misery is no less now than in 1832, there is still enough left to afford ample scope for improvement:

"It is impossible to imagine the dwellings of our working-classes without seeing them. Through the state of indifference and demoralization in which they live, they bring themselves into a condition of dreadful and deadly misery. In their dark, underground dens, in their rooms, which might be taken for cellars, the atmosphere, however loathsome, is never changed. The walls are covered with filth. The beds, when there are any, consist of dirty planks, covered with damp and putrid straw. The coarse sheet, the color and material of which is hidden under a layer of dirt, resembles a sieve in texture.

"The furniture is mildewed, bedaubed, and broken. The windows, always closed, are pasted up with paper so blackened and smoked that the light is unable to penetrate. In some cases the windows are nailed up by the proprietor to prevent the panes of glass from being broken by opening. The floor is worse than all, strewed with rubbish, filth, cinders, and remnants of vegetables picked up in the streets, and infected with vermin of all kinds. The air is unfit to be breathed," &c.

M. Blanqui has thus described the workmen's habitations at Rouen: "The entrance is often by a low, dark, and narrow passage, where a man can hardly stand upright. These passages are the bed of a fetid stream issuing from the different stories and apartments, and which runs into the small court-yard and there stagnates. The staircases are spiral, without light or bannisters, bristling with hardened filth, and by them are reached dismal low dens, with windows and doors which scarcely open or shut, and with little or no furniture. The youngest children sleep on a bag of cinders; the rest of the family, father and mother, brothers and sisters, are all huddled together on a miserable litter."

Great efforts have been made to ameliorate the condition of these wretched classes, and much has been effected since the above was written, but the amount of poverty that prevails renders it difficult to keep pace with it.

M. Jules Simon remarks, in speaking of the wretched condition of the working-classes in the French towns, that luckily they are not aware of the extent of their misery, and in proof of this he quotes an old woman lying on some wretched straw in a damp cellar, who, pointing to her neighbor on the wet, bare floor, said, "I am not rich, but, thank God, I have my pallet of straw."

WAGES AND QUALITY OF WORK.

There can be no doubt that the trustworthiness of the workman has an influence in most trades on his rate of wages. Of course, in some mechanical employments, where the workman is but a machine, and where there is no scope for the quality of honesty or dishonesty to make its influence apparent, the former may not be remunerated as it should be; but, on the other hand, in some trades, such as the jeweler's, honesty fetches a high price. The persistent abstraction of an infinitesimal portion of the silk given to the Lyons workmen to manufacture has always weighed heavily on the trade of that city. The workman forgets that the effect of this petty fraud is to increase the cost of production, first, by loss of material; second, by increased expenditure in supervision. He forgets that the manufacturer has to contend with competition; that his competitors are foreigners, who, perhaps, are not so heavily weighted in the race, working, probably, under more favorable circumstances, and where a stricter code of morals prevails. On this subject, M. P. Beaulieu, in his "Populations Ouvrières," says: "The

who is the victim of petty larceny is obliged to sell his goods at the foreign manufacturers, although the cost of production is greater in his ɔ the frauds to which he is subject. To meet this he has but one resource, ıution of the rate of wages. Either the factory or work-shop must be ɛes must be lowered. There is no middle course, and in either case the he sufferer."

French government, alive to the economical consequences of the dearth ıuted inquiries on the influence which the increased price of food had the rate of wages, with the following results:

in the principal departmental towns (Paris excepted) during the years 1853 *and* 1857.

DAILY WAGES OF A WORKING-MAN WHEN BOARDED.

	1853.	1857.	Increase.
.....	$0 19	$0 21¼	$0 02¼
y.....	24¼	28	03¾
y.....	14¾	17	02¼

WHEN NOT BOARDED.

	1853.	1857.	Increase.
'.....	$0 37¾	$0 42¾	$0 05
y.....	47	54	07
y.....	30¼	35	04¼

ıbove table it would appear that wages, taken *en gros*, increased between ' at the rate of about 14 per cent., or one-seventh.

ost important point to ascertain is the ordinary daily rate of wages of ɛ boarded, who compose by far the largest portion of working-men, and l laboring class. Under this category it was found that ornamental work- ıttained to the highest rate of wages, viz: 68 cents in 1853, and 80 cents in ɔf the more experienced workmen in the same profession received even as ents in 1853 and $1.14 in 1857. After them came the workers in jewelry and es, who received 55 cents in 1853, and 59 cents in 1857. The wig-makers owest wages, 27 cents in 1853, and 33 cents in 1857; and the weavers 28¼ , and 31¼ cents in 1857.

ımen the artificial-flower makers obtained the highest rate of wages. ts their wages rose within the five years to 30 cents. The worst paid were ers, 19 cents in 1853, and 25 cents in 1857; the stay-makers, the embroid- e seamstresses, who received from 19⅞ cents to 19⅞ cents in 1853, and 22½ ınts in 1857.

l 1855 the following were the rates of wages of workmen engaged in the g trade in the principal departmental towns:

daily rate of wages obtained by a good workman in the building-trade.

1854, 43 cents; in 1855, 44¼ cents.
In 1854, 46 cents; in 1855, 47¼ cents.
1854, 46 cents; in 1855, 48 cents.
: In 1854, 47¼ cents; in 1855, 49 cents.

y of the work executed by French workmen is, as a general rule, good. uch more taste than the English workmen; they consequently excel in ure of all articles of luxury where refinement and a correct eye for the ccessary; but where solidity or accurate finish is required, especially in l work, the Englishman is superior.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

ıcture of cotton, which now occupies so prominent a position among the the world, was not introduced into France until about the middle of the ɛentury. In 1816 the French manufactories were employed on more than ogrammes (11,810 tons) per annum.

The cotton industry in France has from its very commencement adopted as its *spécialité* the manufacture of fine texture, while England on the other hand has principally aimed at the production of coarse articles at a cheap rate. The French textures, in consequence of their fineness and elegance, have always sold for higher prices than the English, but the proportion between the two prices has always remained about the same.

The average wages of cotton-spinners are from 30 cents to 40 cents; 40 cents is paid for spinning two sides and 30 cents for spinning one side.

The hours of work at Rouen formerly were from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. They are now reduced from 6 a. m. to 6.15 p. m., and in some establishments only from 6 a. m. to 5.15 p. m.; but the employers state that they are afraid they will not be able permanently to adhere to this reduction on account of the loss which this diminution of labor entails.

The following shows the difference in the wages of the workers in cotton in 1860 and 1870:

PIECE-WORK.—*Average salaries per day of good workmen.*

	1860.	1870.
Spinners	$0 32	$0 39½
Weavers	59	74
Carders	34	39½
Winders, (men or women)	25	39½
Children	14½	25
Average	33½	37½

This augmentation of wages is at the rate of 30 per cent. in ten years.

The proportion between the men, women, and children from twelve to sixteen years of age employed in the cotton-factories of France, is 50 per cent. men, 25 per cent. women, and 25 per cent. children.

In some manufactories a good weaver, employed at piece-work, can gain as much as $1.19 a day, but this is an exception.

In the Vosges wages are a little lower than those already quoted, but the augmentation during the last ten years has followed the same ratio.

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Daily wages in the cotton-trade at Amiens.

	Wages in U. S. gold.
Hecklers	$0 40 to $0 60
Preparers	30 to 40
Spinners	30 to 50
Reelers	30 to 50
Doffers	12 to 45
Weavers	40 to 80
Mechanics	60 to 1 00
Foremen	80 to 2 40

The houses built for their work-people by the *Compagnie Anonyme* consist of four rooms, with a coal-shed and a small garden. The rent before the war was 50 cents, which has now been reduced to 25 cents. The houses of the same class in the neighborhood are let at from 50 cents to 55 cents.

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Elbœuf.—This town, which holds such a prominent place in the manufacture of cloth, contains from 9,000 to 10,000 workmen permanently residing within its limits: about 20,000 altogether, counting the floating population. The value of the manufactures of this town amounted in 1858 to 85,000,000 francs, ($17,000,000.)

The fact that the number of workmen employed for the last half century has not altered, is worthy of notice, although the production has so enormously increased. Thus if we take, for the sake of comparison, the years 1804 and 1853, that is to say, a year in which all the work was executed by hand, and a year in which machinery was employed, it will be found that the same number of men were employed, notwithstanding the difference in the amount produced.

In 1804, 15,500 pieces of cloth were manufactured, while in 1853 82,000 pieces were made. In 1804 three kinds of cloth were made, the average price of which was 24 francs the metre. In 1853 the action of machinery had reduced the average price to 12 francs the metre. The cloth manufactured in 1853 for 12 francs was superior to the cloth which in 1804 sold for 20 francs.

The wages of the workmen in 1804 were 24 cents a day; women, 15 cents; children 4 to 6 cents. In 1853 the average had risen to 55 cents for men, 35 cents for women, and 18 cents for children. * * * * * * *

Lille.—This is a very large center of industry, the cotton-spinners alone amounting to 7,000 or 8,000 in number. The population of the town is over 154,000, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of lace, tulle, and cotton fabrics. The climate, like that of Calais and Dunkirk, is very similar to that of England. Men earn from 50 to 65 cents a day, and the women 50 cents, working twelve hours. In the cotton-mills wages average from 44 cents to sometimes, but rarely, 70 cents a day.

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Oissel.—The wages here are: men, from 60 cents to $1; women, from 30 cents to 60 cents; youths and girls, from 25 cents to 55 cents; and children, from 15 to 20 cents.

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Rouen.—The cost of provisions at Rouen is as follows: meat, 20 cents a pound; milk, 2 cents the litre; bread 4 cents a pound. * * * The rate of wages is as follows: Fitters in engineering works get 87½ cents to $1.18 a day; turners the same; smiths working steam-hammers, $1.50 a day; iron-molders, from $1 to $1.25 a day; "monteurs," being better educated and of rather a superior class, get 14 to 16 cents per hour. * * * * * *

The want of the system of apprenticeship here tends to inferior workmanship; and the employers do not speak very highly of the amount of talent shown by their men, nor of their evincing much pride in their work. The hours of work vary from eleven to twelve hours in the town; in the country they are nearly always twelve. In Paris alone they are ten, but they are scarcely ever ten elsewhere, except in cases where the business is in the hands of a company who are spending money which is not their own. All firms who work for themselves work for eleven or, more generally, twelve hours.

At the manufacturing town of Bolbec, in the neighborhood, where there are several large capitalists, the men work for eleven hours only; and the system adopted there by these employers, who are endeavoring to better the condition of their workmen, seems to have resulted in making them more settled, and to have improved the whole tone of their character; they evince more pride in their work, and thus repay their employer by attending to his interests, while their whole *morale* is raised; but this would hardly be possible in a large town where the proprietors did not all agree to act in concert in the matter.

Valenciennes has almost entirely ceased to produce the lace which bears its name. The workmen who make the real Valenciennes lace earn 26 cents a day; those who make the imitation, as it is made in Belgium, earn 1 franc, 50 centimes, (30 cents) for twelve hours' work. The workers in coarse lace earn 25 cents.

The large coal-fields in the neighborhood, in what is called the Bassin de Valenciennes, supply three-fourths of the coal obtained in the whole of France, and concentrate in this district a large mining population, which numbered in 1864 nearly 17,000 hands. The yield the year before was over 3,000,000 tons of coal. * * * *

Chalons-sur-Marne.—With the exception of a glass manufactory and two stocking manufactories, which employ a number of women, there are no great industrial establishments here. The hommes get from 50 cents to 60 cents a day. The last prices are the same as in the spinning factories in the little town of Snippes, twenty kilometres from Chalons. Unfortunately the lodgings are of a very low character, damp, and unhealthy. They cost, unfurnished, from $30 to $40 a year for a family of four persons. The climate is healthy. The average temperature varies between 90° Fahrenheit, in the summer, and 15° Fahrenheit, in the winter, the average lying between 50° Fahrenheit and 60° Fahrenheit. Coal costs 80 cents to 90 cents the 100 kilogrammes, (1 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. 7 oz;) bread, per pound, 4 cents; meat, per pound, 18 cents; butter, per pound, 28 cents; eggs, each, 2 cents; potatoes, per pound, 5 cents; bacon, per pound, 18 cents; wine, per pint, 5½ cents; beer, per pint, 3 cents.

Lons le Saulnier.—Cheese and wine are the staple products of this district. A salt-mine, employing 150 hands, gives work to the population. A mechanic, in proportion to his skill and strength, can earn from 45 cents to 70 cents a day. Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., receive about 4 francs or 5 francs (80 cents or $1) for a day's work of twelve hours. Lodgings, consisting of single rooms, cost from $10 to $13. Workmen sometimes live in boarding-houses for $8 to $10 a month; but many find it cheaper to live at home. The climate is a temperate one.

Nancy.—The wages here are very low and workmen are obliged to live with the greatest economy. Mechanics, for instance, who are the most numerous class here, only receive from 39 cents to 50 cents a day. The best only get from 60 cents to 80 cents. The skilled workman only receives 80 cents per diem. Beyond these, higher wages are only given for piece-work to workmen employed in special branches of industry in large establishments. These can live well on their earnings. Miners puddlers, plate-rollers, casters, and mechanics can get on, and even live well, if they are sensible men and economically disposed. The embroiderers and the lace-workers of Mirecourt, who number, the former about 40,000 workmen, the second about 25,000, are very badly paid. In 1852, the lace-workers of Mirecourt complained that their daily labor of twenty hours only produced 35 centimes to 40 centimes (7 to 8 cents) while formerly they received from 14½ centimes to 19 centimes. * * * *

Rheims is indebted to the manufacture of wool for its important industrial position. It holds the first rank in the amount of production, 30,000 to 40,000 workmen being employed in this branch of industry. Since the introduction of steam-carding the workmen employed in this department have suffered considerably. While an industrious workman requires an assistant to enable him to card by hand, in the year, 715 to 770 pounds, the machine can prepare 33,000 pounds to 45,000 pounds in the same time. Formerly a carder could earn 300 francs ($60) a year, a sum insufficient to support him comfortably, but now he cannot earn even that.

Taking the average of all the industries in Rheims by hand as well as by machinery the income of the artisan in 1860 was $100. If we separate those who work by hand from those who work with the aid of machinery, it will be found that the former earned $80 per year, and the latter $120.

St. Etienne.—The following table gives the prices of provisions at St. Etienne in 1871:

Articles.		In French currency.	In United States currency.
		f. c.	
Wheat	per 100 kilogrammes, 220 pounds	26 50	$5 30
Rye	per 100 kilogrammes	18 00	3 60
Barley	per 100 kilogrammes	20 50	4 10
Oats	per 100 kilogrammes	20 50	4 10
Pease	per 100 kilogrammes	32 00	6 40
Lentils	per 100 kilogrammes	50 00	10 00
Beans	per 100 kilogrammes	27 00	5 00
Potatoes	per 100 kilogrammes	6 50	1 30
Flour	per 100 kilogrammes	40 00	8 00
Bread, white	per 100 kilogrammes	50 00	10 00
Bread, brown	per 100 kilogrammes	45 00	9 80
Bread, black	per 100 kilogrammes	34 00	6 80
Beef	per kilogramme	1 90	*18
Veal	per kilogramme	1 80	*17½
Mutton	per kilogramme	1 90	*18
Pork	per kilogramme	1 60	*15½

* Per pound.

Lyons contains about 300 manufactories of silk, and as several are in the hands of partners, the manufacturers number from about 450 to 500. About three-fifths of the production is for the foreign market. There are 70,000 looms at work, employing 175,000 hands. In 1860 the wages paid were at the rate of 13½ cents per yard. The weaver can make a little more than 4 metres (4½ yards) a day, working from 5 in the morning until 10 at night, which brought in 70 cents. Thirty-five cents out of the above sum went to the owner of the loom, and 35 cents to the workman. Some are better paid, but the average is 36 cents per day.

The majority of the Lyons workmen occupy large houses of five or six stories, built expressly for them. The rooms are made sufficiently lofty to take in a Jacquard loom, and are let separately. The largest part of the room is devoted to the looms, the numbers of which vary from two to six, while the remainder of the space, forming a kind of alcove, lighted sometimes by a window, is divided—thanks to the height of the room—into two divisions, one above the other. The upper part is reserved for the children and assistants; the lower half serves as kitchen, sitting-room, and bed-room for the owner of the looms. The staircases are large and airy. The healthiness of the modern lodgings and the assistance of machinery in weaving have had a marked effect on the health and physique of the population. * * * *

The French law for the protection of children is not so stringent as the law in England. Children from eight to twelve years of age may work in France eight hours out of the twenty-four, that is one and a half hours longer than in England. There is also no effective system of supervision. The French law only applies to manufactories and establishments in which machinery moved by mechanical power is used, or in workshops containing more than twenty workmen. The Lyons workshops never hold more than six workmen, and the government has never used the power conferred on it by this law to extend the prohibition. It is, therefore, a dead letter as far as the silk manufacture is concerned.

Market and retail prices of provisions at Lyons in September, 1871.

	Market.
er kilogramme, 2 pounds 3½ ounces	$0 42
100	1 43
er kilogramme	27
-fish—1st quality, per kilogramme	64
a-fish—2d quality, per kilogramme	29
ater fish—carp, per kilogramme	29
ater fish—tench, per kilogramme	46
ater fish, pike, per kilogramme	89

	Retail.	Market.
er kilogramme	8 c.	7¾c.
r kilogramme	27½	27
r kilogramme	37	34
per kilogramme	37	34

dinaire, or wine of the country, 7 cents to 12 cents per litre—(1¾ pints.)

lles.—Nothing is manufactured here on a large scale but soap, for which there works, with corresponding mills for crushing oil seeds, and one or two large ing establishments. In these the wages range from 62 cents to $1 a day, accord- e quality of work. The prices of house rent, labor, food, and clothing are within r cent. the same as at Paris; bread, meat, vegetables, clothing, and furniture tly dearer; house rent, fruit, and wine are cheaper. Most things are brought is, which accounts for the high prices. It would seem that living at Marseilles re than in London, or any other large town in England. * * *

ux.—The purchase-power of money at Bordeaux as regards absolute necessa- ife, such as food, clothing, and lodging, is less than in England. The light the country are drunk in preference to beer, and are more suited to the cli- pecially in summer. The drainage at Bordeaux, from the porous nature of the naturally very good; workmen can obtain lodgings near their work, and do r from overcrowding. In the manufacture of small articles, French workman- early always better as regards finish, but it is not of so solid and strong a char- the English. Wages in manufacturing establishments vary from between 80 $1.20 for men, from 40 cents to 60 cents for women and grown lads, and from to 40 cents for girls. The English workman cannot live as well at Bordeaux gland, nor are his earnings as great. Rent of furnished lodgings is from $3 to onth. Fuel costs $8 to $9 a ton. Meat 20 cents the English pound. Vegetables, s, and clothing are all dearer than in a town of the same size in England. The man being accustomed to animal food, which is twice as dear as bread and veg- (upon which the native thrives,) cannot feed himself for less than 3 francs (60 day; the same sum sufficing to cover all the expenses of the French workman.

uban.—The climate is very healthy and mild, and epidemics unknown. The ture in winter rarely goes below 24° F., and that only for a few days. A win- of clothes can be got complete for from $6 to $10; summer ones, from $4.25 to rorkman can get good healthy lodgings of two rooms, for from $2.10 to $3.10 a Food is plentiful and cheap. Eggs cost 1 cent apiece. Chickens, 30 cents to apiece. Butchers' meat and vegetables are cheap, as is also fruit. Wine costs o 6 cents for ¾ imperial pint. The industry of the place consists in the mann- of coarse woolen goods and serges, (*Cadis de Montauban*,) in spinning silk, and ng furniture. The character of the people is somewhat indolent, and they f they chose to be more active, easily double their average earnings, which are cents to $1 a day for men, and 10 to 20 cents for women. * * *

uroux.—There are two manufactories here; one of tobacco, in which the men ont 30 cents; and one of cloth, in which 54 cents is the average of wages. Me- earn from 40 to 80 cents in founderies, &c. The ordinary workman earns from cents a day. In dress-making establishments, where women are employed, ary from 25 to 30 cents. The average time they work is ten hours. Food is me and abundant. Meat costs from 35 to 42 cents per kilogramme, (2 pounds 3½ Turkeys cost $2.40 to $3 the pair. Fowls, from 58 cents to $1.18 a pair: Bread cents per kilogramme, (about 4½ cents per pound,) for the first quality. The osts about 3½ cents per pound. * * * *

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN PARIS, IN 1871.

Articles.	In French currency.	In United States g
	f. c.	
Bread, first quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	0 45	
Bread, second quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	0 25	
Meat:		
Beef, first quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	2 00	
Beef, second quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	1 70	
Beef, third quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	1 50	
Veal, first quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	2 60	
Veal, second quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	2 20	
Veal, third quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	2 00	
Mutton, first quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	2 20	
Mutton, second quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	1 70	
Mutton, third quality ..... per 1 kilogramme	1 40	
Fillet of beef ..... per 1 kilogramme	5 00	
Rump-steak ..... per 1 kilogramme	3 00	
Butter, first quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	2 50	
Butter, second quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	2 20	
Butter, third quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 70	
Butter, fourth quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 35	
Milk ..... per litre	0 40	
Cream ..... per litre	1 00	
Sugar, first quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	0 80	
Sugar, second quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	0 75	
Sugar, third quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	0 70	
Coffee, first quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	2 40	
Coffee, second quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	2 20	
Coffee, third quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	2 00	
Coffee, fourth quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 80	
Tea, first quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	8 00	
Tea, second quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	6 00	
Tea, third quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	4 00	
Candles, first quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 50	
Candles, second quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 40	
Candles, third quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 30	
Candles, fourth quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 25	
Lamp-oil, first quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 80	
Lamp-oil, second quality ..... per ½ kilogramme	1 60	
Fire-wood ..... per 1,000 kilogrammes	70 00	
Coal ..... per 1,000 kilogrammes	60 00	
Coke ..... per 1,000 kilogrammes	60 00	
Wine ..... per litre	50c. to 70c.	10c. t

FROM REPORTS OF BRITISH CONSULS.

BOULOGNE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following is the price of labor for the day of 10 hours: a mason, 70 cent slater, 90 cents; a carpenter, 80 cents; a joiner, 68 cents; a locksmith, 70 cent painter, 54 to 62 cents; an ordinary laborer, 54 cents. In the boot trade a work earns from 60 cents to 70 cents a day by piece-work. In the pen manufactory w are about $3.75 a week, the day's work being from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. with the inte of an hour; the women employed on piece-work probably receive as much. In cement-works, where not much skill is required, the wages are 56 cents a day. In iron-works the ordinary laborer is paid from 50 to 56 cents, while the skilled work receives as much as $1 a day. In the carriage manufactory, which is a very impor business, the wages range from 50 cents to $1.25 a day, according to the degree of in the workman.

The following are the prices of provisions in the town of Boulogne: W bread, first quality, 4 cents per pound; beef, ordinary quality, 22 cents per po mutton, ordinary quality, 20 cents per pound; veal, ordinary quality, 20 cent pound; pork, ordinary quality, 18 cents per pound; butter for the table, 32 cent pound; butter for the kitchen, 25 cents per pound; coffee from 40 to 45 cent pound; sugar, white, 17 cents per pound; sugar, brown, 13 to 15 cents per po coals are from $6 to $6.50 per ton.

CALAIS CONSULAR DISTRICT.

ings.—In the neighborhood of Calais the lodgings are tolerably good and healthy, nveniently situated as regards distance from work.

ie Lille district there are a few unhealthy lodgings, but such cases are rare.

aint Valery-sur-Somme lodgings for working-men are very scarce. Laborers ed on public works, such as the embankments, reside generally at a distance of hree to five miles from the town, and have to come to and from their work, ing to the state of the tide. Mr. D'Arcy adds, that "healthy premises are very lt to find, and that the small ill-ventilated cabins, in which the laboring classes in the villages around Saint Valery, are, in some cases, very unwholesome and in some places dunghills and cesspools being contiguous to their very doors."

nld here observe that there are no factories in the immediate neighborhood of Valery, the district being purely agricultural.

egards this part of France there is no special risk for any one living temperately; contrary, in the Calais district especially, the people are clean and healthy, and of them very long-lived. * * * *

ity of work.—The English workmen in the lace trade are decidedly competent, ke a pride in their work. I should say the same of the French workmen in this ilar branch of industry.

Wilson reports that, with the exception of the weavers, the workmen in his dis- re not good, and, being badly paid, they take no pride in their work.

egards the question whether there is any class of artisans whose work can be ed upon as good from the sense of honor they have in executing it, I should th, perhaps, the exception of the lace trade, they are governed not by a sense of but by interest. The same remark is made as regards the weavers in the Lille

the skill of the workmen influencing the rate of wages, those employed in the ide are paid according to the quality of their work and steadiness in their busi- reless or unscrupulous workmen rarely remaining in their situations. Skill and rthiness must, therefore, influence the rate of wages.

ate of wages in the tulle trade varies as much as from $6 to $14 per week, and lated entirely by work done. The hours, too, vary considerably. When the active, the machines are at work day and night; in average seasons, during only; and at certain times, known as the "*morte saison*," *i. e.*, during the , they are at work only during part of the day. * * * *

e Lille district the men earn from 50 cents to 65 cents per day, and the women , working 72 hours per week; and in the cotton-mills they earn from 40 cents nts per day, the latter sum, however, very rarely. * * * *

HAVRE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

ase-power of money.—It is not very easy to give the absolute rate of wages paid Havre district to the different classes of workmen, as it varies, as do the prices isions, and house-rent in the different localities being higher at Havre than in rior. I have, however, endeavored to give the mean of the different rates.

Occupations.	Average daily wages.		Hours of labor, excluding meals.
	French currency.	United States gold.	
	Fr. c.		
ers and locksmiths	4 00	$0 80	9—11
asons	4 75	95	9—11
ics	4 50	90	11
yers	4 00	80	9—11
ainters	4 50	90	9—11
	4 50	90	9—11
ghts	4 75	95	9—11
s, ordinary	3 00	60	9—11
borers	5 00	1 00	9—11
spinners	5 00	1 00	11—12
weavers, (principally women	2 50	50	11—12
rinters and dyers	4 25	85	11—12
inners	4 00	80	12
rs	3 00	60	11—12
	4 00	80	1—12
drivers, four classes, average	7 35	1 47	No fixed time.
, two classes, average	4 50	90	do.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

Occupation.	Average wages.		Hours of labor.	Observations.
	Currency.	United States gold.		
By the year:	*Frs.*			
Plowman	400—450	$80 00 to $90	15	Board and washing found
Ordinary laborer	275—325	55 00 to 65	15	Meal-times included.
Women	223—275	44 60 to 55	15	
By the day:				
Men, with food	1 50	30	13	Meal-times included.
Women, with food	1 00	20	13	
Men, without food	3 00	60	13	
Women, without food	1 75	35	13	

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Articles.		Average price.	
		Currency.	United Stat gold.
		Fr. c.	
Bread, second quality	per 4 pounds	0 80	$0 1
Butter, fresh	per pound	1 50	[illegible]
Butter, salt	per pound	1 40	[illegible]
Potatoes	per pound	0 07½	
Bacon	per pound	1 15	2
Beef, second quality	per pound	0 93	1
Mutton	per pound	0 93	1
Pork	per pound	0 93	1
Lard	per pound	1 00	2
Sugar, moist	per pound	0 66	13
Coffee	per pound	2 00	40
Tea	per pound	4 50	90
Milk	per quart	0 15	03
Eggs	each	0 10	02
Soap, white	per pound	0 73	14
Soap, yellow	per pound	0 73	14
Soap, soft	per pound	0 40	08
Cider	per quart	0 20	04
Beer, common	per quart	0 25	05
Wine, common	per quart	0 66	13
Brandy	per quart	2 50	50

PRICES OF RENT, FUEL, LIGHTS, CTOTHING.

Articles.		Average price.	
		Currency.	U. S. gold.
		Fr. c.	
ooms	per week..	3 00	$0 60
	per ton..	40 00	8 00
	per pound..	0 76	15
n	per quart..	0 82	16½
	per yard..	8 00	1 60
	per yard..	4 50	90
	per yard..	3 50	70
arse)	per yard..	1 25	25
	per yard..	0 80	16
	per yard..	1 00	20
	per yard..	2 00	40
s	per pair..	1 50	30
en's	per pair..	12 00	2 40
omen's	per pair..	8 00	1 60
ildren's	per pair..	5 00	1 00
abots)	per pair..	1 00	20
t	each..	12 00	2 40
t	each..	4 00	80
	each..	3 50	70

* * * * * * *

MARSEILLES CONSULAR DISTRICT.

ering the severe disorganization the country has undergone since July, 1870, surprising that the normal scale of wages given to artisans and laborers should lergone many changes, and it is really difficult, at present, to say what may ered the standard of wages. In the large engineering establishments in Mar- e ordinary laborers are paid at the rate of 70 cents a day, and the skilled work- $1 to $1.20. In the large soap-works, and in the mills for crushing oil-seeds, rates prevail. The porters and laborers employed in loading and discharging nd in the work at the docks and warehouses about the port, are mostly paid ate of $1 a day, or they manage to earn that amount at piece-work. Ship- s, calkers, and blacksmiths are likewise paid at the rate of $1.20. These or less the prevailing rates of wages in this and other large towns, artisans rers receiving about 10 per cent. less in the smaller towns in the south of Agricultural laborers are paid, on the average, from 40 to 50 cents a day. egoing rates of wages sufficed, previously to the war, to keep all the available occupied, and many of them were even enabled to save small sums of money. ngs-banks' returns show that, in Marseilles alone, there were 27,288 depositors nd 35,966 in 1869. Two-thirds of these, at least, were artisans and laborers. rmer year their average savings amounted to $70.30 per head, and in 1869 to

* * * * * *

has been a falling off in the savings-banks since the outbreak of the war to t of 15 per cent. Considerable sums of money are likewise invested in gov- stocks, and all sorts of French and foreign securities, by the artisans and classes. The rate of wages which are thus stated enable the artisans and to obtain the necessary aliments and clothing, as well as to meet their other expenses, house-rent, &c., to about the same degree as the artisans and labor- gland. A great advantage, however, possessed by the working-classes in the France is the climate, which is usually so bright and cheering. With the ex- f fruit and wine, provisions are not cheaper than in England. Bread, meat, vegetables are not to be obtained in the south of France below English rates; arer than in England, but the winter being shorter in France than in that

country, the annual expenditure thereon amounts to about the same in both countries. House-rent in the large towns is higher, proportionately, than in England.

In the south of France the standard of health is very good; the climate is fine and enjoyable throughout the year, and a fair amount of longevity is not wanting. The summers are warm, but the heat does not prevent the artisans and laborers from carrying out their occupations, whether indoors or out in the open air, and the field-laborers are not prevented thereby from performing their work.

The laboring classes in these parts are frugal and abstemious in matters of diet. This consists principally of bread and wine, and, of late years, the taste for animal food has increased with the growing prosperity of the country. In the towns, especially, the taste for meat is fairly established, and successful work-people live as those in England.

The inhabitants, taken altogether, are better found in clothing than in most countries. The articles of which their clothing is composed are not altogether so good or so substantial as those in general use in England; but the Frenchman is more careful about his clothing, and his garments look better and last longer in this fine dry climate than those usually worn by English artisans and laborers. Warm clothing is absolutely requisite in the south of France, as much so as in England, the changes of temperature being very rapid, and dry, cutting winds which prevail rendering it necessary to use proper precautions for the preservation of health.

Much progress has been made of late years in securing proper lodgings for the working-classes. All the large towns are being rebuilt, and much attention is being paid to the proper ventilation and drainage of the houses. In Marseilles, Lyons, and other large towns in the south of France the working-classes can now find proper and healthy lodgings not too far removed from their work.

* * * * * * *

The workmen generally employed in the various trades and occupations in the south of France are every way most competent in their respective pursuits when it suits their fancy to display their skill; but as a rule they do not work steadily. There is much instability in their manner of working, and slovenly workmanship is not uncommonly seen. They waste much time about their work, and, considering them altogether, they do not take much pride in their work, or put their character into it.

NANTES.

Wages may be fixed at an average of 80 cents per day. The Parisian workman is paid by the week or fortnight, deducting, of course, the holidays. The mean pay may thus be estimated at $20 per month, about $240 a year, but one must not lose sight of the stoppages, ("*mortes saisons*,") which, in different trades, vary between two and four months in the year. In short, the Parisian workman cannot be said to surpass $200 yearly. It would be difficult to say whether this sum is sufficient for his maintenance. * * * * * *

The existence of the Parisian workman is at best a wretched one, and this is, therefore, very probably the reason why change is so popular. The general wish appears to be in favor of the eight-hour legal-labor system, the supplementary hours of work to be paid according to the present custom. This would not, however, benefit all the working-classes. The day's labor of glaziers and house-painters, for instance, varies according to the seasons. They are not paid uniformly by the day, but according to its length; having full days in the height of summer, and nothing to do in winter; their day's labor increasing progressively in spring to decline with the autumn, the pay ranging from 50 to 80 cents, $1, and $1.20 per day. * * *

Food.—Workmen find in Paris good and abundant food at moderate prices, though perhaps not very much cheaper than in London. Again, it must be taken into consideration whether the operative be single or married. If the latter, there are many possibilities of obtaining food at more moderate prices, especially if living in the center of Paris. The central markets offer, between four and eight o'clock in the morning, all kinds of food sold first hand. With a little advance, or by clubbing together, a basket of fruit or a quantity of vegetables may be bought at a tenth of the price asked for the same articles a few hours later. The poorer classes of workmen purchase the broken victuals from restaurants and large private houses. If the workman be married, his food is usually prepared at home, and even if working a few miles off, he carries with him his breakfast in a tin box which can stand the heat, and which he will perhaps warm when he takes his wine. If single, he will repair to some "*marchand de vin*," or some cooking establishment, where regular workmen's meals are prepared whenever any number are laboring in the neighborhood. The pork-butcher's shop is likewise a favorite resort, from whence, after buying cooked meat, sausages, black puddings, sardines in oil, or hard eggs and bread, they proceed to the "*marchand de vin*" to complete their breakfast. The single man will dine as he has breakfasted, while the married man returns to dinner at 7 or 8 o'clock, according to the nature of his labor or to the distance. * * * * *

isian workman is highly imbued with professional pride. One constantly nen refusing better-paid work, and preferring to it a less remunerative one ıey excel. Great emulation is to be found among them in this respect. Un-ɣ, it is confined to the quality, and not to the quantity; highly honorable worthy, no doubt, but neither lucrative nor practical, and assuredly invert-neral order of things. Masters eagerly seek out exceptionally clever work-ıe of them earn as much as $5 a day, but success, self-love, ostentation, and ınd vices inherent in the Parisian character, often reduce these very clever o positions less fortunate than those of their humble brethren, earning only $1 per day. * * * Rooms in the old houses, many not very healthily re to be had for moderate rents; dwellings containing two or three moder- rooms varying from $26 to $28, $30, and $40 a year, exclusive of taxes. ns are comparatively dear; one room, without proper ventilation or light, ly called *un trou*, (a den,) will cost $12.

DAILY WAGES IN NANTES.

Occupation.	French currency.	U. S. gold.
ers	2 00 to 3 00	$0 40 to $0 60
ıners	2 50 to 3 00	0 50 to 0 60
ers	3 00 to 4 00	0 60 to 0 80
	2 50 to 3 50	0 50 to 0 70
	4 00 to 6 00	0 80 to 1 20
n porcelain and china	10 00 to 15 00	2 00 to 3 00
ikers, and riveters	4 00 to 6 00	0 80 to 1 20
ıters, sail-makers, riggers, and calkers	5 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 1 20
	2 50 to 3 50	0 50 to 0 70
	4 00 to 5 00	0 80 to 1 00
rs	2 25 to 3 00	0 45 to 0 60
	4 00 to 10 00	0 80 to 2 00
ters	4 00 to ——	0 80
	3 50 to 4 00	0 70 to 0 80
nd glaziers	4 00 to ——	0 80
	2 50 to ——	0 50
and street-sweepers	2 25 to 2 50	0 45 to 0 50
ıl laborers, with food	1 25 to ——	0 25
rkers in the field, with food	0 30 to 0 40	0 06 to 0 08

men's wages in town rarely descend below 45 cents; some earn, as may be ıts, $1, and $1.20, according to their abilities; the latter price is the general men. Here, as in Paris, exceptionally clever workmen receive pay beyond tariff; those on piece-work may earn $2 to $3, nay, even $4 per diem in hes. These, however, are rare exceptions.

ral price paid to workwomen is 15 cents and food, whether for dressmaking, , mending, or ironing. In the manufactories they get 25 cents, without ; prefer it, nevertheless; they find there cheerfulness, company, (seldom o be feared,) and regular work. The length of their day's work is from 8 . m.; subtracting two hours for meals, it leaves ten hours labor; and so a o has employed three years of her existence in acquiring a certain dexter- ; earning 1½ cents an hour to the end of her existence. * * *

NICE.

ı good carpenter, working by the day, or at piece-work, will earn on an av- t 65 cents, the tools which he uses being found by the master-carpenter; l rule the workman is idle during four months of the year, including Sun- ıolidays, so that the annual produce of his work will thus be about $160. ıarried he can make that sum suffice for his wants, but if married and with ıis result seems very doubtful.

one hundred and twenty master-carpenters, who each employ two or three who, at times, having no work, can scarcely provide for their own wants. bont forty masters, who may be said to employ a certain number of hands ɔr eight months of the year.

ıke the case of a workshop of the former category, and suppose that the

workshop contains three benches, each one of which, with its tools, is worth about $20; other tools, such as presses, screws, ogive planes, saws, &c., in common to the whole workshop, are worth about $50; in all $110. This capital, which is absolutely necessary, can only be obtained by one workman in four hundred, by seven or eight years of labor and economy.

Let us now consider his expenses:

Rent of workshop	$60 00
Insurance, (obligatory)	1 50
Rent of lodging	40 00
Setting, &c., and replacing tools	30 00
Glue, light, and incidental expenses	8 00
Patent or permit, (obligatory)	15 00
Interest on capital, and on, say, $50 worth of wood, &c., in store	2 50
	157 00

These amounts are given with the strictest care, as they are the result of inquiries made from a large number of masters of this class.

Now, as to the produce. Let us take one of this class of masters in the most favorable circumstances, and suppose that he employs three workmen during six months of the year, and that he gains on the daily wages of each one 15 cents, (and this is a very favorable view of the case,) this will give him about $82.50.

As he is obliged to devote much of his own time for work in obtaining orders, drawing plans on the wood, directing and overlooking his men, putting up his work when finished, buying wood, and getting in his bills, &c., he cannot work regularly at his own bench, so that his own actual work will scarcely be worth to him 48 cents a day for 185 days, say $90.

To go further and suppose that he is fortunate enough to have sufficient work to enable him to employ one man during two of the summer months, on whose labors he will gain about $8.50, and if during that time he himself may be able to do work worth $60; add to this a profit of $60, which he may be supposed to gain on the wood used by him and his workmen during 600 days, assuming that to be 10 cents per day; this, with $18 profit on the wood used during the summer, will give him a total gain of $319.

From this is to be deducted the expense of his workshop, as stated before, $157; the remainder is the profit that a master-carpenter of this class may count upon earning in favorable years at Nice, $162; as nearly as possible what one of his workmen will gain in the same time.

The average annual gain of one of the forty master-carpenters employing a large number of workmen may be from $200 to $400. This result is little calculated to induce English artisans of this class to establish themselves in this district.

It must be said, however, that the amount of work effected here by one man is certainly not two-thirds of that done by an average English workman in one day. The work itself, with rare exceptions, performed by all classes, is ill-conditioned and slovenly, and would not pass inspection in England. Little or no pride is taken by the artisan in his work, and I doubt if any workman in the district would be influenced by a sense of honor to produce work of a high standard; neither do masters care to pay at a higher rate for work of a higher class, that produced being sufficiently good for the wants and for the knowledge of the employers, householders, and proprietors of the district.

As has already been said, the daily wages of the artisan are low; but, as the amount of work he performs in a day is small, and much less than an English workman would accomplish, the final cost of the material on which his labor has been expended is really as dear as in England.

Hours of labor are from or soon after sunrise to sunset, with one hour for breakfast at ten and two hours for dinner at one o'clock.

Purchase-power of money.

	Local currency.	United States gold.
WAGES.	*Fr. C.*	
ter	4 00	$0 80
	3 25	65
r	3 25	65
th	4 00	80
	2 00	40
	1 50	30
naker	5 to 8	1 00 to 1 60
ight	3 25	65
	3 00	60
	3 00	60
PROVISIONS.		
per pound	1 00	20
per pound	0 90	18
per pound	1 00	20
per kilogramme	0 45	09
per pound	1 00	20
per pound	0 15	03
per pound	1 80	36
per pound	6 00	1 20
per quart	0 40	08

WAGES AND PRICES IN PARIS.

›regoing extracts from the diplomatic and consular reports to the government during 1871, and the first quarter of 1872, furnish as ɜ information in regard to wages and prices of provisions as could › easily obtained. Through the kind offices of General John h Read, then consul-general at Paris, (now our minister to Greece,) le was prepared for this work by Professor George Renaud, a · of the Institute of France, on prices and wages in Paris, (*Prix 'es à Paris, in* 1870 *et* 1872,) a translation of which is here pre-

I.—Expenses of a working-man's family.

erage number of persons composing a household in Paris, since the census of ›presented by the co-efficient 2.63; * but the unmarried represent each a dis-sehold, and this explains why it is that in 682,110 households there are only ›mprehending both husband and wife.

›xist also 150,435 widowers or widows; there are therefore 152,358 celibate ls. The normal population of Paris of 1,799,250 inhabitants, diminished by ;358 celibates, is consequently comprised in 529,752 households consisting of and wife, and widowers and widows, which gives as the average of persons of :h of these households is composed the number of 3.11. One can easily esti- the number of persons in each household when both parents are living. But ıge is calculated upon the total number of the middle and working classes, a notable fact that these classes generally have the most children. It may ntly be affirmed without exaggeration that a working family in Paris com- ɜ persons. How do these five persons live? The husband and wife work; some- children also; the appellation "child" is applied to all individuals under fif- s of age, but in Paris this last fact is exceptional. As a general rule the child hool or is apprenticed to a trade. Moreover, the average income of the work- ing into account the taxes on income, and the frequency of these taxes, was

efficient has been obtained by dividing the normal or municipal population, 1,799,250, by the households, leaving out the garrisons, inmates of prisons, &c.

but about 4 francs 19 centimes (84 cents) in 1860; that of his wife 2 francs 2 centimes (40¼ cents.) The woman does not live upon the earnings of factory work alone, often having also to work as housekeeper. She earns ordinarily 3¼ cents per hour; thus making every day of six hours about 21 cents.

Account must be taken of idle time, which so much reduces the wages of operatives, but has no influence upon that of the housekeeper. Consequently it follows that there must be a deduction made for fifty-two Sundays, and very often Mondays also; but let us not overlook this abnormal respite. The interruption of Sunday leaves to the man only 71¼ cents (3.59 francs) per day for food, and to the woman 34$\frac{6}{10}$ (1.73 francs.) There is, moreover, a respite, owing to the regular suspension of work. It lasts generally a quarter of a year, and affects only a third part of the industries. Thus the general average of wages is not reduced beyond one-twelfth, which leaves to a man for his expenses of living but 65¾ cents (3.29 francs) per day, and for a woman only 31¾ cents, (1.59 francs.) Moreover, it may be stated that these figures almost sin by excess. They go back to 1860. In 1870 all wages experienced an increase of above one-tenth. Unfortunately, the events of 1870–'71 threw a general perturbation into business. There have been terrible stoppages, which are far from diminishing, notwithstanding the resumption of business; consequently, though workmen are scarce, the population of Paris has remained, within about 5,000 inhabitants, the same as in 1866, the city having lost by the insurrection more than 30,000 workmen, exclusive of 30,000 Germans expelled. Wages, too, have a tendency to remain what they were in 1870. They have not risen, on account of the necessity to which the workman found himself subjected to work in order to overcome the loss experienced during the siege and insurrection.

We estimate, then, the average earnings of a working-man at present at 65¾ cents, plus $\frac{1}{10}$, equal to 72 cents; and that of a woman at 35. The home workman, whose children do not earn any wages, must live on 72 cents, (3.62 francs,) plus 35 cents (1.75 francs,) equal to \$1.07$\frac{4}{10}$ (5.37 francs) per day, or \$392.44 (1,962.73 francs) per year.

In what manner was this sum of 5 francs 37 centimes (\$1.07$\frac{4}{10}$) expended in August, 1872?

The following table gives the reply:

	Per day. Cents.	Per year.
6 pounds of bread, at	25$\frac{6}{10}$	\$93 44
1 pound meat, fish, eggs, &c	12	43 50
Fat substance for seasoning	3	11 94
Lard, about 1 pint	2$\frac{4}{10}$	8 76
Milk, per litre, (nearly a quart)	6	21 90
Cheese, ¼ pound	5	18 2
Sugar	1$\frac{6}{10}$	5 84
Coffee, 1 ounce	3	10 95
Salt	$\frac{6}{10}$	2 19
Pepper	$\frac{2}{10}$	73
Vinegar	$\frac{2}{10}$	73
Soap, 5 pounds per month	1$\frac{3}{10}$	4 38
Potatoes, 1 litre per day	3	10 95
Lentils, white haricots, ¼ kilogramme per day	1	3 65
Green vegetables	2	7 30
Fruits	$\frac{6}{10}$	2 19
Fuel	2	7 30
Lights	$\frac{8}{10}$	2 92
Wine, 1 litre	10	36 50
Brandy, 1 small glass every morning	2	7 30
Tobacco	3	10 95
Rent, 2 rooms	9	32 90
Instruction, education *		
Linen clothing	8	29 20

Direct tax: (the city of Paris receives the taxes on apartments renting at less than 400 francs, \$80.)

Medical assistance is furnished him gratuitously by the administration of public assistance.

Occasion is taken to keep an account of expenditures in taverns, which are made chiefly every Sunday and Monday, and which are at least 40 cents per week on an average.

Among the registered workmen this sum may represent the average of earnings realized and placed in savings bank say, per day, 26 centimes (5$\frac{2}{10}$ cents;) per year, 96.70 francs, (\$19.34.) Total, francs, 1,962.10 (\$292.42.) Many modifications may have to be

* The primary schools in Paris are free, and regarding religious culture, the Parisian workman is too indifferent to impose charges of this nature upon himself.

he proportion of these different expenditures; here are given only the approx-
rages, but approaching truth, we believe as nearly as it is possible to expect.
ıdition of the Parisian workman, though poor on the whole, is still superior
'a working-man in the departments, or in the country, in regard to morality
ı to instruction. The industries of art aid much in this amelioration of his
Paris produces chiefly for exportation, and it is the superiority of taste
d in the work which secures a regular market for his products. They are
reign countries at a good price, though scarcely remunerative for workmen
ıe best. There is still much to be accomplished, for 60,000 workmen earn
3 francs each per day; and the wages of women are lamentably small.

II.—PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, ETC.

fficult to compare the prices of the various articles of merchandise before
the events which so cruelly afflicted the French capital in 1870 and 1871.
er portion of these prices have not been inserted in public papers or docu-
any kind; we have had to depend on the memory of the parties, that is to say
ıation in question has but a strictly relative value, though it has been col-
h the most scrupulous care and attention.
owing prices of various articles of merchandise were obtained either from
ı themselves or from the weekly *mercuriales* (assembly of French parliament
ly, after vacation,) in regard to provisions exposed for sale in the market:

	In 1870, before the war.	In August 1872.
· kilogramme, (2½ pounds)	$0 10	*$0 09
ur, the ordinary kind, per 157 kilogrammes, (346	11 29	13 10
ur, superior, per 157 kilogrammes, (346 pounds)	11 66	13 40
ur, best, per 157 kilogrammes, (346 pounds)	11 99	13 90
e grain, per 115 kilogrammes, (253 pounds)	4 32	3 57
the grain, per 100 kilogrammes, (220 pounds)	3 70	3 00
he hoof, per kilogramme	28½	32
the hoof, per kilogramme	26	30
the hoof, per kilogramme	30	34
n the hoof, per kilogramme	29¾	36
he hoof, per kilogramme	32	32
quarter, per kilogramme	29½	†39½
quarter, per kilogramme	26¾	28
per kilogramme	26¾	38½
, per kilogramme	15¾	14
quality, per kilogramme	36¾	36
nd quality, per kilogramme	30½	30½
d quality, per kilogramme	23¾	25½
rst quality, per kilogramme	30½	34½
econd quality, per kilogramme	27½	31
hird quality, per kilogramme	23½	28
tton, per kilogramme		41
re or half, per kilogramme	30¾	29¾
uarter, per kilogramme		31
, per kilogramme		21½
kilogramme		36
ry, per kilogramme		26
fresh, (each)		11
r kilogramme	65	66¾
r kilogramme	28½	40
t Indies) per 100 kilogrammes, (220 pounds)	8 70	7 45
lmont) per 100 kilogramme, (220 pounds)	9 75	10 50
Java) per 100 kilogrammes, (220 pounds)		16 00
· litre	10	8
litre	4	6
dozen	19	22

ceries:

extremely variable, according to quality, per pound, from	$0 78 to	$0 80
sted, per kilogramme	80	88
ite, per kilogramme	26	36

price is due to the promise of a rich crop in 1872, which promise has been realized.
in price indicates that France, consequent upon the war requisitions and ravages by the
had lost over a million of cattle in one year.

Sugar, cane or moist, per kilogramme	from $0.22	to $0.24
Molasses, per kilogramme	14	14
Soap, common	14	18
Starch	32½	32
Sirup, first-class, white, crystal, 100 kilogrammes		15 20
Sirup, thick, 40 degrees, 100 kilogrammes		11 10
Sirup, liquid, 33 degrees, 100 kilogrammes		9 30
Coal, semi-size, ton		8 75
Coal, small-size, ton	10 00	7 80
Coal, quite fresh, ton	7 50	4 90
Wood, hard, oak, &c		39 00
Wood, pine		18 50
Burning-fluid, per kilogramme	26	30
Petroleum, litre	13	16

Since August, 1872, the price of bread in Paris has fallen. In March, 1873, it was for 2 kilogrammes 80 centimes, (15.6 cents, gold, United States.) The price of 85 centimes (16.57 cents, gold, United States) is still paid in many quarters. In bread-markets and depots bread can be purchased for 15 cents, which, without being of first quality, is equally nourishing. At this price the working-classes, if they had regular work, would not suffer; but it is the absence or insufficiency of work that produces suffering, the progress of which becomes every day more perceptible. Add to this the inordinate rise in the price of meat, and you have an idea of the cruel privations which weigh upon a portion of the population. The consumption of meat has suffered a reduction during this winter, which proves more than any reasoning the constraint of the population. In consulting the tables of the imports into the market of La Violette we find that the average number of sheep offered for sale, which varied from 15,000 to 17,000, has fallen to 10,000 or 11,000. The number of calves has diminished by half. Oxen and cows show a reduction of one-third. Pigs alone show no noticeable difference, but they have reached prices no longer accessible to small purses.

It would be difficult to draw scientific conclusions from these data. These figures have been collected after a certain joint course, during the two years 1871 and 1872. They are not rigorously-calculated averages, but only simple indications to serve as a basis for much larger and more probable estimates. But certain anomalies are observed therein, rare indeed, but which may be due to accidental and isolated influences, having acted upon the markets, which have been here selected at hazard without any possibility of tracing back to the perturbating cause. This is notably observed as regards calves of a much higher price in 1870 than in 1872, as the increase during the first of these two years had reached to one of the most serious crises. It should be noted that outside of merchandise which has a regular course at the market, (halle,) the prices of alimentary articles are not absolutely the same in all quarters of Paris. Following the general economic law the most populous quarters are always best provisioned, and consequently the cheapest place for provisions; such are the quarter of the Temple, St. Denis street, the markets, &c. The peddlers prefer to go to these quarters, assured that there they will dispose of their merchandise. The shop-keepers always sell a little higher, when the competing peddler does not oblige them to lower their prices. Still, the prices of shop-keepers in populous quarters are less than those in the old communes, annexed to the capital in 1860, such as Batignolles, Montmartre, &c., and especially at those of the elegant and rich quarters, but with extremely scattered population, such as Passy, Cheteil, les Champs Elysees, &c., the difference is about one-tenth. It is much the same as regards vegetables. On the whole, the price of living has increased since the war, while wages have remained stationary, in consequence of the too long idle time imposed on workmen by the circumstances, and by the loss of a certain number of markets taken away from the Parisian industry by the enemy. The opening of new centers of sale on the one part, the activity of French agriculture on the other, the perfection of industry on the third; finally, the increase in wages, brought about by the increase of production, will not delay the disappearance of this temporary perturbation.

As regards the price of clothing, this has been modified but little. The stock has long ago been re-supplied, and even the activity of the factories tends more to produce lower prices than higher. The following are the prices of some goods in common use:

	U.S. gold.
Linen, unbleached, for shirts, good quality, 1 franc 10 centimes per metre, per yard	$0 22
Linen, white, 1 franc 75 centimes	35
Linen, unbleached, bedding, 1 franc 90 centimes	38
Linen, white, bedding, 4 francs 25 centimes	45
Flannel, cotton, medium, 1 franc 20 centimes	24
Linen for mattresses, good quality, 1 franc 80 centimes	36
Calico, 1 franc 10 centimes	22

	U. S. Gold.
aine, 1 franc 45 centimes	$0 29
idienne,) medium quality, 1 franc 20 centimes	24
s, 15 francs to 18 francs per pair	$3 to 3 60
ed fatigue robes, tissue of wool, 61 centimetres wide, 1 franc 45 per metre, per yard	29
imere, in all the new colors, 1 franc 65 centimes	33
imere, of 62 centimetres, 1 franc 95 centimes to 2 francs 25 centimes,	39 to 44
Tetas, striped, 1 franc 40 centimes	28
ue or rose, 1 franc 25 centimes	25
franc 40 centimes	28
, black, 1 franc 75 centimes	35
, striped, 3 francs 60 centimes	72

man has great facilities for clothing himself in Paris. The extraordinary nts that have been made in the manufacture and organization of Paris ers has greatly cheapened the work. If they could improve the quality ing the low price they would do all that should be expected. Since the Vienna and Carcassonne produce cloths at the low prices of 2, 3, and 4 francs the Paris clothiers furnish to the workman a complete suit, (pantaloons, and frock-coat,) for 39, 41, and 45 francs, ($7.80, $8.20, and $9.)

III.—Rent of dwellings.

of rent varies according to the quarters, the situation of dwellings, the f rooms, their interior arrangements, whether they front on a street or a toward a garden or an interior court-yard. The price for single rooms is. Thus, for example, in the center of Paris, Canmartin street, near the sta- nt Lazare and the Madelaine, one room, on the seventh story, quite small, francs. At Batignolles one only rents for 80 to 100 francs. In work- ters, like the quarter Saint Anthony, the place du Frône Menimonlart, Grenelle, the competition of renters, also the risk of non-payment, very these places, cause the rents to advance. These little lodgings are often venue of houses, of which they form a part. The proprietor is sometimes. put the tenant out of the house by force, or be deprived of all profits from y. He loses every year a certain number of payments. To make up for he raises by so much, the price demanded from his tenants. Often, through the part of renters thus expelled, he is menaced, and even maltreated. acts common to all large cities, and all working populations in France, d Ireland, America, and Prussia. The same facts are found also to exist, ly perhaps, in London, Liverpool, Dublin, New York, and Berlin. Be it as these risks increase the price, and raise so much more the taxes of small. ne single room is rented in these quarters for $20, $24, and even $28; for the neighborhood of the City-hall, or on St. Antoine street, two connected. ost $50, $56, and $60, and even $90 or $100 on the side of the Madelaine or the vards. If there is added a vestibule, an ante-room, a cooler, giving some the two apartments, it costs $120 and $140 on the boulevard Saint Michael uxemburg, on the boulevard Sebastopol, Rivoli street, or in the neigh- the Madelaine; a similar one pays $60 and $70 at Batignolles or Passy. three rooms are likewise extremely dear; less in old houses, badly managed, w ones, generally better arranged; the former suiting the small purses of the ses, but these are the most numerous, and the demolitions in Paris have uced the number of small tenements. The raising of prices is attended ited speculations, which have beyond measure pushed forward the works of great an extent during the last years of the empire. The large apart- numerous and too finely furnished, created with a view to attract the stran- s, and to encourage the development of luxury, excluding therefrom syste- he industrial classes, very well conducted and very skillfully decorated, $800, $1,000, $1,200 and $1,400, in the sixth story, for example in the Champs the Boulevard Malesherbes, in the street Lafayette. On the second story these apartments in Rivoli street, on the boulevard Montmartre, rent for 00, and $4,000. The metre of ground has sold as high as $500; this undoubted- high as at Liverpool, where one metre of land reaches as high as $1,200, is considerable for Paris, which does, relatively, much less business than port.

curious economical fact is that of the prodigious increase in the value of perty in Paris within a few years; the 7,802 hectares of surface of the capi- lent in value as well as in revenue to one-tenth of the total surface of the The revenue of the ground of Paris is nearly twenty times the revenue of here, namely, $53,868,000; the average tax is 6½ per cent., which gives te value of the real estate of Paris of 4 milliards 144 millions of francs, 0.

As regards the gross revenue from houses, according to information collected in 1868 in 374 public sales, it varies, by one-seventh between 4 and 6 per cent., more than half of them between 6 and 8 per cent.; finally as to one-third between 9 and 10 per cent., and even more; and, strange to say, the revenue of houses in the neighboring arrondissements is generally much higher than that of houses in old Paris, because the proprietor exonerates himself as much as he can from the expenses for the preservation of health and the security of his tenants. As regards the net revenue, it amounts to about one-tenth of the value. To judge of it by the results of sales during the last months of 1871, it appears that the value of houses has not been sensibly affected by the war and the insurrection. Nevertheless, in regard to the renters, a perceptible decrease has taken place; this is easily understood. Before 1870 there were 19,000 vacant lodgings, while in August, 1871, the number of vacancies amounted to 54,500 on a total of 650,631 apartments. The price of building-ground in the interior of Paris has likewise decreased. Speculation had caused it to rise beyond all measure. Thus it has been seen in 1869, when the metre of ground rose to $294 at the corner of Rambuleau and Pierre Lescot streets; to $260 on the Theatre-Français place; to $360 between Voisine and the Fourth of September street; finally to $500 on the new Opera Place.

From 1825 to 1870 the price of ground has risen on Saint Lazare street from $11.40 to $140; on Saint George's street from $15.80 to $120; on La Ferenes-des-Yathnmin from $42 to $230; on Albosy street from $8.40 to $78; on Pascal street from $4.80 to $15; Quarter Francis I, from $8 to $50 per square metre.

But the situation seems to have changed in a notable manner. Mr. De Lubey, at the meeting of the Politico-Economical Society in July, 1872, mentioned the case of a building constructed in Paris before the war having cost, for ground and erection, $70,000, which was placed under adjudication at the price of $50 000, then at $40,000 and $30,000, without finding any bidders.

Regarding occupied lodgings, they yield a revenue of $40,980,000 for 66,000 houses in Paris, an average of $621 instead of $470 in the year 1825.

This revenue is thus distributed: $7,770,000 for 259,604 lodgings, at less than $50; $13,770,000 for 153,346 lodgings, at less than $100; $6,840,000 for 38,125 lodgings, at less than $200; $3,600,000 for 11,866 lodgings, at less than $300; $9,000,000 for 17,551 lodgings, of over $300.

It has been attempted of late to remedy the high prices of lodgings by building houses especially for mechanics and small retail shop-keepers. Up to the present time nothing has been so successful as the houses on Arras street, No. 3, by the society of masons and stone-cutters, for co-operative society *l'epargne immobiliere*, (real-estate savings society.) The ground contained a surface of 715 metres, of which 624 are built upon, and 91 are in litigation. The buildings are of two kinds—those intended for dwellings and stores and those designed for public meetings. The first contains on the ground floor five shops with floor-room 180 metres each; in the second story, two rooms to be divisible according to the needs of the shop-keeper or other occupant; in the third, fourth, and fifth together, 40 lodgings. All lodgings are remarkable for their excellent distribution, for their good arrangement, and for the comforts they unite.

The kitchen is no longer used, and has been replaced by a heating-stove put into the interior of the principal room. This apparatus will give as much heat as is needed in the room in which it is placed, and is so contrived that no culinary vapors are perceptible in the room. They allow the tenants to cook while going on with their own work, which, as the workers earn but little, is a great advantage.

In all these lodgings there are arrangements made for lighting and heating with gas. In all the stories there are city water, wash-tubs, and water-closet on the closed system. The bed-rooms are parquetted and ornamented with looking-glasses. These lodgments rent at $20 to $79.20, a really moderate price. Such advantages have been readily appreciated by the public; for 40 lodgings there were 10 renters before the work was completed.

The second building combines a large hall with 1,200 seats, and will accommodate 1,500 persons. It is well lighted and consequently meetings held in the day-time have no expense for light. The price of seats is much less than in other halls in Paris.

Besides this large hall there are in this same building small meeting-rooms which can hold eighty persons at very moderate rents, also for the accommodation of the public whenever required. All these buildings are perfectly healthy, being of brick and iron, and very solid.

The real-estate savings society deserves commendation for carrying out this project, which, in addition to its philanthropic purposes, has achieved a remarkable financial success.

In Paris a furnished room rents very high. Miserable chambers cost 400 and 430 francs. It is by no means a rare thing to have to pay $10 or $12 per month for one furnished room. The price of large apartments furnished in proportion very much greater.

The events of 1870–'71 have brought about a decline in rents, but only in high rents. Regarding the low rents, they have only had the effect to suspend the rise. The emi-

gration of strangers and even of provincials, frightened beyond measure by the excitement of the capital, has been considerable. The insurrection has depopulated a good part of the city, as much by the deaths in the civil war as by deportation and emigration of a large part of the inhabitants. Besides, the population of Paris, which, according to its normal rate of increase, would, from 1866 to 1872, have been augmented by about 200,000, has increased only about 5,000 or 6,000.

It is difficult to foresee how the crisis will end, which was caused by the non-occupancy of large tenement-houses. Several building societies have already failed. The grounds were bought at too high a price; the cost of the labor and material was very high. It is difficult, therefore, to lower the price. These apartments cannot be transformed into small lodgings. Tranquillity only can furnish a remedy, by encouraging the return of strangers and citizens from the departments to Paris. In the quarters of Passy and Auteuil, placed directly under the fire of the batteries during the second siege, the houses have been greatly damaged; quite a number of the tenants have abandoned them, and the proprietors sell them at prices exceptionally low. This, however, will last but a little while. Persons of the middle classes, working-people, widows, journalists, men of letters, as well as some capitalists, have a desire to enjoy the verdure and the pure air in the neighborhood of the woods of Boulogne. The construction of new railroads and tramways will hasten the repeopling of these quarters.

IV.—Price of provisions.

I have already referred to the prices of various articles of food. The daily expense for food varies according to usage, habits, taste, and, taking a basis of comparison, people practicing economy intelligently may supply themselves with sufficient for their daily wants at a cost of 40 cents, or even 35 cents, each. A woman, who, in her employment, expends less of muscular force, may sustain herself with an expenditure of 20 or 22 cents. Many expend less, but in such case no doubt the health is injured and the strength declines. This is how a large number of working-men live:

Two meals per day, at 11 and 6 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, or noon, an ordinary, sometimes meat, half ration, 6 cents; at 6 o'clock, soup, 4 cents, half a ration of meat, 6 cents, a dish of vegetables or a piece of cheese, 4 cents, a chop, 6 cents; besides the bread which a laborer carries ordinarily with him from reasons of economy, and of which he consumes about two pounds, say 9 cents. This gives for the day a sum of 35 cents. In a family the individual expense is notably reduced, thanks to the advantages of living in common, which diminishes proportionally the sum of general expense. Before the war, some boarding-houses were found that furnished passable fare for about 30 cents per day, in the quarter "des Ecules;" they had two meals: soup and a plate of meat *de resistance*, moreover a dessert and wine, in the morning; soup, two plates of meat, vegetables, a dessert and wine, for supper.

Now, since the war all prices have augmented at least one-fourth. There were so, before the siege, restaurants where one could dine at 16 cents, and breakfast for 8 cents. This was neither luxurious nor of superior quality, but one could feel satisfied. All these establishments have disappeared or have advanced their lowest prices to 36 cents.

The bouillon establishment of Duval, which served portions of meat at 5 and 7 cents, has raised its price to 10, 12, and 15 cents. The price of fruits has likewise increased in these establishments, as well as that of wines; and most restaurants have followed his example. It may be said that the price of restaurant living has risen one-fifth at least, since the late events which have deluged our country in blood.

For workwomen, the quantity of indispensable nourishment is less. They eat less bread and drink less wine than laborers do generally. They prepare at least one meal in their homes; they can also live at 22 cents, 20 cents, and even less. The woman herself plans, and, thanks to a spirit of economy truly admirable, almost miraculous, makes most honor to the household affairs with very little. There is certainly in a majority of women more morality, resignation, courage, and less wants than in man. It would be desirable, however, that the limit of remuneration for women's work be extended, and the only way to do this is to give it a higher value by more instruction, greater skill, fewer hours of work in the day, and better pay for the work. Thus the wages will be raised and women will be enabled to procure for themselves the necessary supplies of food for their sustenance and comfort. This is a question of life and death, and it is the key to the future of all that portion of the French people who constitute the bulk of the population of the large cities.

GEORGE RENAUD.

SILK INDUSTRIES OF LYONS.

The following information in regard to the industries of Lyons was obtained for the author of this work and forwarded by the United States Consul of that district.

throwing, enumerated which, with a few exceptions, are prosecuted within t
district:

1st. The dyeing of thrown and spun silk, worsted and cotton yarns, the d
printing of piece-goods, designing and the engraving of rollers for the same.

2d. The weaving of plain and figured goods, taffetas, satins, velvets, foular
pas,"† materials for ecclesiastical and upholstery purposes.

3d. The making up‡ and winding of trams and organzines; warping,
mounting, and starting of looms;§ the making of headles with or withou
and the stamping of pattern cards.¶

4th. The shearing of velvets, watering, embossing, finishing, and sizing
goods, and the cleansing of pieces soiled in process of manufacture.

And, finally, operations connected with weaving and embroidering in gol
manufacture of trimmings, comprising the drawing of gold, silver, and
threads and strips; the covering of silk and cotton threads with strips of f
mental trimming, embroidering, the manufacture of bindings, hat bands, chen
with raveled edges and fringes, &c.

Tulles; hosiery and gloves of silk, cotton, and worsted; plain and figur
silk and cotton;** stocking-knitting and crochet-work.

The manufacture of felt, with plush, straw, and cloth hats.

II. *What is the condition of the operatives in these industries?*

There are two classes of weavers—master weavers, who own the machi
journeymen weavers, working under the former for half the price pai
weaving.††

The works‡‡ generally contain from one to four looms—rarely more.

The gross earnings of the master vary from 4 to 6 francs, (80 cents to $1.20
the journeymen, from 2 to 3 francs per day, (40 to 60 cents.)

All extra expenses are defrayed by the master.

Journeymen dyers work by the day or hour, according to the custom
ployer, ten hours constituting a working day.

Most of the men earn from 4 to 5 francs, (80 cents to $1;) a few as mu
($1.10,) per day.

In addition to the journeymen, laborers are used for work which does n
special skill. They work 11 hours, and earn from 3 to 4 francs, (60 to 80 ce
aging 3.50, (70 cents.)

Some of the manipulations before and after the dyeing, such as the un
making up of silk,§§ require female labor, which is paid at the rate of from
(45 cents) to 2.50 (50 cents) per day of 11 hours.

Overtime is paid 50 to 60 centimes (10 to 12 cents) per hour for men,
cents) for women and apprentices.

From these rates a deduction should be made for loss-time.

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* "Council of selectmen for the silk industry;" a committee composed of both employe
tives, for the amicable settlement of controversies, established by law in 1806, as a court of
† Dish silks with satin ground and large taffeta flowers in relief. ‡ The process of dressing

al influence of loss-time is at least as bad as its material result.
es without work live on credit at first, run in debt, become discouraged, are poverty, and poverty is a bad adviser.
, two-thirds of the hands employed in dyeing lose on an average 20 days a he other third as much as 40 or 50 days.
'ages are paid for the weaving of silk trimmings than gold trimmings; but, the little loss-time made in weaving the latter, the workmen of both trades me in amount, an average of 3.25 francs (65 cents) per day.
ıufacture of trimmings by hand furnishes occupation to about 400 women en, at the rate of 1.75 francs (35 cents) per day; but this kind of work is ɔeing replaced by loom-work.
ıf these industries the master weaver, who furnishes the looms, makes a net franc (20 cents) a day per loom.
ings of the master metallic-thread makers* at piece-work cannot be readily workmen earn about 3.60 francs (72 cents) per day of 11 hours, and women (50 cents.)
thread drawing, men earn 3 francs, (60 cents,) and women 2.25, (45 cents.)
ork under the same conditions as master metallic-thread makers; ten hours a working day.
ering and fancy trimming are done almost exclusively by women; they earn age 1.75 francs (35 cents) per day.
kers on piece-work receive 1½ centimes per 100 threads,† for plain goods t rate earn, on an average, from 3 to 4 francs (60 to 80 cents) per day.
ıt manufacture the operatives are generally on piece-work, and earn—men, (65 cents,) women, 1.37 francs (28 cents) on an average, loss-time deducted.

ere a great number of hands employed in these industries? Estimate the number ɔomen, and children in each.

ıber of men and women employed in weaving amount to about 115,000; hom live in Lyons and vicinity, and the remaining 80,000 inhabit the de- ıf the Rhone and the neighboring departments of the Ain, the Isère, and the re there are large manufactures of woven goods, as well as many private ked for manufacturers in Lyons.
ıber (115,000) is composed of 56,350 men, equal to 49 per cent.; 50,635 women, per cent.; 8,015 children, equal to 7 per cent.
e two classes of dyers—color-dyers and black-dyers, numbering together to 4,000, proportioned as follows:
per cent.; apprentices, from 13 to 18 years of age, 10 per cent.; women, 15

ufacture of gold and silk trimmings furnishes occupation to about 1,000 men men; metallic-thread making to only 100 men and 600 women; gold-thread ɔ 150 men and 300 women; embroidery, to 200 women; fancy trimming, to ı.
e about 4,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of tulles in Lyons and its z: 2,500 men, (overseers included), 1,000 women, and 500 children.
ıber is much larger in the places about Lyons where the tulle embroiderers ve.
e two kinds of hat-makers:
ers and finishers, (or cleaners?) numbering about 1,500 men.
e employed in trimming hats, in pulling out the coarse hairs from the fur, ing the fur from the skin for making felt, numbering some 800 women.
ling of thrown and spun silk, worsted and cotton, is done entirely by women apprentices, and overseers.
der should be reckoned for every five weavers, making 23,000 winders for the ıvers in Lyons.
seers (women) earn on an average from 3 to 4 francs per day.
winding-shop" contains from one to four winding-frames,‡ which are the f the overseer alone. The hands are generally engaged by the year, at the n 150 to 250 francs, board, washing, and lodging included.
is done on the same plan. There are about 3,000 warpers, earning on an ɔm 4 to 5 francs per day. The hands are engaged on the same terms as the ith this exception, that they receive a bonus of 30 francs a year.

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ling or coiling a narrow, thin strip of metal, gold, silver, or brass, spirally around a thread of threads of cotton or silk, so as entirely to cover up the cotton or silk. The metallic made is used in the manufacture of military trimmings, &c., &c.
is one metre long, (39 inches.)
mes are circular and rotary, operated by foot. The operative, remaining seated, causes the e frame which carries the skeins to revolve past her, and regulates each skein in turn.

IV. *What is the general character of the relations existing between employers and operatives?*

In the weaving and in the tulle industries, instability is their principal feature. Employers and operatives are entirely independent of each other. They make and close engagements with each other with the greatest facility.

The question of interest is the ruling one. The workman works for his employer, and the employer pays him for it.

In this, as well as in the other industries within the jurisdiction of the council, the relations between employers and operatives are generally amicable.

Measures calculated to reconcile the different interests have been carried into effect by the efforts of the "council" during the last few years, and have produced the happiest results.

Among gold-weavers and trimming-makers, differences arising out of the question of salary have created a certain uneasiness in the relations of employer and operatives, especially since 1869. Before that time the situation was more satisfactory.

V. *Give an account of the institutions for the improvement of the condition of operatives.*

Operative weavers have established, with the consent of the government, a joint-stock company for the manufacture and sale of silk goods.

They have also formed a "protective and industrial society" for the purpose of resisting a reduction of wages, and furnishing the members with information on all matters related to their work.

There are a number of co-operative stores in different parts of the city for the sale of groceries at retail. Some of them have added to their business the sale of bread, charcoal,* and sausage-meats. It is desirable that these societies should grow, extend, and multiply themselves, so as to popularize, in their experimental stage, the various kinds of co-operative societies for purposes of production, credit, and consumption.

There is a loan board in Lyons established by government for the purpose of affording relief to master workmen in distress (for want of orders.)

Those provided with good recommendations can borrow a sum not exceeding 40 francs ($8) for each of their looms for plain goods, and 50 francs ($10) for each one for figured goods.

The rate of interest is 5 per cent. If the loan is not returned when due, the company is re-imbursed by a retention of wages to the extent of ¼.

As regards the dyeing industry, some employers have endeavored to better the condition of the workmen by assisting them by means of voluntary contributions in becoming interested in the "mutual-aid societies" and "pension banks," or by giving them, in the way of a premium, a share in the profits of the establishment, or else by providing them with a physician in case of sickness.

The workmen have formed a "mutual society," which is at present in a flourishing condition. Employers are admitted as honorary members. A few journeymen dyers belong to the "mutual-loan societies" and "co-operative stores" of the place. In 1863 some journeymen dyers formed themselves into a "co-operative joint-stock company, with a variable amount of capital." Twenty men are employed in the works.

The dyers have also established a "protective and industrial society" to oppose a reduction of wages and afford relief to the victims of accidents (members only) and to those who have been rejected by the mutual societies. Members pay 50 centimes (10 cents) a month.

Hatters have five "mutual-aid societies" in the department, including the women hat-trimmers' society.

In the tulle and trimming industry there are no such organizations.

VI. *Has there been an increase in wages in the department?*

The question of wages is a vital one, especially in commerce and the more important manufactures. It is one of the most formidable problems of modern society. For several years wages have been gradually and regularly increasing with a corresponding increase in the prices of the various articles manufactured. Thus, the price of velvets has increased 50 to 60 per cent.; "patterns,"† figured and fancy goods, 30 to 40 per cent.; taffetas and plain goods, 15 to 20 per cent.; dyeing (during the last 2 years alone,) 10 to 12 per cent.

In the tulles manufacture, the rates of wages remain on an average nearly stationary, following the fluctuations of supply and demand. Men earn 4 francs, (80 cents,) and women 2.50 (50 cents,) and women embroiderers working at home in the country earn from 60½ centimes (12 cents) to 1.50 francs (30 cents.)

In the hatters' trade there has been a reduction of 30 per cent. in all hand work for which machine work has been substituted. The price of "brushed hats, Flemish style,"‡ has increased 20 per cent.

In gold-weaving, &c., the rates have increased 20 per cent., and in the manufacture of trimmings, 17 per cent.

* Charcoal is extensively used in France for cooking and heating purposes.

† Goods in which there is any variety in the play of the threads, (as serges,) simple designs, but not flowers, figures, &c.

‡ Hats with a *long* silk plush.

there been an increase in the cost of the necessaries of life?

a remarkable extent. The price of articles of food has risen from 30 to 40 per
o price of meat, especially, has increased to such an extent during the last
as to make the condition of the working classes worse and worse.

ler what conditions are agricultural and industrial pursuits combined?

ɔulation of the Lyons district is engaged almost exclusively in manufactures;
e neighboring departments is engaged in both agriculture and manufactures,
them alternately, according to the season. Those who are thus employed are
hatters, embroiderers, &c. Their lot is, in general, preferable to that of the
tives, who receive higher wages, but whose expenses are greater and heavier,
ubject to more "loss-time," and whose occupation is more uncertain.

is the state of education among the operatives? Do the children attend school?

onsidering the material wants of the workman, if you inquire into his real
, it will have to be acknowledged with regret that not only is his education
ted, but in some cases entirely neglected. Parents pressed by straitened cir-
es only send their children to school up to their twelfth year. The knowledge
ɔy acquire there is very elementary and soon forgotten in the midst of sur-
s so unfavorable to its retention and so much more unfavorable to its cultiva-

re indications of progress in the education of the laboring-classes, but there
wanting. The native Lyonnese can generally read and write. Parents are
illing to send their children to school, and the attendance is pretty regular;
ɪumber of schools is far from sufficient in many districts of the city, and in
re are none at all. In the trimming industry operatives have about the
f education necessary for their occupation, and their children generally attend

ɪy society been established within the department for the purpose of enabling work-
become owners of real estate? What is the status of these societies—chartered or
lent? What share have employers had in them? What have been the results?
the number of the "mutual aid societies?"

s no institution with such an object in view; but manufacturers cheerfully
vances toward the purchase of a loom to any one of their workmen whose
won their approval. In this way workmen become master-weavers. The
funded by retaining one-eighth of the wages. Ten per cent. of the present
eavers began in this way.
ɪutual aid societies" are very numerous. They embrace nearly all the indus-
esented in the council. There are many societies of this kind, with a large
ɔf participating and honorary members.* Especially worthy of mention is
weavers' society of Lyons, under the patronage of the chamber of commerce.
ers number 5,000, viz, 1,600 men and 3,400 women. The former pay 2 francs
a month; the latter 1.50, (30 cents.) In case of sickness, the society provides
ers gratuitously with medicines, the attendance of its physician, and a sub-
francs (40 cents) and 1.50 francs (30 cents) per day for men and women respec-
An additional charge of 6 centimes is made on every kilogramme of silk (a
r ½ cent a pound) weighed at the "public silk-conditioning office,"‡ for the
this society. The amount received annually from this source, 100,000 francs,
is set aside for the purpose of duplicating the deposits of the members of
the "pension bank."§
mming-makers have a "mutual aid society," to which nearly all the employ-
g as honorary members.

there were in France 3,860 of these societies, with a "participating" membership of 450,000.
number of the societies had increased to 4,410. Some of them are under government super-

not all, of these societies defray also the funeral expenses of members.
absorbs moisture very readily, its weight varies according to the dampness of the atmosphere.
lealers and buyers against losses arising from variations in the weather and from fraudulent
, public offices for ascertaining the amount of moisture in silk have been opened in all cities
is largely used for manufacturing purposes. A sample of each bale is carefully weighed,
tly dried in a heated metallic box and weighed again. 11 per cent. is added to the weight
is considered as representing the amount of moisture absorbed by silk from the atmosphere
ɪge day of the year. Silk can absorb as much as 33 per cent.
ilks pass through these offices. Duly registered and signed certificates of tests are furnished,
the amount of dampness, but also of that of gum and foreign substances in raw and thrown
of the average size, strength, elasticity, and of the twist and general nature of silk fibers,
h may be of consequence to the manufacturer.
itution under the control of a government commission, having for its object the assurance or
o the superannuated railroad companies, omnibus lines, and other corporations, sometimes
ɔsits in this bank for pensioning off its employés when they become too old to work. The
policy-holders in 1858 was 10,331, of whom 3,692 were operatives.

XI. *Do joint-stock societies tend to supplant private manufacturing-enterprises?*

By no means. Several unfortunate attempts have been made by workmen in that direction, but they seem to have abandoned the idea. There are no such efforts to report on the part of manufacturers.

XII. *Are there any instances within the district of large manufacturing-enterprises being conducted by a company or society of workmen?*

There are none, except that of the weavers' society and that formed by a few journeymen dyers, which are still in operation.

§ II.—MINOR INDUSTRIES.

I. *What are the minor industries of the department of any commercial importance?*

In the silk manufacture the minor industries are pasteboard-box-making, making packing-cases, heddle-making, twisting and drawing in,* beaming, warping, reeding, pattern-card-stamping, the manufacture of Jacquard machines, shuttles, reeds, and other weavers' implements, and the construction of looms.

There are also minor industries connected with dyeing, as the dyeing and cleansing of piece-goods soiled in process of manufacture, (and garments.) A very moderate investment suffices for a small business which is sustained by local wants. The owner does the work himself, and in busy times employs one or more assistants.

The laundry business should also be mentioned, which is moving from the city to the country. It is becoming quite extensive, and even sustains some large establishments.

II. *Are the minor industries inclined to maintain or extend themselves, or become absorbed by the great ones?*

III. *If they are becoming absorbed, state the most apparent cause of it.*

They are rather inclined to maintain themselves, because of the cheapness and simplicity of the necessary machinery and implements.

There is no danger of absorption, either at present or in the future.

IV. *Are there any minor manufactures in the department carried on by a company or society of workmen?*

None.

V. *Has there been an increase in the rates of wages in these industries? Have the prices of the necessaries of life increased?*

The same answers are given as to questions V and VI, under the head "Great industries."

The increase in wages is, on an average, only from 20 to 30 per cent.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT LYONS.

The following letter from the consul of the United States at Lyons gives some additional facts in regard to the cost and condition of labor in that seat of the silk industry:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, France, November 7, 1873.

DEAR SIR: * * * * * *

On the whole there is a very great difference in the nature of work and the mode of living of the workmen in this country and in the United States, and in my opinion it is almost impossible to judge of the relative agreeableness of the work and the well-being of the laborer by placing the kind of the former and the cost of the various articles of food, clothing, and of house-rent in the two countries into a comparative position with the earnings in wages.

The labor market of the Lyons region is governed and absorbed to the greatest extent by the manufacture of silks. This complicated industry divides itself into a great number of separate manipulations, so much so that—a few cases excepted—the manufacturers cannot keep the progress of their work under their direct control. Their business consists principally in distributing the materials as they advance to the different degrees of perfection, among the various sections of their workmen. These take the materials to their homes, and there perform the task assigned to them. In this way it happens that a lot of silk, after being spun and dyed to be made into a piece of dress-goods, passes eight or nine times through the manufacturer's office before the piece arrives finally on his shelves, ready for sale.

* Twisting and drawing in; *i. e.*, attaching the threads of a new warp, one by one, to the thrums or ends of a warp which has just been woven out, and then drawing the new warp by means of the thrums through the harness and reed. In case the harness and reed are used for the first time, the threads have to be passed through both by means of hooks.

his mode of proceeding and the nature of the work admit the employment of all e and female members of a family above the age of twelve years. By thus accumu- ng the wages, a family earns sufficient to meet all its wants, and, besides, a sur- s for times of sickness or want of employment, although the daily wages appear to very moderate.

he earnings of an adult in the various kinds of labor connected with the silk indus- are from 2 to 5 francs (40 cents to $1) a day. A single person may have good board $1.75 to $2 a week; lodging for 50 to 75 cents a week.

family of two adults and one child of about fourteen years earns not less than $10 eek; they may live comparatively well in expending from $3 to $4 in the same time, le they can rent an *appartement*, containing rooms for their utensils, (looms, &c.,) or two bedrooms, and kitchen for from $60 to $80 a year, or about $1.25 or $1.50 a k.

he classes of people in question live principally on soup, cooked with vegetables, it, bread, and light red wine; the latter article is used by everybody and by both ea, and forms an essential portion of the daily food.

offee is comparatively neglected, and replaced by a thick and very substantial th.

ea is used only in case of sickness. Of bread, only white (wheaten) bread, and of it, fresh beef and mutton, have the preference; occasionally smoked ham and sau- es come in by way of variation.

ll French men, as well as women, are perfect cooks, and understand how to prepare h the above main ingredients most excellent and healthy dishes. The light red wine en with their meals costs from 24 to 40 cents a gallon.

he silk industry employs some 80,000, perhaps 100,000, looms, demanding with the iliary manipulations about 200,000 hands. All other labor is necessarily influenced such an army as regards wages and conditions.

fter these few remarks, respectfully made, and intended for the easier appreciation the situation of the French laborer in and about Lyons, I have the honor to return inclosed blanks, filled up as far as the case admits.

I am, sir, &c.,

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

Hon. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

WOMEN WORKERS IN PARIS.

The following extract shows the number of women employed in vari- s branches of industry in Paris:

n Paris alone above 178,000 females earn their livelihood in some department of le, 161,795 being *bona-fide* workwomen; and of these, half are engaged in trades ing to do with dress, the grand total of 130,625 being divided among twenty-two upations in the accompanying proportions. Seamstresses number 51,169; bleach- 20,896; shirt and linen makers, 20,579; artificial flower and feather makers, 7,432; liners, 6,453; boot and shoe makers, 6,284; tailoresses, 4,619; hat and cap makers, 8; glove, breeches, and dress-makers, 2,479; embroiderers, (of women's attire,) 3; button-makers, 801; cane and umbrella makers, 529; comb, brush, and dressing- makers, 525; dyers, 484; embroiderers in silver and gold, 463; perfumers, 392; w-hat makers, 261; furriers, 250; stocking-makers, 138; barbers, hair-dressers, and -makers, 126; gaiter-makers, 110; calenderers, 87; wooden-shoe makers, 16. Under somewhat pretentious division of "Science, letters, and art," we find enumerated 4 book-binders; 779 employed in printing, engraving, and lithography; 380 paper-making; 93 in the manufacture of musical instruments; 91 in mak- various necessities for the writing-table; 25 in type-founding; 73 en- ed at theaters and concerts; 78 on newspapers and reviews, and 67 editors books and music, (actresses, singers, and newspaper editresses are classified h the followers of liberal professions.) Among 7,788 ministers to luxury l amusement are 256 makers of toys and playing-cards; 261 producers of works of ; 5,666 workers in gilding, jewelry, and allied callings; and 1,443 women employed tobacco-manufactories. Of 1,589 workwomen connected with the commissariat, 258 engaged at restaurants, taverns, and such places of entertainment; and precisely same number are set down as bakers. The preparation of ice, chocolate, and cream upies 210, and 78 are employed by pastry-cooks. One only figures among the mil- , two among sugar-refiners, and five among the brewers. Then there are 133 find- work as preserve-makers; 11 as potted-meat makers; and 17 in the concoction of served vegetables. The dairywomen number 13, the "roasters" 6, water-carriers nd the butchers—yes, the butchers—140; while 18 strong-minded dames earn their ad in the slaughter-houses. After that we are not surprised to learn Paris boasts 9 ale boat-builders, and 245 "wheelwrights, carriage-makers, farriers, and saddlers." itary equipments afford employment to 291 females; 40 help to produce fire-arms

and ammunition, and 3 to make swords and bayonets. Eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-three workwomen are employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, and 2,839 in the production of articles of furniture; 782 of these being catalogued as cabinet-makers, 1,123 as upholsterers, 758 as bedding-makers, and 39 as looking-glass makers. Connected with building, we are astonished to see 3 architects, 8 sawyers, 46 carpenters and joiners, 8 masons and slaters, 99 marble and stone cutters, 7 chimney-makers and sweeps, and 1 plumber; then come 75 paper-hangers, 89 painters, glaziers, plasterers, and decorators, and 10 ornamental-decorators. Ceraemic manufactories afford employment to 146 women, chemical works to 376, candle-factories to 53; 12 are engaged in the making of gas, 445 in various methods of manipulating leather, 299 in metal and hardware work, 225 in turning, box-making, and other trades coming under the heading of wood, and 37 are employed in the manufacture of cast iron, steel, copper, and other metals. With the exception of the milliners, who are boarded by their employers, and receive an annual salary, embroiderers appear to be the best paid, since they can depend upon earning from 14 to 17 shillings a week all the year round; while 2 shillings a day represents the income of the ordinary good workwomen in most other trades.

THE WORKING WOMEN OF FRANCE.

A series of articles under the above caption, translated from the French of M. Jules Simon, which recently appeared in the New York Evening Post, are of such interest that copious extracts are here presented:

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The best Parisian artificial flowers may well dispute the palm in point of freshness of appearance with those which bloom in gardens. The lovely women of both worlds buy at Paris the flowers with which they dress their hair. Italy formerly stood first in the manufacture of flowers, silks, and laces; subsequently Lyons was celebrated for its flowers. At present Paris stands pre-eminent. Nearly five thousand women are engaged in this branch of trade. The most skillful are artists who study natural flowers with real enthusiasm, and imitate them with greater fidelity than the best painters. Their receipts sometimes amount to three francs for a day's work of eleven hours. A *fleuriste* can live very comfortably, if she is not seized with a desire to deck her own person with the wreaths she makes and exhibit them at the Mabille.

CUTTERS OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Every one understands why Paris should be the center of flower-making, but by what strange and inexplicable anomaly has the cutting of precious stones been established on the summit of one of the Jura Mountains? Diamonds are cut at Amsterdam; but rubies, sapphires, aquamarines, amethysts, and opals are all cut and polished in the heart of the mountains. These rude children of the Jura remain faithful to the occupations and customs of their fathers, and all the riches which pass through their hands do not make their cottages appear colder or their bread harder. They have lately made some advances in analogous branches of trade. The women make false stones with a skill which is unequaled. They pierce rubies as pivots for watches, and even begin to make mosaics with stones sent from Florence. Their work-tables are placed near the windows of their cottages, and there father, mother, and children work all day, when household cares, preparation for meals, cutting wood in the mountains, or the sowing of some poor piece of ground does not call them away. The women who cut rubies often earn tolerably good wages, yet, notwithstanding this, wages of one franc fifty centimes (30 cents) are the exception. The average is seventy-five centimes, (15 cents.)

STRAW-HAT BRAIDERS.

Quite an important branch of trade, and one which has to do with the feminine toilet, is the manufacture of straw hats. Nancy is one of the great centers of this industry, and, if the merchants are to be believed, they export hats even to America. Most of the men's so-called straw hats are really made of the bark of the catanier, or Bourbon palm. The Nancy manufacturer buys the bark, has it dressed and torn into long strips with a sort of metal comb, and then sends it to be braided and made up. The maker is paid fifty centimes (10 cents) for a hat. It is necessary to work all day, and to be far more skillful than the generality of workwomen, in order to finish two. Panama hats, and those made of finely-sewn plaits, are made in France, the first from the leaves of the ypyppa, which come from Panama, and the second with plaits bought at Florence, and charged with an exorbitant duty. It is this duty, and, in a few instances, the fine quality of the raw material, which explains the enormous cost of some hats. A Panama hat which cost two thousand francs was on exhibition some years ago at a Paris store. The Nancy manufacturer had sold it for sixty francs, and he had probably paid three francs to the woman who braided it.

TOY-MAKERS.

Toy-making gives employment to a large number of poor women. There are some women whose work consists in pasting colored paper on myriads of tiny toys. A very few of the best workers earn excellent wages; the others vegetate during the good season, and are subjected to long periods of forced idleness. In November and December there are not enough women to dress the dolls and ornament the bonbons. Those who work have to sit up all night and strain every nerve. To this activity succeed, without the slightest transition, long months of forced idleness.

GLASS-CUTTING.

Glass-cutting comprises four different operations: smoothing down, which is done on an iron wheel, with pure, fine, damp sand; the first polish done on a fine wheel, the second polish done on a wooden wheel, with powdered pumice-stone, dampened, and the final polish done on a cork wheel, with dry powdered tin. If glass is to be engraved, recourse is had either to a diamond point, or to a process which is quite complicated, and consists in covering all the surface with a slight varnish of wax and turpentine, drawing the design on the wax and pouring fluor-hydric acid on the parts laid bare by the burin. The business of cutting is generally intrusted to women in the factories. They do it marvellously well, as it requires only patience and skill. Unfortunately, it is a very unhealthy trade, as the necessity of bending over the wheel and having their hands in water all day, exposes them to dangerous pulmonary affections.

Women are employed, in considerable number, at the cigar trade, at which they make very fair wages.

OTHER TRADES.

Women are to be found also in stone-cutters' shops. There are some among gilders, bronze-mounters, bronze-varnishers, pewterers, engravers, manufacturers of polished-metal plates, jewelers, gold-beaters, &c. Most of the women employed in these trades are burnishers, polishers, and borers. It is not at all fatiguing work, and pays well. A skilled workwoman can earn four francs a day and more. Her wages depend on the rapidity with which she works. Many of the women do not earn more than one franc; they then become discouraged and seek some other trade. The borers put the finishing touches on carvings of copper, bronze, and even more precious metals. Fewer ornaments of bronze and copper are now made than in the early part of this century, and for three months of every year the borers work only two days in the week. Women are very successful in boring. The work, which requires assiduity, precision, and a light, skillful hand, seems to be made expressly for them. The few women who have devoted themselves to wood engraving easily earn five francs a day. In 1860, a course of instruction in this art was opened at the School of Design, and the experiment wrought excellent results.

The want of a good education or apprenticeship reduces a great number of women and young girls to trades which scarcely suffice to support them, such as basket-making, esparto work, straw-mat, broom, and feather-duster making, and stuffing chairs. The poor women who make wreaths of immortelles and shavings of ox-horns earn barely enough to buy bread with. In general, talent only is well paid. Persons who are endowed neither with talent nor physical strength, can find profitable employment nowhere but in factories.

Women find employment also in stationers'and booksellers' shops as folders, gatherers, and stitchers. Their wages vary as they do everywhere from one franc, (20 cents) to two francs fifty centimes (45 cents) a day, but rarely fall below two francs,(40 cents.) They are beginning in printing establishments to employ women to set type. They compose very well, nothing but exactness and perseverance being generally necessary. It is always hard labor, as it obliges them to stand up all the time, and is very fatiguing to the eyes. It often requires, also, a good elementary education, which is not within the reach of all young girls.

The last-named trades are carried on in enormous workshops. This is the case, too, with glass-cutting. Every one is aware of the difference between cut and pressed glass. In order to give the glass those clean edges which so enhance its value it is necessary to subject it to the action of several grindstones; for glass is a dry, brittle substance, which cannot be cut like wood, stone, or metals.

FACTORY-LIFE.

The women employed in the factories where woolen fabrics are made, have also a hard lot. There are always cleaners, packers, and *rattacheures*, as wool necessitates divers operations of division, greasing, and again removing the grease. Nevertheless it produces less dust than cotton, and has not the same disadvantage of poisoning the air and adhering to the hair and clothes of the operatives. The odor of the oil which is applied to the wool for the purpose lubricating it, and facilitating the operations of carding and combing, is only disagreeable to visitors; the women employed do not notice it. In general wool-spinning is less troublesome and dangerous than cotton-spinning. Several wool-spinning factories are remarkable for their neatness and ele-

gance. Preparations of hemp, flax, and above all of tow, emit, on the contrary, quantities of very unwholesome dust. It is impossible to card and spin them, except in very hot rooms, and with the aid of abundance of water. Few sights are more unpleasant than a badly kept flax-spinning establishment. The water floods the brick floors, and the smell of the flax in the heated atmosphere produces sometimes an intolerable stench. The greater part of the workwomen are obliged to lay aside most of their clothes, are crowded together in this pestilent atmosphere, and stand all day long perspiring, and with naked feet, the water often reaching their ankles. When, after twelve hours' hard work, they leave the factory for their homes, the wraps with which they cover themselves barely afford an adequate protection against the cold and damp.

THE WAGES.

The health of a woman has a great deal to do with the question of her receipts; the will, perhaps, still more, since energy and resolution can triumph over a weak body and exhausted powers. The most favorable estimates do not fix the mean of the female weaver's daily receipts at more than one franc fifty centimes.

Let us, in order to make the best of it, state the average of her salary to be 1.75 francs, (35 cents,) which would be 525 francs a year for 300 days of hard work. With 1.75 francs a day it is possible indeed to live, but to live very poorly. If 72 francs (20 centimes a day) are not deducted from the year's income for a lodging, the lodging must be a mere shed. If more than 150 francs are not deducted for washing, shoes, and clothes, the Lyons workwomen will scarcely be able to get more than what is absolutely necessary. There remain then something like 80 centimes a day for food and other expenses. Most of these women take their meals at the master weaver's. This arrangement, though not always practicable, is much the best. Although women are naturally sober, and generally less in need of strong food than men, we should remember that these women work at a fatiguing trade, which requires a certain degree of strength, if only to accomplish a good day's work. To be miserably lodged, clothed, and fed, and with all this to be obliged to work, at the very least, twelve hours a day, is the fate of a female weaver, as favorably situated as possible.

WEAVERS AND LACE-MAKERS.

We should form a very mistaken idea of the trade of spinning and weaving did we suppose that it had completely done away with manual labor. The old-fashioned loom is still encountered everywhere, in cellars and cottages. After visiting one of those vast factories where five hundred looms are working together with a deafening clatter, it produces a singular effect to cross the street, descend a few steps, and suddenly find oneself in the workshop of a weaver of the old school. The cellar is lighted, as all cellars are, by a trap-door. The atmosphere is damp enough to prevent the thread from breaking, but not so damp as to injure it. Sometimes, often indeed, the loom completely fills the cellar, and the weaver is obliged to creep under the frame, and squeeze himself between the levers, in order to tie the broken threads. The large, heavy, rough-hewn posts, the warp moving with a creaking noise, the cords grating in the pulleys—the primitive simplicity of all these accessories contrasts strangely with the elegant little machine which is driven by steam with such rapidity. The old-fashioned weavers usually work alone. Sometimes they have two looms in one room, rarely more. When they spend their days thus, seated on their stools, their feet on the levers, and their hands on the battants, they might easily imagine that there have been no revolutions either in society or in trade, and that the steam-engine is still an invention of the future.

Cotton is woven by machinery in Alsace, Normandy, and the north of France. Hand-looms are there the exception, and their number is daily diminishing. Some old houses have retained them because they involve no expense, and patterns can be varied on them with more facility than on power-looms. Here and there, to be sure, may be seen a hand-loom; but it is a family heritage, and the children continue their father's trade with their father's implements. The knitting-loom, such a source of revenue to country-women, does not suffice for the support of a Parisian workwoman.

This is the case also with regard to another branch of industry, lace-making, the products of which are priceless, and the labor miserably paid. At Paris, where living is expensive, lace has rarely or never been made, for the gold and silver lace manufactured in Paris ranks properly among *passementerie*. For the same reason, very little of the so-called Valenciennes lace is made at Valenciennes. It it difficult work, requires a long apprenticeship, absorbs all of the maker's time, and is so miserably paid for that the working population of the north find more lucrative employment. As it takes several months, and sometimes even a year, to make a coupon three yards in length, and as it is impossible for the lace-maker to wait so long a time for her wages, it is the custom to pay by *bandes*, there being three *bandes* in a yard, and twelve in a coupon. The result of this is that the employer incurs both risk and expense, as he is obliged to furnish the thread and pay almost the whole amount due the maker a long time before he receives the work. At the present time there are but three lace-makers at Valenciennes, earning from one franc thirty centimes to one franc fifty centimes for twelve hours' work. What is known as Valenciennes lace is made extensively as

artray, Ghent, Bruges, and in almost all parts of Flanders. The price of a r's cushion varies from eight to ten francs, the patterns from seventy-five o one franc. Beside this the woman is obliged to provide her pins and spin- rarely are less than four hundred spindles and fifteen hundred pins used in coupon of Valenciennes lace.

Alençon is made in a very different manner from Valenciennes. In the latter he same person makes the net and the flowers; but the women who make ençon are divided into several classes—the *traceuses*, the *réseleuses*, who make r net, the *bourreuses*, who do the heavy embroidery, the *modeuses*, who do the , and the *brodeuses*, who make the border destined to surround and support n. An apprenticeship of three months is sufficient, and if they do not injure ls by doing heavy work, they can attend to all their household duties. They a piece of lace, leave it and take it up again, as they could knitting or em- They earn on an average one franc a day.

NEEDLE-WOMEN.

rs that twenty years ago, out of 112,000 workwomen mentioned by the commis- examination, at least 60,000 supported themselves by various kinds of nee- This estimate includes only those regularly hired. There are a large num- ers who work alone.

hest wages paid before the war were five francs daily for milliners and em- , four francs fifty centimes for the seamstresses employed by tailors, four regular seamstresses, corset-makers, and the women who work for the *linge- repriseures* and the seamstresses who work for shoemakers and upholsterers francs fifty centimes. On the other hand, wages sometimes fell as low as ve centimes for workers on tapestry, kid gloves, and old clothes; fifty cent- dress-makers, vest-makers, corset-makers, cap-makers, and embroiderers; imes for the women employed by shoemakers and those who stitched cloth d fifteen centimes for those employed in the *lingeries*.

eral average of salaries earned by Parisian workwomen in 1847 was about one y-three centimes. Nine hundred and fifty women earned less than sixty one hundred thousand and fifty from sixty centimes to three francs; and six nd twenty-six more than three francs. Seamstresses who worked at home an average one franc forty-two centimes, and those in the shops about two These rates have doubled since that time.

Parisian work-woman is, in a certain sense, an artist. It is natural that she much sought after and well paid. As wages have gradually risen, only dowed with an exceptional degree of talent have profited by the change, increasing competition, the new commercial organization, and the dissemina- sewing-machine have combined to lower the value of mere manual labor. o make to order pay a woman from four to six francs for making a vest. ged to furnish her own sewing-silk, &c., the expense amounting to about nes, and, if a good worker, she can make a vest a day. The merchants, how- furnish ready-made clothing to the Parisian shops pay a woman only one centimes to two francs fifty centimes for the same labor. There, then, may men, both following the same trade, one of whom will earn five francs fifty day, and the other only one franc twenty-five centimes. The exporting pay their women from seventy-five centimes to one franc twenty-five the thread and other materials which must be supplied will cost, say, twenty If they can make three plain vests in two days, they will have a profit of ty-five centimes a day.

cloaks and mantillas are always given by large houses to women who super- work done by their hired hands, and who themselves do everything requir- and discrimination. The workwomen do nothing but sew. They earn two two francs fifty centimes for twelve hours' work, out of which one hour is r rest and meals.

le ready-made clothing establishments manage things very differently. The order, for example, three dozen paletots at one shop. These paletots cost apiece, of which the mistress of the shop deducts fifty centimes. The o sews spends fifteen centimes on her thread, and her profits amount to only hirty-five centimes. By working from 7 in the morning till 8 in the evening, ly taking time for her meals, a skillful workwoman can make three paletots s. To accomplish this she must sew steadily for thirteen hours without one ause or rest. To this gloomy picture we must add cold feet in winter, and work by dim candle-light. It is under such circumstances that a seamstress e than ordinarily clever can earn two francs.

apery, or *lingerie*, comprises a great variety of articles, from sheets and the n by *valets de chambre* to ladies' morning-caps finished in the most dainty lever workwoman, who is able to cut and finish a fine cap, can earn from francs a day. Generally, these are women who have small shops, and make eculiar branch of trade.

Among the regular workwomen, a few of the best earn three francs, and almost all earn two francs, or two francs fifty centimes, for thirteen hours' work. The easiest work falls below this estimate; for example, eighty centimes are paid for one dozen *fichu* bodies, and a very good seamstress can make two dozen in thirteen hours. Sheets, towels, and napkins rarely bring the needlewoman more than one franc a day, or seventy-five centimes when she works for large establishments. They are the resource of most women when work is slack.

Upholsterers employ a great many seamstresses. The commissioners counted two thousand, and, with the increase of population and the rapid increase of luxurious habits, undoubtedly a much larger number are now engaged in this trade. They invariably receive one franc seventy-five centimes a day, unless they are *doublesses*, in which case they receive two francs, as they are obliged to stand up all the time. Their day's work lasts in winter from 8 in the morning till half past 6 in the evening, with an hour's intermission; and in summer from 7 in the morning till half-past 6 in the evening. Extra work is paid at the rate of twenty-five centimes until midnight, and fifty centimes from midnight until 6 in the morning.

GLOVE-MAKERS.

Not less than 12,000 women are employed in the glove-trade in the department of the Loire alone. In the Grenoble factory there are 1,200 who cut the gloves, making on an average four hundred and fifty dozen a year. A single house at Chaumont (Haute Marne) employs 2,051 stitchers.

There are three separate kinds of work in glove-making—cutting, stitching, and finishing. Men usually do the cutting; but lately they have employed at the Grenoble manufactories four or five hundred women, who place the leather upon the iron hand, cut it with the aid of a *balancier*, and prepare it for sewing. It is not very hard work, and the women receive twenty centimes a day. They can earn from forty-five to seventy francs a month. This depends, of course, upon their skill, and the time they have to give to the work. The stitchers are paid for one dozen single-buttoned ladies' gloves four francs fifty centimes, and for two-buttoned gloves four francs seventy-five centimes. The mistress deducts fifty centimes, and the workwoman is obliged to furnish the silk, at a cost of about forty centimes; three francs thirty centimes remain for one dozen pairs, or thirty centimes a pair. A good worker can make at most four pairs a day, but the majority of women do not make more than two and a half.

Glove-stitching requires the most exquisite neatness. The stained gloves are not only left on the workwoman's hands, but she is obliged to pay for the material. Four pairs a day would amount to one franc twenty centimes. In the Haute Vienne, where gloves are made of lambskin, in l'Aveyron, in the Haute Marne, and even in l'Isere, the price of a dozen often falls as low as three francs. The workwoman's receipts are then reduced almost to nothing.

The following extract from the Paris correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, supposed to be from the pen of the editor, Mr. Medill, affords additional information of an interesting character in regard to the employment of women in France:

Women seem almost to monopolize every avocation in the cities for which they possess the requisite physical strength. They constitute the great bulk of the visible shop-keeping class. Male clerks are scarce in France; the women having taken their places. The hotels and boarding-houses are managed by females. All the lighter mechanical trades are largely filled with women, who manufacture most of the clothing, head-gear, slippers, dolls, toys, and a thousand articles of commerce, with which the French supply the markets of the world. In the country, all French women work out of doors, on the farms, side by side with their male relatives. It would be a safe estimate to state that half the productive industry of France is the result of female labor.

But that in which the French more particularly excel is economy. They live upon just about one-half what the Americans do. The wife in every French family knows to a nicety what quantity of each kind of food is the least that will suffice to make a comfortable meal, and not a particle more than that is ever cooked or served. Servants are never permitted to waste or steal food. The lady of the house looks after her marketing, her kitchen, and her pantry, with sharp eyes and unflagging care.

In the matter of clothing, also, the same economy prevails, and yet they all seem to be neatly, cleanly, and comfortably dressed. There is no vast element of indigent, ragged, miserable paupers, living on public charity. Every one appears to be self-supporting.

CONDITION OF LABORERS' DWELLINGS.

Jules Simon, from whose interesting account of labor in France us extracts have been presented on the preceding pages, has also tigated the condition of the working-classes. In regard to their hed abodes, the collection of rents, and the hours of labor, he

not an uncommon thing to find workmen who have inhabited the same room umber of years, not because they are comfortable, but simply because they are and have no idea of looking elsewhere for a home. The most striking examples indifference is in the case of two old people who lived some years ago in a house in the Rue du Miline, in the parish of St. Germain. When interviewed sband was eighty-three and the wife eighty-two years old. They had been d sixty-three years, and had lived in this lodging fifty-seven years, almost suffo- with smoke when they made a fire, chilled by the wind which whistled through lly-joined panels of the door, and overflowed by the water of the drain. This er de la Veilliere is a gloomy abode. It seems to be asleep, and is a sickening for it is old without being venerable. Among other proofs of abject misery s a ground-floor lodging there, comprising two small rooms, badly paved with tones, and the inner room, having no windows, is in constant darkness. It also bone depository, belonging to the neighboring house, and which diffuses so e an odor that it is impossible to bear it for more than a few moments. The ho, with his wife, inhabits this wretched dwelling, is employed in a neighboring ; they have a daughter twenty years old, and five other children of tender Amiens is, notwithstanding all this, a fair, smiling city, with superb boule- long and well-built streets, a magnificent promenade, and one of the finest ca- s in the world. It only remains for the inhabitants to believe that misery does st at all, that the workmen have food and fuel, and that no old man is in want l on which to repose his wearied limbs. The contrast is, perhaps, more striking at s, because trade is more animated there. That marvelous cathedral, those galleries open air which call to mind the covered bridges at Lucerne, the Rheims Mount- ich lifts its smiling vine-wreathed summits against the horizon, the well-aired, rnished shops from which issue constantly mountains of spun wool, heaps of , avalanches of cotton and woolen cloths, scarcely permit us to suspect the ex- of the misery which is concealed not two steps off.

THE HOMES OF FAMINE AND RUIN.

here stands a row of houses built at the foot of the ancient ramparts, the floors of are washed away by floods of rain in the winter; there are lodgings, too, in the enetus, the Cour St. Joseph, the Place St. Miaise, the Cemetery of la Madeleine, Rue du Barbatre, more desolate and abandoned than dungeons; long lines of where the water drips through the dilapidated roofs, where space, air, and light nting, yet where people live, buried in cellars, perched in garrets, crowded, , crammed one against the other in damp and choking alleys, the fearful abodes ne, sickness, and debauchery. There still remains in the Cour No. 136, on the ard Coris, a closet under a staircase, some two yards long by one and a half it is impossible to stand upright in it, even at the highest part of the staircase. s no window, and in order to have a little light and air it is necessary to leave r open. It is no longer anything but a bake-house, but a paralytic woman once here, if it could be called living, two years and a half. * * * he single exception of Mulhouse, equally wretched abodes may be found in nanufacturing town throughout France.

COLLECTING RENTS.

landlords collect their rents themselves, and have no other business. One s scarcely completed before they have to begin another, for every one, of course, idily perceive that all rents are not paid at the first demand, and that it is nec- to return on Monday, Tuesday, and sometimes on Wednesday. A landlord who ved to be paid at any hazard allows of no arrears. It is possible with great ty to get 1 franc or 1 franc 50 centimes at a time, but 4 or 5 francs are an im- lity. The woman who cannot pay her rent on Monday is obliged to take her n and seek admittance at some other door. When there are no vacant lodgings ad the tenants refuse to move, and it is hard enough to get them to go away. est severe method consists in removing the door and windows. A few years re was a landlord at Lille who left his house in the morning drawing a little

hand-car. When a tenant refused to pay he took away his door and windows with his own hands. This worthy individual always returned home at night with large receipts, and yet he did not die a millionaire.

HOURS OF LABOR.

In 1836 the workman's day was fifteen hours long at Mulhouse, Dornach, and Lille, and sixteen at Bischerville. A report made before the Industrial Society at Mulhouse in 1837 stated that it was eighteen hours long in many French manufactories. Adults are now limited by law to twelve hours' labor per day. Adding to this the hour and a half usually allowed for rest and meals, it makes the absence of a mother from her family thirteen and a half hours. This is in case, we suppose, her house is near the factory, which it rarely is. Generally, it takes an hour to go and return, which makes altogether an absence of fourteen or fifteen hours for the mother, and of solitude for the children. It is clear that, under such conditions, the room must be neglected; it is neither washed nor swept, nor put in order. Yet no one can have the heart to reproach for this the unhappy creature who, when she returns from the shop, has barely strength enough to prepare supper and put her children to bed.

It is, then, impossible for a woman employed in a factory to perform her duty to her children. During her absence the visitor will not unfrequently find the children gathered around the fireless stove, sad and motionless. Their weakness rather than their mother's injunctions keeps them at home. The first idea which occurs to us on seeing them is that they have never smiled. There is another difficulty about schooling. It is necessary to be rich in order to go to the free school. A child of six years can wind; at eight he can enter a manufactory. Supposing that there are two or three children between the ages of six and twelve years, how is it possible to support them on the wages of one man? They must do their week's work as well as their father and mother. With what impatience do the peasants await the age fixed for entering the factory! Is it because they undervalue education? No, it is because they dread starvation.

LABOR IN FRENCH PRISONS.

According to M. Simon, there are three classes of prisons in France, the central prisons, the department prisons, and the houses of correction. In the first are confined all women condemned to hard labor, as are also some men condemned to a like punishment; all persons condemned to solitary confinement, and all persons condemned to more than one year of imprisonment. The prisoners usually remain about three years. There are twenty-five of this kind of prisons, and they are the only ones where the work is properly regulated, or is of any importance. There are not less than fifty-four trades carried on in these central prisons. A contractor-general buys the hands of the prisoners, and lets them to subcontractors. The tariff of wages fixed by the government, and accepted by the contractor, is precisely the same as that of free workmen. The contractors supply food and clothing for the prisoners, and a debit and credit account is kept between the State and the contractor-general, an account which, on the side of the State, always ends in debit. The prisoner is lodged, clothed, fed, warmed, and has his washing done, gratuitously. He has no family—at least he may be considered as having none, since he cannot support it. He is never in want of work. If he is ill he is not obliged to pay for medical attendance. Finally, it is out of his power to spend either time or money in the pursuit of pleasure. If, therefore, he be as well paid as a free laborer he ought to save a great deal of money. He really does, since he receives a certain number of tenths, not of the real price of the day's work paid by the subcontractor, but of the price named in the tariff, and accepted by the contractor-general as his base of operation and as equivalent to the day's wages of a free laborer. This sum is always reduced by one-fifth, which is deducted by the contractor-general in payment of the materials and tools with which he furnishes the prisoner. * * * * * *

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL IN 1873.

ıe following statement of the production of iron, and of iron and l rails in France, during the year 1873, will be read with interest:

e total make of pig-iron in France in 1873 was 1,381,000 tons, being only 17,000 tons ;han that of 1869; the largest that was ever reached having been 1,398,000. Com- l with 1872, the increase has not been less than 200,695 tons. The total out-put of ıfactured iron in 1873 amounted to 906,745 tons against 883,079 tons in 1872, show- ın increase of 23,666 tons. There is a falling off, however, of 126,000 tons com- l with the extraordinary make of 1869. The total production of steel during the reached 167,677 tons against 138,552 tons in 1872, or an increase of 29,125 tons. › 1867 the steel manufacture in France has increased tenfold, and the upward ement is likely to continue. The sum total of iron and steel rails which the sun- railway companies ordered from the home works during 1873 is 188,815 tons, of h 124,717 tons were of iron and 64,098 tons of steel. The Paris-Lyon-Mediter- ın Railway alone consumed during the year 32,500 tons of steel rails; the Nord, 5 tons; the West, 9,871 tons. Compared with 1872, the consumption of iron rails ased 20,750 tons, and that of steel rails 11,903 tons. Adding to the above figures tons of iron rails and 2,000 tons of steel rails imported during the year, it is found there has been a consumption, by all the French railways, of 133,261 tons iron and 66,098 tons of steel rails, or an aggregate of 199,359 tons.

STEEL-WORKS AT LE CREUSOT.

:aving, at a later period, visited the renowned steel-works of Mr. ıpp, at Essen, in Westphalia, an extended notice of which appears ıubsequent pages, the author more keenly regrets that he did not ›nd his journey from Paris to Le Creusot, where the celebrated ks of Mr. Schneider are situated. The following communication, ch appeared in the American Manufacturer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., gives nteresting account of the extent and production of the works, but :es no reference to the earnings of the workmen:

ıave just returned from a visit to Le Creusot, the largest works I have ever visited ›nt four days there, and am under many obligations to Mr. Schneider, the owner of ›-fourths of these magnificent works, for the very kindest of attention shown me ıg my visit. I had the pleasure of inspecting the works under the personal guid- of Mr. Schneider, who has a warm feeling for Americans, as several American men can testify.

ere are employed at these works 15,000 workmen, who turn out a daily product of ons of iron and steel.

ıe building of the rolling-mills is 1,318 feet long and 360 feet wide, under a suc- on of spans, four in number, all of iron. They have twelve sheet and plate mills and are putting in the three high Lauth. They have ten blast-furnaces, which nce 500 tons of pig-iron per day. Have four converters, (Bessemer,) and make ons per day. They have also the Siemens-Martin process at work. Mr. Schneider med me that they do not have any difficulty in making a uniform article of steel. ı say I want steel soft to-morrow, hard the next day, medium the next, and am to get it, as he says there is no trouble with steel, but with iron there is. They :he African ore mostly. Mr. Schneider assisted a company with their mines, and turn they agreed to deliver him 130,000 tons of ore per year. This agreement is st for the next fifteen years. He gets it very cheap.

ıey make all kinds of machinery, from a marine-engine down. Are building the nes for the steamer Lafayette, to run between Havre and New York. They build hundred locomotives per annum. All the principal parts are made of steel, and › a splendid finish. Thirty large steam-hammers are constantly at work on their ngs. I saw a drill-press bore thirty-five holes at the same time. They have a n-riveter to make boilers. The boiler is suspended over the machine, and in two 's the rivet is in its place finished. The company have iron-mines of their own, four collieries with veins in a kind of pockets, 30 feet thick, and nearly vertical. ; took out 700,000 tons last year, and expect to run over a million tons this year. ; have eighteen locomotives and eight hundred cars for their own use, besides t they use of the railroad company. Their pumping-engine is of the Wolf sys- compound; capacity, 135,000 cubic feet per stroke. Mr. Schneider is erecting an building 1,500 feet long and 160 feet wide, in which to manufacture steel and axles ailways, and expects to make eighty thousand wheels and forty thousand axles he American and Russian markets.

ıis company bring their water four miles now, and must go twenty for more, as have not enough. The population of Le Creusot is about 25,000. Mr. Schneider four schools, that he pays for himself, for the education of his workmen's children.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN FRANCE.

On a previous page the value of the industrial products of Paris in 1860 was stated at 3,369,092,949 francs; the following table shows the value of products of industry in each of the eighty-nine departments of France, in a subsequent year, the aggregate amount of which reaches the sum of 9,755,030,000 francs.

Table showing the total value of industrial production in the several departments of France in the year 1871.

Departments.	Value of product.	Departments.	Value of product.
	Francs.		*Francs.*
Seine	1,989,698,733	Sarthe	48,902,710
Nord	799,834,160	Nièvre	48,807,410
Rhône	600,556,819	Manche	48,306,390
Seine-Inférieure	440,333,034	Meuse	46,219,433
Bouches-du-Rhône	271,854,370	Deux-Sèvres	45,793,220
Loire	224,338,675	Haute-Vienne	44,355,855
Eure	213,136,049	Var	44,260,865
Haut-Rhin	196,258,280	Aveyron	43,428,723
Aisne	184,935,418	Charente	43,337,065
Somme	176,525,707	Eure-et-Loir	42,385,500
Marne	161,907,783	Indre-et-Loire	41,746,860
Loire-Inférieure	161,040,884	Haute-Saône	40,606,370
Ardennes	160,144,314	Vendée	39,611,836
Pas-de-Calais	158,081,790	Cher	39,609,850
Bas-Rhin	148,484,655	Jura	39,490,900
Ardèche	144,259,135	Charente-Inférieure	35,563,842
Ille-et-Vilaine	143,813,200	Morbihan	35,512,975
Oise	131,329,920	Aude	34,931,083
Moselle	124,000,280	Allier	32,667,841
Gironde	122,432,060	Haute-Marne	32,364,382
Isère	116,235,728	Yonne	31,701,983
Gard	115,608,116	Gers	30,896,530
Seine-et-Oise	109,640,500	Vienne	28,603,925
Vosges	104,172,915	Mayenne	26,720,520
Vaucluse	101,780,500	Loir-et-Cher	26,516,225
Haute-Garonne	99,241,062	Landes	26,115,075
Calvados	97,361,820	Haute-Loire	25,726,270
Hérault	94,458,470	Tarn-et-Garonne	25,544,940
Seine-et-Marne	88,782,550	Côtes-du-Nord	24,832,331
Orne	82,061,623	Ariége	22,906,650
Saône-et-Loire	78,104,635	Lot	20,228,960
Finistère	76,326,020	Basses-Pyrénées	19,583,936
Coté d'Or	75,019,620	Hautes-Pyrénées	19,174,619
Maine-et-Loire	71,300,800	Pyrénées-Orientales	15,984,975
Aube	66,920,950	Alpes-Maritimes	15,675,110
Doubs	65,618,510	Corse	14,147,300
Drôme	65,438,010	Basses-Alpes	14,019,460
Tarn	60,164,337	Creuse	13,742,300
Lot-et-Garonne	57,170,944	Hautes-Alpes	11,828,968
Ain	52,677,470	Savoie	9,351,220
Puy-de-Dôme	52,424,952	Haute-Savoie	6,963,700
Indre	50,038,208	Lozère	6,087,675
Meurthe	49,833,456	Corrèze	5,713,940
Loiret	49,197,500	Cantal	3,567,458
Dordogne	48,958,818		

Total value of product in francs, 9,755,030,000.
Total value in dollars, 1,900,461,808.*

Total value of products of industry in the United States of America in 1860, $1,885,861,676, gold; in 1870 $4,232,325,442, currency.

* Computing the franc, in this instance only, at 19.3 cents, gold.

MANUFACTORIES IN THE BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE.

ne department of the Bouches-du-Rhône there were in 1872, as by Mr. Consul Osterhaus, the following manufacturing establish-
:

ufactories of soap, 37; oil, 54; tobacco, 1; matches, 12; awnings, iards, 4; corks, 12; candles, 5; bricks, 2; caramel, 2; cards, 3; inding, 10; hats, 15; shoes, 17; shirts, 10; wax, 5; safes, 4; of tartar, 1; vegetable hair, 6; ink, 4; manure, 6; tin in sheets, kery, 3; paper, 9; metal founderies, 13; Italian pâtes, 4; pianos, es, 3; shot, 5; pens, 1; saddles and carriages, 2; semoule, 1; 3; silks, 6; sulphur, 4; water-proof cloth, 2; sugar, 2; bags and g, 4; linen, 7; tubes and pipes, 3; coral, 1; vermuth, 5; glass-3; vinegar, 1; wooden shoes, 1; vermicelli, 3; ceruse, 1; molds, ton, 1; lime, 5; machines, 1; capers, 1; brooms, 2; Indian goods, nond candy, 1; pottery, 4; liquors, 1; chemicals, 5; resin, 1; , 1; cords, 1; woolen-factory, 1; and sausages, 3.

PROPORTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL TO OTHER CLASSES.

following table gives the absolute and relative number of persons 1866, were supported directly or indirectly by the occupations ofessions mentioned:

Employments.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion to 10,000 inhabitants.
ure	9,737,295	9,860,820	19,598,115	5,194
	5,574,818	5,384,273	10,959,091	2,879
ce	737,675	779,483	1,517,158	399
ons connected with agricul- ndustry, and commerce	607,491	488,296	1,095,787	287
professions	89,885	108,754	198,639	52
professions, and persons on their own means	1,782,089	1,825,206	3,607,295	948
occupations	288,077	276,264	564,341	147
ons unknown	196,749	329,889	526,638	139
equaling the population	19,014,079	19,052,985	38,067,064	10,000

l be noticed from the above table that there were supported by various indus- upations, exclusive of agriculture, 10,959,091 persons, or nearly 27 per cent. whole population.

PRICES OF FARM AND MECHANICAL LABOR IN 1873.

The following rates of wages paid for farm-laborers and for skille workmen in the places mentioned were furnished by the consuls of th United States:

Table showing the rates of wages paid for farm and mechanical labor in the Departmen Loire Inférieure, and in Nice, Lyons, and Marseille in 1873.

Occupation.	Department of Loire Inférieure.	Nice.		Lyons.	Marseilles
	Daily wages, without board.	Daily wages, without board.*	Monthly wages, with board.	Daily wages, without board.	Daily wag
FARM-LABORERS.					
Experienced hands in summer	$0 40	$0 57	$11 40	$0 60	
Experienced hands in winter	30	57	11 40	.....	.....
Ordinary hands in summer	25	42	6 90	.....	
Ordinary hands in winter	20	42	6 90	.....	.....
Common laborers at other than farm-work	20	42	6 90	.....	
Female servants	30	38	5 70	$4 to $5 per mo.	.....
SKILLED WORKMEN.					
Blacksmiths	$0 40 to 80	76	.....	1 00	
Brick-layers or masons	50 to 80	$0 76 to 95	.....	$0 80 to 1 00	
Cabinet-makers	40 to 1 00	.....	.....	.....	
Carpenters	60 to 1 00	76	.....	80 to 1 00	
Coopers	40 to 80	76	.....	80 to 1 00	
Miners	.....	1 52	.....	1 00 to 1 25	
Machinists	60 to 1 00	2 28 to 3 04	.....	1 00 to 1 25	
Painters	70 to 1 00	57	.....	80 to 1 00	
Plasterers	60 to 1 00	95	.....	80 to 1 00	
Shoemakers	60 to 80	66	.....	80 to 1 00	$0 †60 t
Stone-cutters	60 to 1 00	66	.....	1 00 to 1 25	†80 t
Tailors	60 to 1 00	57 to 95	.....	50 to 80	
Tanners	40 to 80	95	.....	80 to 1 00	†70 t
Tinsmiths	30 to 60	76	.....	80 to 1 00	†89 to
Wheelwrights	40 to 80	85	.....	80 to 1 00	

* Price of board for workmen during month of October, 1873, $1.75 per week; for workwomen, $1
† On piece-work.

ES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, HOUSE-RENT, ETC.

isions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of board and in the manufacturing towns of Lyons, Nice, Marseilles, and Nantes, France.

Articles.	Retail prices in 1874.			
	Lyons.	Nice.	Marseilles.	Nantes.
PROVISIONS.				
perfine.....per barrel.	$9 00	.....	4 c. per lb.	5 c. per lb.
tra family.....do....	9 80	.....	4½c. per lb.	.....
.....do....	02	.....	4 c per lb.	.....
.....per pound.	04	.....	3½c. per lb.	.....
ing-pieces.....do....	18	$0 19	$0 18	.....
-pieces.....do....	18	09	16	.....
-steaks.....do....	18	.....	21	.....
.....do....	18	19	.....	.....
rs.....do....	18	19	.....	.....
ers.....do....	18	24	.....	.....
.....do...	18	24	22	.....
rters.....do....	18	19	.....	.....
.....do....	18	24	.....	.....
.....do....	18	24	22	.....
.....do....	20	19	19	.....
alted.....do....		24	.....	.....
.....do....		30	20	.....
ked.....do....	18	30	.....	.....
.....do....	18	30	.....	.....
.....do....	10	24	22	.....
.....do....	10	19	25	$0 15
.....do....	10	15	09	12
d.....do....	20	.....	25	.....
.....do....	30	$0 35 to 40	28	25
.....do....	25	30	22	22
.....per bushel.	27	1½ ct. per lb.	1 ct. per lb.	32
.....per pound.	07	$0 06 to 08	05	.....
.....per quart.	08	05	$0 04 to 05	.....
.....do....	09	06	07	09
.....per dozen.	24	18	23	.....
GROCERIES, ETC.				
other good black.....per pound.	80	95 to 1 20	1 00	1 60
n.....do....	24	43	38	40
ted.....do....	28	50	50	.....
vn.....do....	20	14	14	.....
.....do....	16	16	15	.....
.....do....	18	18	16	.....
.....per gallon.	09	.....	06	.....
.....do....	07	.....	06	.....
.....per pound.	04	11	08	.....
.....do....	10	09	09	.....
.....per ton.	$4 60 to 6 00	$8 50 to 10 00	6 20	8 00
.....per cord.	.....	5 00	.....	.....
.....do...	.....	4 50	.....	.....
.....per gallon.	.....	95	1 12	1 00
ESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.				
, 4-4, standard quality....per yard.	10	24	15	.....
ned, 4-4, standard quality.....do....	15	28 to 47	16	.....
, 9-8, standard quality.....do....	23	28	25	.....
hed, 9-8, standard quality ....do....	28	38	30	.....
nedium quality.....do....	31	42	35	.....
quality.....do....	25	28	25 to 40	.....
nes.....do....	.....	28 to 47	25	.....
n quality .....do....	50	45 to 1 20	.....	.....
avy.....per pair.	4 00	1 92 to 2 30	4 40	.....
HOUSE RENT.				
ements .....per month.	.....	2 28 to 3 20	5 00	$25 to $40*
ments.....do....	.....	3 10 to 4 10	7 00	.....
BOARD.				
anics or other workmen)..per week.	.....	1 75 to 2 20	2 80	.....
loyed in factories.....do....	.....	1 55 to 2 00	.....	.....

*Per annum.

EXPENDITURES OF WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

The circular requesting statements of the weekly outlay by the fam lies of laboring men for provisions and other necessary articles of sul sistence, and for house-rent, clothing, &c., met with but few respons from France; there being but one from Nice and two from Marseilles.

NICE.

Average weekly expenditures of a family consisting of two adults and three childre.

Bread	$2 50	Fruits, (green or dried)	$0
Fresh meats	65	Fuel	
Butter	15	Oil or other light	
Cheese	15	Other articles	
Sugar	18	Spirits, beer, and tobacco	1
Milk	18	House-rent	
Coffee	19		
Fish	10		7
Soap, starch, salt, &c	35	Clothing per year	50
Eggs	18	Taxes per year	1
Potatoes and other vegetables	35		

MARSEILLES.

Mr. Consul Price, in transmitting a statement of the weekly earnii and expenditures of the families of two laboring men in Marseill makes the following explanation:

The following table represents, as exactly as possible, the average wages and expe of a family of working people of two classes, between which there exists a hardly preciable difference. It results from these figures that the laborer earning the l wages saves the most at the end of the year, because he is more sober. Spiritu liquors do not figure in the table of expenses because they are not consumed in family, but only at the saloon or café The item of light is insignificant, for the rea that the hearth-fire suffices to light the living-room, and the laborer goes to bed e and rarely lights a lamp. The item of combustibles can only be estimated; for, in eral, the laborers collect and gather up in the factories the *débris* of wood, char and coke, which serves them for fuel.

Average weekly earnings and expenditures of the families of two laboring men, each fa consisting of two adults and two children.

	No. 1.	
Earnings:		
Man per week	$3 30	
His wife	90	
Total weekly earnings	4 20	
Expenditures:		
Bread, 23 pounds	$1 00	
Wine, 6 quarts	35	
Fresh meats, 2¼ pounds	30	
Lard and oil	16	
Cheese	20	
Sugar	10	
Milk	07	
Coffee	05	
Soap and starch	19	
Salt and pepper	03	
Potatoes and other vegetables	21	
Light	04	
Tobacco, spirits, &c	14	
Rent	20	
Educational and religious purposes	06	
Total expenses per week	3 10	

Result:

52 weeks' expenses, at $3.10	$161 20	at $4.32	$224 64
Clothing for one year	24 00		50 00
	185 20		274 64
52 weeks' earnings, at $4.20	218 40	at $5.70	296 40
Balance, saved in one year	33 20		21 74

EDUCATION AND CRIME IN MARSEILLES.

In reference to education and to penal offenses in Marseilles, Mr. Consul Osterhaus writes as follows:

Education.—There is, perhaps, no better way of giving a proximate idea of the educational advantages and condition of this people than by giving the statistics of population, number of schools of primary instruction, and the number of scholars. There are in this department three arrondissements, which, according to the census of 1872, contain a population as follows: Arrondissement of Marseilles, 352,280; of Aix, 114,038; of Arles, 88,407. This number is composed as follows:

Of boys and unmarried men	157,352
Of married men	106,612
Of girls	132,245
Of married women	107,618
Of widows	29,764
Total	554,725

Of this number 514,169 are French and 40,556 are foreigners.

From the report of the superintendent of primary instruction, it appears that there are in this department 742 primary schools, divided as follows: 171 public schools for boys, 131 public schools for girls, 128 free schools for boys, 287 free schools for girls, and 21 mixed schools of all kinds. The 171 public schools for boys receive together 23,340 children. One hundred and twenty-three schools, containing 11,473 scholars, are directed by lay-teachers; and 48 schools, with 11,867 scholars, are sectarian. The 131 public schools for girls receive together 14,976 scholars, of which 2,229 are taught by lay-teachers, and 12,547 are under the direction of sectarian teachers. The whole number of scholars who frequent the primary schools of the department is 59,478, and classified as follows:

	Scholars.
Public schools for boys	23,340
Public schools for girls	14,976
Free schools for boys	6,623
Free schools for girls	13,130
Mixed schools	1,409

The Protestant and Jewish sects have several schools in the department, and in sufficient number to respond to the needs of those different sects for religious teaching.

Penal offenses.—During the year 1872 the courts of Aix have rendered 1,160 decisions; the court of assizes of the department has tried 136 prisoners, of whom 34 have been acquitted, 54 condemned to infamous penalties, and 48 sentenced to correctional punishment. The tribunal correctional of Marseilles has, in 1870, judged 2,692 prisoners, of whom 321 were acquitted; and the correctional tribunals of Aix and Tarascon have tried 729 prisoners.

LABOR IN GERMANY.

If, instead of a report on the cost and condition of labor, this volume were a history of the various industries of Europe, it would be interesting to ascertain the origin and to trace the development of the principal manufactures of those states which now compose the German Empire.

The woolen goods of Rhenish Prussia and Saxony, the linens of Silesia and Westphalia, the cottons of Alsace and Berlin, the leather of the Rhine country, the steel of Essen, the bronzes of Berlin and Munich, the toys of Nuremberg and Sonneberg, the carved work of the Hartz Mountains, the philosophical instruments of Berlin and Cassel, to say nothing of the numerous peculiar industries of Berlin, Chemnitz, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Cologne, and Elberfeld—all of which find extensive markets in the United States—would form rich subjects for historical investigation, and the publication of the results prove highly instructive. On some other person with more leisure, and with equal sympathy for the industrial classes, must this pleasant work be devolved.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

The products of German industry, which comprise the principal imports from that country during the last two fiscal years, as well as the total annual value of our imports since 1868, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Value of imports.	
	1874.	1873.
Cloth and cassimeres	$3,216,305	$4,758,363
Dress-goods	1,016,384	1,360,576
Other manufactures of wool	2,011,025	2,635,365
Silk manufactures	5,644,936	13,118,480
Cotton hosiery	2,964,863	3,660,602
Other manufactures of cotton	3,263,436	4,451,022
Fancy goods	1,520,910	1,909,751
Leather, and manufactures of, except gloves	1,360,724	2,154,940
Gloves	990,261	1,469,620
Buttons	841,013	1,149,123
Jewelry and watches	1,210,835	2,618,692
Precious stones	380,249	692,980
Furs, dressed	585,816	931,009
Glass and glassware	1,588,623	1,962,956
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,478,877	1,836,158
Pig-lead	896,478	962,736
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c	851,536	916,007
Chemicals	1,011,062	1,158,155
Wines, spirits, and cordials	252,262	449,203
All other merchandise	12,824,257	13,206,013
Total imports of merchandise	43,909,852	61,401,756

Total in 1872	$46,243,748
Total in 1871	25,093,635
Total in 1870	27,015,321
Total in 1869	25,067,927

IIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM GERMANY.

) France, from which we receive the products of the labor of her rtisans, but not the artisans themselves, Germany has contrib- only her workmanship, but her workmen. Our annual receipts roducts, as appears from the foregoing statement, average in er $33,000,000, while of her sons and daughters, embracing a nber of skilled workmen as well as men of talent and enterprise, red in a single year, 1854, the large number of 206,054, whose value at the average stated in another work * by the author of rt, viz, $800, reaches nearly $165,000,000.

mmigration into this country from Germany during the fifty-four om 1820 to 1874, was as follows:

.....	7,729
.....	152,454
.....	434,626
.....	951,667
(closing with December)	822,007
.....	107,201
.....	155,595
.....	133,141
.....	56,927
ggregate	2,821,347

arge addition to our population in a little over half a century ished, at the rate above indicated, an increment to our material f $2,257,077,600.

ensus of 1870 shows that of the various nationalities which our foreign-born population no less than 1,690,533 were natives any; while of the cities of New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, cinnati from 16 to 20 per cent. of the whole population were of birth. New York City contained in 1870 more native Germans two manufacturing towns of Barmen and Chemnitz; Saint ore than the city of Brunswick, and Chicago more than Metz.†

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l Report on Immigration, accompanying Information for Immigrants, by Ed- ng, Ph. D. Government Printing-Office, Washington, 1871.

rge German population of several cities of the United States, as compared whole population of cities and towns of Germany, will be best illustrated by ing statement:

opulation of United States cities in 1870.		*Aggregate population of German cities in 1871.*	
.....	151,206	Munich	169,612
is	59,040	Barmen and Elderfeld	146,849
.....	52,316	Cologne	129,251
hia	50,746	Leipsic	102,575
i	49,448	Frankfort-on-the-Main	90,748
.....	36,769	Bremen	82,990
.....	32,276	Aix-la-Chapelle	73,722
e	22,599	Dusseldorf	69,462
.Y	22,249	Chemnitz	68,150
.J	15,873	Brunswick	57,380
.....	15,856	Essen	51,768
ns	15,239	Metz	51,707

COST OF LABOR AND OF SUBSISTENCE IN LOWER SILESIA IN 1868.

Before presenting detailed statements showing the results of personal inquiry into the cost and conditions of labor in Germany in 1872, it may be well to submit the rates of wages existing before the advance in price which followed the termination of the Franco-German war.

A work, published by Mr. Jacobi, on the rates of wages and the material condition of the working-classes in Lower Silesia during the years 1867 and 1868, affords information of great value, especially in regard to factory-operatives at that period. From the numerous and detailed statements only a few have been selected, translations of which are here presented.

Table showing the rates of wages paid for factory and other labor in Lower Silesia during the year 1868.

[Rates expressed in United States coin.]

Branches and occupations.	Wages per day.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Bleachers:			
Ordinary hands	18 to 36	14½ to 18	.....
Bleachers	27 to 33	.....	.....
Manglers	36 to 42	.....	.....
Foremen	48 to 60	.....	.....
Bookbinders	32 to 58	.....	.....
Brewers	24 to 36	.....	.....
Brickyards:			
Ordinary work	20 to 24	.....	.....
Molders	29 to 39	.....	.....
Chamotte-molders	33 to 48	.....	.....
On contract-work	36 to 60	14 to 20	10 to 17
Average summer wages	24 to 42	16 to 18	10 to 18
Cane-factories:			
Turners	36 to 66	.....	.....
Engravers	36 to 60	.....	.....
Joiners	48	.....	.....
Laborers	28 to 42	.....	.....
Chemical-works:			
Average wages	31½	.....	.....
Fireworks	24 to 36	8 to 15	4 to 6
Cigar-factories:			
Strippers	.....	16 to 18	6 to 10
Skilled hands	$1 to $2	24 to 40	.....
Wrappers	.....	18 to 24	.....
Rollers	24 to 72	.....	.....
Assorters	72 to $1 08	.....	.....
Packers	36 to 48	.....	.....
Foremen	$1 50	.....	.....
Distillers	8 to 36	.....	.....
Earthenware, glassware, &c.:			
Pottery, molders	60 to 72	.....	.....
on ordinary work	24 to 60	14 to 22	.....
Stoneware, ordinary work	18 to 24	.....	.....
turners	24 to 48	.....	.....
painters	24 to 42	.....	.....
Porcelain, glazing-makers	30 to 36	18 to 24	.....
burners	30 to 42	.....	.....
gilders	36 to 42	12 to 18	.....
potter-turners	48	.....	.....
foremen	96	.....	.....

les of wages paid for factory and other labor in Lower Silesia—Cont'd.

Branches and occupations.	Wages per day.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Glass-works, polishers	.....	10 to 24	.....
melters	60	.....	.....
painters and gilders	40 to 72	18 to 36	.....
skilled hands	60 to 96	.....	.....
bottle-makers	48 to 60	.....	.....
ordinary hands	24 to 36	12 to 18	12
r-mills:			
Laborers	22 to 29	.....	.....
Assistant millers	36 to 60	.....	.....
Firemen	24 to 29	.....	.....
Machinists	33	.....	.....
Foremen	72	.....	.....
works, laborers	24 to 36	.....	.....
ers:			
Ordinary hands	48 to $1	24 to 36	.....
Skilled hands	$1 66 to $2	.....	.....
works:			
Laborers	18 to 28	.....	.....
Locksmiths	24 to 60	.....	.....
Machine-builders	60 to $1 08	.....	.....
Molders	42 to 72	.....	12 to 20
Turners	52	.....	.....
Machinists	40 to 72	.....	.....
Watchmen	48	.....	.....
Enamelers	36 to 72	.....	.....
Cutters	60 to 72	.....	.....
-kilns:			
Laborers, in winter	20 to 30	.....	.....
summer	24 to 26	.....	.....
ng:			
Ordinary labor	18 to 24	12	16 to 20
Refiners	48 to 60	.....	.....
Drivers	36	.....	.....
Refiners	18 to 42	16	.....
r-mills:			
Ordinary laborers	21 to 48	10 to 24	8 to 16
Cutters	24	.....	.....
Holland miller	30	.....	.....
Machinists	36	.....	.....
ers	42 to 48	12 to 24	.....
oad-car shop:			
Smiths	40 to 72	.....	.....
Locksmiths	36 to 96	.....	.....
Turners	42 to $1 08	.....	.....
Screw-cutters	30 to 60	.....	.....
Tinners	42 to 60	.....	.....
File-cutters	48 to 72	.....	.....
Wheelwrights	48 to 96	.....	.....
Carpenters	42 to 66	.....	.....
Painters	48 to 66	.....	.....
Upholsterers	36 to 60	.....	.....
Laborers	34	.....	.....
h-factories	18 to 36	12 to 17	.....
rmiths	60 to 84	24 to 60	12 to 15
mills:			
Laborers	26 to 48	.....	.....
Machinists	36 to 60	.....	.....
Foremen	48	.....	.....
ning flax	24 to 42	12 to 30	12 to 24
cotton	20 to 42	12 to 18	9 to 12
wool	18 to 48	14 to 24	6 to 18

Rates of wages paid for factory and other labor in Lower Silesia—Cont'd.

Branches and occupations.	Wages per day.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Sugar-refiners	14 to 36	9 to 15	.....
Tanners	36 to 60	12 to 15	.....
Toy-factories:			
Ordinary laborers	18 to 36	10 to 24	.....
Turners	36 to 48	.....	.....
Sculptors	36 to $1 08	.....	.....
Watch-factory workmen	24 to 72	.....	15
Woolen-factories:			
Carders	20 to 54	14 to 18	.....
Fullers	24	15	.....
Shearers	29 to 36	.....	.....
Foremen	$1 08	.....	.....

The regular wages of workingmen average, in summer and winter, from 16.8 cents to 24 cents (gold) per day; of females, from 8.4 to 14.4 cents per day, more nearly approaching the higher rate. During the short winter days workingmen receive, for eight hours' labor, from 10 to 14.4 cents; the females, 7.2 cents; while in summer, for twelve to thirteen hours' labor the relative wages are from 19.2 to 28.8 cents, and from 14.4 to 19.2 cents, respectively. The wages of those working in the royal forests are so regulated as to average 24 cents per day for males, and 14.4 cents per day for females; in some mountain countries the latter receive but 12 cents.

In larger cities wages rise above these rates, especially for skilled labor. Men working on railroads receive in summer from 28.8 to 36 cents per day; and women from 16.8 to 26.4 cents. In the larger cities ordinary female help in house-keeping is paid from 24 to 26.4 cents.

Work done by the piece, or by contract, is paid about one-third more than the customary wages. A common laborer expects, in contract work, from 36 to 48 cents; at railroad work, even more.

When work is scarce the wages often fall to about 16.8 cents per day for males, and 9.6 cents for females.

Labor is often paid by the hour, at from 1.4 to 3 cents for males, and 0.4 to 2 cents for females; 2.4 cents per hour are the wages of an able field laborer in the mountains.

During the summer especially, opportunities for work are offered to children, who receive from 6.11 to 7.2 cents per day, and in winter about 4.8 cents.

Wherever the work rises above mere manual labor in a trade or factory, the daily wages of men are from 30 to 48 cents, and often rise to 60 cents. Miners at tunneling are frequently paid 72 cents, (1 thaler;) in the district of Görlitz, a brick-maker, aided by his wife, averages 80 cents per day; in the district of Jauer from $5.76 to $7.20 per week. Skilled workmen of large experience receive from $360 to $432 per annum. The wages of the molders and enamelers in iron-founderies, of the locksmiths and joiners in machine-works, in piano factories, amount to from 72 cents to $1.08 per day; the same in manufactories of glass, silver-ware, and watches, and hat-factories. The highest wages paid to a very skillful joiner in a piano-forte factory were $12.24 per week.

Wages for female labor are more uniform throughout; 18 cents per day can be earned by a skillful hand; 24 cents per day very rarely.

Juvenile laborers in factories begin with wages of 48 cents per week, for 10 hours' work daily, and rise to 72 cents per week. The law prohibits the employment of children under twelve years of age; from twelve to fourteen years it permits 6 hours, and from fourteen to sixteen years, 10 hours daily.

The general average of daily wages is as follows: Males, for 12 hours' work per day, in the country, 19.2 cents; in cities, 24 cents; harder labor, 30 cents; in cities, 36 cents; skilled labor, 60 cents.

The wages of master-workmen, overseers, &c., are not included in the above average, but are at least $172 per annum.

In regard to the time of work, laborers in factories are employed 11 to 12 hours per day, (exclusive of time for meals;) where work is continued day and night, the hours for the day are from 6 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 7 p. m.; for the night, from 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., with ½ hour recess; in a few districts 10 hours constitute a day's work. In many cloth-factories and wool-spinneries, males and females work 12 to 13 hours, and some even 16 hours per day. As an example, a cloth-factory employs firemen and machinists 16 hours, spinners and dyers 14 hours, all others 12 hours, exclusive of time for meals.

n glass-works, the nature of the work requires from 16 to 18 hours for melters, 13 to 5 hours for blowers; but then one party rests while the other works.

The wages of journeymen in the following trades, including board and lodging, are s follows:

	Per week.
lakers	$0 92
iutchers	72
miths	1 08
inners	2 52
Vheelwrights	2 16
urriers	2 16
iddlers	72
ocksmiths	2 52
ailors	2 52
hoemakers	1 44
resco-painters	3 42
abinet-makers	$2 88 to 3 60
loth-weavers	1 44 to 2 16

From the reports of the chambers of commerce of Germany the fol-)wing labor statistics are collected:

ı the coal-mines of Rhenish Prussia, average daily wages of 3,661 laborers, with families of 8,572 persons, males	$0 64
on-foundery, (Duisburg,) average wages per day, founders	$0 65 to 72
ther skilled workmen	54
aborers	43
achinists and locksmiths	58
ı two iron-founderies, same district, average daily wages, respectively	58 and 65
on-bridge establishment	55
ife-factory, average yearly earnings	182 80
nc establishments, average wages, first-class hands	94
second-class hands	72
other laborers	53
tton-factories, average wages per hand, including children	41
tton-spinning, average wages per hand, (mostly young persons)	36

Average weekly wages paid in the coal-mines of Plauen, (Saxony): To miners, 10; to laborers, $1.98; and to boys, 40 cents.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF LOWER SILESIA.

1. *District of Bolkenhain.*

The annual expenses of a family of about five persons, (three children,) belonging to ; working class, were as follows:

ovisions, (per day, 14.4 to 16.8 cents,) per year		$60 00
nt, (8 thalers)		5 76
el		3 60
othing, linen, &c		14 40
rniture, tools, &c		7 20
xes: State, 0.72; church, 12; commune, 36	$1 20	
School for two children	2 50	
		3 70
Total		94 66

The expenses of a laborer's family being 24 to 26.4 cents per day, the earnings should 28 to 30.8 cents per day, which the head of the family cannot earn. While his earn- gs are from 17 to 19 cents, the wife earns 8 to 10 cents, and the children must help as n as old enough. Miners in this district have 24 to 29 cents daily wages; factory- n from 19 to 29 cents; mechanics receive 48 to 54 cents per week, besides board; le house-servants $17 to $30, and females $12 per annum, exclusive of board and lging.

2. *District of Landshut.*

Expenses of a family:

	In the country.		In a city.
nt, per annum	$5 76		$10 72
ovisions, (per week, 90 cents,) per annum	46 80	(per week, $1.08)	56 10
el and light, per annum	14 40		16 42
xes, &c., per annum	3 60		4 32
othing, &c., per annum	8 56		10 00
her expenses, per annum	7 20		8 57
Total	86 32		106 13

The income of laborers' (weavers') families does not generally reach these amounts. Many are permitted to gather their wood from the royal forests, and spend little for clothing, which they beg from charitable neighbors. A weaver earns here from 48 to 72 cents, $1 and $1.50 per week; most weavers have two looms in operation, and together with their wives earn from $1.50 to $2.16 per week. The average earnings of weavers are given at 96 cents per week, or about $50 per annum.

3. *District of Hirschberg.*

The lowest cost of living for a laborer's family is given at $64.80 to $72 per annum, of which are expended for provisions, $43.30; for clothing, $17; taxes, $3.16; fuel, $3.60; rent, $4, &c. In the summer the wages for 12 hours' daily work, for males, are from 15 to 39 cents; for females, 5 to 17 cents per day; in winter from 3 to 7 cents less. A male farm-hand receives $12 to $22 per year; a boy, $9 to $14; a maid-servant, $12 to $18 per annum with board.

The annual expenses of a laborer's family, living in a comfortable manner, without luxuries, would be nearly double the amount actually expended above.

The following is an estimate:

Rent, (one room, alcove and bed-room)	$8 64
Fuel and light	14 40
Provisions, (breakfast, coffee; at noon, potatoes, dumpling—10 cents; evening, bread, a little brandy—5 cents; supper, soup, bread, vegetables—6 cents)	75 00
Clothing, (husband, $5.48; wife, $5.76; children, $7.20, soap, 72 cents)	20 16
Taxes, &c	2 16
Schooling of children, (2¼ cents per week per child)	3 60
School-books	72
To lay by for sickness, &c	8 58
Unforeseen expenses	8 58
Total	141 84

4. *District of Schönau.*

The ordinary yearly wages, in addition to board, paid to servants in this rural district, were as follows: Man-servant, $14.40 to $21.60; boys, $8.64 to $12.96; maid-servants, $8.64 to $17.28; child's nurses, $5.76 to $12.96.

During the harvest the daily wages for fourteen hours' work are as follows: Mowers, from 19.2 to 28.8 cents; laborers, (males,) from 19.2 to 24 cents; females, from 14.4 to 17 cents.

In other seasons males receive, for ten hours' daily labor, from 14.4 to 19.2 cents, and females 12 to 14.4 cents per day; and in winter males receive 12 cents, and females 7.4 to 9.6 cents. A laborer in the cities receives from 24 to 28.8 cents per day; the "fellows" (journeymen) of trades receive from 60 cents to $1.20 per week, and board.

A laborer's family of five persons requires for its subsistence during the year the following amount: For provisions, $72 to $85.72; rent of one room and three bedrooms, $4.32; clothing, &c., $10.80; fuel, &c., $3.60; taxes, &c., $3.60. Total, $108.04.

5. *District of Goldberg.*

The cost of living of a laborer's family (husband, wife, and two children) in this district is thus given: Provisions, $75.60; rent, $4.32; fuel, $7.20; clothing, $10.02; furniture, tools, &c., 72 cents; taxes, &c., $2.28. Total, $100.14. In less expensive times provisions have been estimated at $20 less.

In the rural portion men receive 21.6 cents, women 14.4 cents for a day's work; this average includes higher wages for skilled labor.

On a farm a man-servant receives $17.20 per year, in addition to board, &c., which may be estimated at $43.20; a maid-servant receives $14.40, besides board.

Laborers in stone-quarries earn from 24 to 43.2 cents per day; in cloth factories, 1.8 to 2.2 cents per hour, while the daily wages of carpenters are from 33.6 to 38.4 cents; masons, 33.6 to 45.6 cents; roof-slaters, 33.6 to 45.6.

Shoemakers and tailors receive from 9 to 10 cents, besides their board and lodging, which is valued at 12 cents.

6. *District of Löwenberg.*

The yearly expenses of a family with three children are estimated at from $93.60 to $108, namely:

	City.	Country.
Rent	$10 60	$4 32
Provisions, ($1.20 per week)	62 40	55 72
Fuel and lights	12 66	10 80
Taxes, school, &c	3 60	3 60
Clothing, &c	12 85	12 85
Other expenses	5 76	5 76
Total	107 87	93 05

Wages are as follows:

Men, day-laborers, from 14.4 to 28.8 cents per day; women, 12 to 18 cents per day; men, with board, 9.6 to 14.4 cents per day; women, with board, 7.2 to 12 cents per day. From ten to fourteen hours constitute a day's labor; more hours and harder work secure higher wages.

Male servants per year, $14.40 to $36, and board; female, per year, $8.57 to $21.60, and board.

Journeymen in trades obtain the following:

Wages per week with board and lodging.	In cities.		In the country.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Smiths	$0 54	$0 72	$0 42	$0 72
Wheelwrights	54	72	42	72
Shoemakers	54	60	42	72
Tailors	54	72	30	60
Cabinet-makers	54	72	42	72

7. *City of Greifenberg.*

The subsistence of a workingman's family, consisting of five—man, wife, and three children—is thus given:

INCOME.

A mason receives 33.6 cents per day, regular work, thirty-two weeks in the year	$64 52
Weaving or other work, four months, at 48 to 60 cents per week, say	8 00
Yearly earnings of wife	7 20
Total	79 72
A day-laborer receives 24 cents per day, or $1.44 per week, regular work, forty weeks	$57 60
During the rest of the year he and his wife may earn	14 40
Total	72 00

A carpenter earns a little more than a mason, his chances for winter-labor being better. A weaver, working at home, makes less than the day-laborer; those in the factory earn per year, $72.

EXPENSES OF A FAMILY.

Rent, $8.64; clothing, $14.40, (shoes being a large item;) light, $1.44; fuel, $5.04; repairing tools, 72 cents; taxes, $1.44; school for three children, $1.44. Total, $33.12.

Provisions.—The meals consist of potatoes and bread, their means not being sufficient to allow meat: Potatoes, twenty bushels, $10.08; bread, (6 cents per day,) $21.90; coffee, (chiccory, four pounds per week,) $2.88; butter, (one-half pound per week,) lard, herring, salt, (24 cents per week,) $12.48. Total, $47.26. Aggregate expenses, $80.38.

NOTE.—If the work is not regular, the demands of the family must be curtailed, and suffering often takes place.

8. *District of Görlitz.*

Here the condition of the laborer appears more comfortable, since work can be found throughout the year.

Masons and carpenters earn 36 to 43.4 cents per day; railroad-laborers, 26.4 to 28.8; field-laborers, 21.6 to 28.8, and females, 14.5 to 24.

The lowest expenses for a family consisting of four or five persons are thus computed:

Provisions	$57 60	to	$85 72
Rent, lights, and fuel	11 52	to	21 10
Clothing	13 57	to	18 00
Tools, &c	1 44	to	2 88
School	1 44	to	2 88
Taxes	72	to	1 44
Total	86 29	to	132 02

By careful inquiries it has been ascertained that a family can earn from $93.60 to $144 a year, so that some lay up small savings.

For the city of Görlitz the average income of a laborer's family is estimated at $95 to $144 a year; the expenses for four or five persons, from $115 to $172.80, namely:

Rent, lights, and fuel	$22 72	to	$32 15
Clothing, &c	14 40	to	21 60
Tools, furniture, &c	1 44	to	5 76
School	4 32	to	5 04
Provisions	72 00	to	108 25
Total	114 88	to	172 80

9. *District of Glogau.*

Farm-laborers' income:

Males:	6 weeks in harvest, at 30 cents per day	$10 80	
	14 weeks, (sowing and haymaking,) at 24 cents per day	20 16	
	15 weeks, fall and spring, at 18 cents per day	16 20	
	15 weeks, winter, at 14.4 cents per day	12 96	
Total,	50 weeks		$60 12
Females:	6 weeks, at 12 cents per day, (5 days per week)	$3 60	
	14 weeks, at 9.6 cents per day	6 72	
	15 weeks, at 8.4 cents per day	6 30	
	15 weeks, at 7.2 cents per day	5 40	
Total,	50 weeks		22 02
Grand total			82 14

Expenses of a family of three children:

16 sheffels* rye, at $1.32	$21 12
2 sheffels wheat, at $1.80	3 60
2 sheffels barley, at $1.20	2 40
2 sheffels peas, at $1.44	2 88
2 sheffels millet, at $1.44	2 88
24 bags potatoes, at 38.4 cents	9 22
52 pounds butter, at 19.2 cents	9 98
183 quarts milk, at 24 cents	4 40
Meat, (2 quarters mutton, $3.60; 1 pig, $10.80)	14 40
52 pounds salt, at .024	1 25
Rent, $5.76; light, $1.52	7 28
Fuel, (wood, $9.72; coal, $3.18)	12 90
Clothing	18 72
Taxes, and other expenses	8 00
Total	119 03

As, according to these statistics, a man and wife can earn but $82.14 per year, a deficiency of $36.89 must be made up by the work of the children, or by extra labor in the summer, especially at harvest-time.

10. *District of Liegnitz.*

Expenses of a family with three children:

Provisions—bread, 1 pound of flour per head, daily	$26 52
potatoes, ¼ bag, or 75 pounds per week, at 18 cents	9 36
barley, 2 sheffels, at 96 cents	96
peas, 1 sheffel, at $1.08	1 08
butter, 1 to 1¾ pounds per week, 71½ pounds per year, at 19 cents	13 73
milk, 4 quarts daily, at 4 cents	5 84
meat, 1 swine for fattening, or 1 pound per week	5 56
salt, 1 pound per week, at 2.4 cents	1 25
coffee, chiccory, sugar	4 32
wheat flour for cake on holidays	1 32
beer	90
	70 84

* 1 sheffel equals 1.56 bushels, United States.

or a room, a garret-room, and small space, per annum		$7 20
oil for 36 to 39 weeks, ½ to ¾ pound, at 6 cents		2 34
luring 6 winter-months, 20 cents; summer, 10 cents per week		8 00
ng—husband, 2 shirts, at 72 cents	$1 44	
1 pair of boots	2 88	
pantaloons, (three pairs in two years)	72	
coat, &c	72	
		5 76
wife—2 chemises	1 44	
1 pair of shoes	1 20	
dress, &c	2 64	
		5 28
children—6 shirts, at 36 cents each	2 16	
3 pairs of shoes	2 16	
clothing	2 16	
		6 48
for washing		1 20
for repair of		1 44
—income, 72 cents; communal, 38.4 cents; school, including books, $2.556.		3 60
l expenses		112 14

icome of a family with two children:

nd averages 305 days, at 21.6 cents		$65 88
averages 250 days, at 10.04 cents		26 00
child averages 60 days, at 7.2 cents		4 32
very married woman receives—		
fel wheat	$1 80	
fels rye	2 16	
fels barley	1 92	
fel peas	1 08	
		6 96
n raise on a patch of land 10 bags potatoes, valued at		2 88
lean at harvest 3 sheffels of rye or barley		3 06
tra work through the year		8 64
fat pig		5 76
		123 50

the city of Liegnitz the average expense of a laborer's family is estimated at 4 per year.

WAGES IN GERMANY IN 1870.

e following information, in regard to the rates of wages paid in parts of Germany in the year 1870, was obtained from another ce:

al-mines in Hanover, Deister River.—Workmen employed, 502; age annual earnings, $135.53.

al-mines at Kniggenbrücke.—Workmen employed, 141; average hly earnings, $10.08 to $12.24.

rkish-carpet factory in Silesia.—Males, $1.80 to $2.88 per week; les $1.08 to $2.16 per week.

k-manufactures in Crefeld.—Employed in 1867: masters, fellows, apprentices, 20,449; total wages paid, $2,591,387; average per a, $126.70. In 1870, masters, fellows, and apprentices, 28,213; wages paid, $3,820,711; average per capita, $135.45.

e wages of carpenters and builders increased 15 to 20 per cent. 70.

aving in Osterode.—Weavers and spinners, per day, 30 to 36 cents; ren, per day, 12 to 18 and 24 cents.

n-mines near Duisburg.—Employed in 1870, 694 miners, &c.; s, $184,400; annual average, $150.43. Hands, furnaces, &c., em- d, 305; wages, $56,903; average, $186.56.

m-works, "Vulcan."—Melters, per day, 72 cents; job-workers, 53 ; contract-workers, 63 cents; ordinary hands, 46 cents.

Manufactory of crucibles, retorts, &c.—Hands employed, 159; wages, $33,409.44; average, $210.12.

Wharves at Ruhrort.—Laborers, in summer, 72 cents per day; in winter, 48 cents per day.

Iron-works at Borbeck—Employ 237 men, at average daily wages of 53 cents.

Zinc-works at Borbeck—Employ 295 men; total wages for the year, $65,900.16; average, $223.40.

Iron-works at Kupfurdrew—Employ, in mines, 226 men, at average daily wages of 57 cents; in near furnaces, 181 men, at average daily wages of 52 cents.

First-class melters, per day, 99 cents; second-class melters, per day, 76 cents; third-class melters, per day, 62 cents; firemen, per day, 99 cents; laborers, per day, 51 cents.

Salt-works at Lueneburg—Employ 120 men; total wages, $14,356.80; average, $119.64.

Iron-works at Lueneburg—Employ 290 men; total wages, $40,521.60; average, $139.73.

Gypsum-factory at Lueneburg—Employs 46 men; total wages, $3,272.40; average, $71.14.

Manure-factory at Lueneburg—Employs 70 men; total wages, $5,400; average, $77.14.

Cooper-shop at Lueneburg—Employs 34 men; total wages, $5,703.84; average, $167.76.

Coal-mines near Lauban.—Hewers, per day, 46 to 53 cents; drawers, per day, 30 to 44 cents; ordinary laborers, per day, 11 cents.

Railroad-works near Lauban—Employ 175 hands; total wages, $33,336; average, $190.49.

FACTORY-LABOR IN 1871.

The following statement of the rates paid for factory-labor has been prepared from the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Plauen, Saxony, for 1871:

Occupations.	Weekly wages.
Iron-founderies:	
Pattern-makers	$2 88
Locksmiths	2 16
Laborers	1 44
Apprentices	1 06
In the Upper Erz Mountains:	
Molders	$2 88 to 5 04
Molders' apprentices	2 16 to 3 60
Carpenters	3 60
Polishers	2 88 to 3 60
Blacksmiths	2 88 to 3 60
In founderies at Crimmit-schau:	
Foreman	7 20 to 10 30
Molders	2 88 to 5 04
Joiners	3 60
Apprentices	2 16 to 3 60
Smiths	2 88 to 3 96
Iron-founderies at Reichenbach:	
Molders	3 60
Apprentices	72 to 2 32
Other hands	1 80 to 2 16
Machine-works:	
Turners	3 60 to 8 64
Locksmiths	2 88 to 4 32
Joiners	2 88 to 5 04
Other mechanics	2 16 to 2 88
Apprentices	72 to 2 16

, Werdan:		
.....		$2 16 to $3 60
Zurckau:		
, turners, &c		3 24 to 4 32
anics		2 42 to 2 88
.....		72 to 2 16
Reichenbach:		
.....		4 32
l joiners		3 60
.....		3 25
.....		72 to 2 88
Plauen:		
.....		2 88
.....		2 88 to 3 60
.....		3 24 to 3 60
.....		2 88 to 3 24
.....		72
.....		2 42
Lower Schlema:		
.....		2 16 to 3 44
.....		2 52 to 4 32
.....		2 64 to 4 32
s		2 88
.....		1 06
Aue:		
:ksmiths, &c		1 80 to 2 88
.....		2 16 to 2 88
ıt factories:		
.....		3 10
;h as		5 42
g makers		8 04
ries pay, average wages		2 16 to 3 24
est hands		5 04
factories:		
ling the erection of large clocks, per day	$1.80	
:ers	per week	2 16 to 2 88
;rs		2 52
.....		96
s		2 40
.....		2 88
rs		2 16 to 2 88
;rs		1 44
men		1 80 to 2 16
:		
.....		2 16 to 3 60
.....		1 20 to 2 16
lishers, &c		1 80 to 3 60
.....		4 32
; at Reichenbach:		
.....		2 16 to 3 60
.....		72 to 1 08
ies:		
with board		2 52 to 2 88
.....		1 08 to 1 44
.....		1 44 to 3 60
nish factories:		
.....	41c. to 60c. per day	2 46 to 3 60
.....	24c. to 39c. per day	1 44 to 2 34
.....		3 55 to 5 40
.....		1 25
ng, girls (over 14 years)		1 44 to 1 66
s		3 06
.....		2 16 to 3 06
.....		2 10

Textile factories:	
At spreading-machines, (girls)	
Spinners	$2 42 t
Packers	
Overseer	
Spinning-master	
Ordinary hands	1 20 t
Females, (at combing)	
Other females	1 06 t
Highest wages	2 88 t
Rope-makers:	
Best hands	3 60 t
Boys, (15 to 17 years of age)	
Cotton factories, (power-looms:)	
Cotton-weavers	2 68 t
Cotton-weavers, girls, maximum	
Cotton-weavers, males, maximum	
Another establishment gives the average earnings of—	
Males	
Females	
Maximum rates	4 32 to
Woolen-cloth weavers are generally paid according to the number of threads per inch, and ordinarily earn	1 80 to
Shearers, females	1 44 to
Weavers on steam-power looms, females	1 80 to
Chain-spoolers	
Bleaching, males	2 70 to
Maximum	
Dyeing, males	2 52 to
Cloths, cassimeres, &c.:	
Walker	3 60 to
Rougher	2 52 to
Shearers, girls	1 44 to
Card-cleaners	1 44 to
Boys	
Dyers	
Embroiderers, females	5 36 to
Embroiderers on linen, jaconet, &c., net from $113.76 to $137.50 per year.	
Drawers of designs	2 88 to
Lace-weavers and knitters, women	1 25 to
Girls	72 to
Stocking-weavers	1 08 to
And exceptionally	1 50 to
Tanners, males	2 88 to
Kid-glove makers:	
Cutters	10 80 to
Sewers, females	
Dyers	
Glove-sewers, per dozen, 67c. to $1.08.	
Brush-makers:	
Males	2 16 to
Females	1 00 to
Joiners and polishers	2 88 to
Wood sawyers:	
By hand	2 16 to
In steam saw-mill	3 60 to
Shoe-last-factory hands	2 16 to
Basket-makers	1 32 to
Book-binders:	
Men	2 88 to
Women	1 44 to

Earnings of coal-miners and turf-diggers:

Coal-miners, average earnings per year, in 1862	$121 60
" " " 1868	154 18
" " " 1871	187 92

Turf-diggers, per 1,000, from 60 to 70 cents.
Turf-cutters, per 1,000, from 18 to 20 cents.

FACTORY LABOR IN 1872.

the months of August and September, 1872, the author of this t personally visited the principal manufacturing towns in Germany, ially those in Saxony and Rhenish Prussia, for the purpose of ob- ng information in regard to the cost of labor, the condition of the men and their families, and the cost of provisions and other arti- of domestic consumption. In the prosecution of the inquiry he was l by the United States consuls, and particularly by the agents of ll-known mercantile firm in New York,* who, at the request of r principals, obtained from the manufacturers from whom they make nsive purchases, statements of the prices paid in each establish- t for the various kinds of labor. In submitting the information obtained by himself and others, the author expresses his convic- that the utmost confidence can be placed in the accuracy of the res contained in the following statements:

I.—RATES OF WAGES IN GERMANY.

ements showing the rates of wages paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany in the year 1872.

[Prussian thaler computed at 72 cents United States gold coin.]

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
COTTON MANUFACTORIES.			
ufacture of white cotton goods and embroideries in Plauen, Saxony.			
ine-loom, weavers, (12 hours per y)	*Per week.* $2 88 to $3 06	*Per week.*	*Per week.*
ine-loom, spoolers, (12 hours per y)	1 86		
ine-loom, foremen, (12 hours per y)	4 32		
l-loom, weavers, (11 hours per day)	2 16 to 2 52		
lers and cutters		$1 68 to $1 80	
ners and winders		2 16 to 2 42	
shers	4 32 to 5 76		
vers, (chiefly piece-work)	2 88 to 4 32		
hine-embroiderers paid by the number of stitches	4 32 to 7 20		
lle-threaders of embroidering-machines		1 80 to 2 16	
ters		1 50 to 2 16	
l-weavers		2 16 to 2 52	
Auerbach, Saxony.			
ters		1 44 to 2 16	
aders, at machines		1 44 to 1 80	
aders, at machines, children, (half-ners)			72 to 84
hine-embroiderers	2 88 to 5 04		
Eibenstock, Saxony.			
hine-embroiderers	4 32 to 5 04		
l-threaders			72 to 96
hine-tender		2 04 to 2 16	
Hours of labor, 10 to 12 per day.)			

* Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Rates of wages paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Employés working mostly at home:	*Per day.*	*Per day.*	*Per day.*
Sewers or embroiderers	.....	$0 30 to $0 60	.....
Ironers, quilters, &c	.....	24 to 30	.....
Machine-embroiderers	.....	72 to 1 08	.....
Lace-makers	.....	29 to 36	.....
Corset-sewers, cutters	.....	24 to 30	.....
Glove-cutters	$0 72 to $0 96	.....	.....
Leather-dyers	48 to 54	.....	.....
Glove-sewers	.....	36 to 42	.....
(Hours of labor, 11 to 12 per day.)			
Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony.			
Ribbon-purlers	.....	12 to 14	.....
Ribbon-quilters	.....	24 to 36	.....
Embroiderers of table-covers, &c	.....	36 to 60	.....
Sewers of kid gloves	.....	24 to 30	.....
Cutters of kid gloves	1 08 to 1 44	.....	.....
Fancy-box joiners	48 to 60	.....	.....
	Per week.	*Per week.*	*Per week.*
Assistants	1 80 to 2 16	.....	.....
Baerenwalde, Saxony.			
Lace-factory	.....	1 44 to 2 16	.....
Embroiderers	.....	1 80 to 2 16	.....
Finishers	2 16	.....	.....
Chantilly-lace workers	.....	1 44 to 2 16	.....
(Hours of labor, 12 per day.)			
Crefeld, Prussia.			
Silk-velvet factory:			
Weavers	4 32 to 5 04	.....	.....
Warpers	2 88 to 3 24	2 88 to 3 24	.....
Spoolers	.....	.....	$1 44 to $1 80
Dressers	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
(Hours of labor, 60 per week.)			
Rheydt, Prussia.			
Silk-velvet factory:			
Weavers	3 60 to 4 68	.....	.....
Warpers	2 16 to 3 24	2 16 to 3 24	.....
Spoolers	.....	1 32 to 1 80	1 32 to 1 80
Dressers	2 52 to 3 24	.....	.....
Day-laborers	1 44 to 2 16	.....	.....
(Hours of labor, 60 per week.)			
Viersen, Prussia.			
Silk-velvet factory:			
Weavers	3 60 to 5 04	.....	.....
Warpers	2 88 to 3 24	2 88 to 3 24	.....
Spoolers	.....	1 44 to 1 68	1 44 to 1 68
Dressers	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
(Hours of labor, 60 per week.)			
Crefeld, Prussia.			
Piece-silks:			
Dyers	3 24 to 4 32	.....	.....
Spoolers	.....	1 44 to 1 80	1 44 to 1 80

s paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany—Cont'd.

ccupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
tinued.	*Per week.*	*Per week.*	*Per week.*
.....	.....	$2 16	.....
ordinary taffeta silk ...	$2 88	.....	.....
medium taffeta silk	3 60	.....	.....
avy taffeta silk.....	$3 60 to $4 32	.....	.....
tin, cotton woof	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
rquoise, cotton woof....	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
ıs, cotton woof	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
essers.....	3 24 to 4 32	.....	.....
abor, 10 to 12 per day.)			
ıdt, Prussia.			
k	2 16 to 5 04	.....	.....
tins.....	2 88 to 5 04	.....	.....
.....	.....	$1 44 to 2 16	$1 44 to $2 16
ton.....	.....	1 15 to 1 68	.....
.....	.....	1 80 to 2 16	.....
.....	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
labor, 10 per day.)			
, Wermelskirchen, Prus-			
people	2 88 to 4 32	1 80 to 2 88	.....
, Langenberg, Prussia ..	2 88 to 7 20	1 44 to 3 60	.....
ıberg, Saxony.			
ırking on looms, fine			
.....	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
linary work.....	2 16	.....	.....
ırs.....	.....	2 16	.....
op-lace and other orna-			
.....	.....	1 68 to 2 16	.....
vork, 10 to 11 per day.)			
holz, Saxony.			
eavers	2 16 to 2 88	.....	.....
e weavers.....	1 44 to 2 16	.....	.....
immings, &c	.....	1 80 to 2 16	.....
labor, 10 per day.)			
holz, Saxony.			
nd silk fringes, loom-			
.....	1 80 to 2 52	.....	.....
nd silk fringes, hand-			
.....	.....	1 44 to 2 16	.....
l cotton trimmings, &c.	1 44 to 2 16	.....	.....
.....	1 08 to 1 80	.....	.....
lace	1 20 to 1 44	.....	.....
abor, 12 per day.)			
ıstein, Saxony.			
Paget machine	2 64 to 3 60	.....	.....
.....	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
round looms	.....	1 20 to 1 44	.....
.....	.....	1 08 to 1 44	.....

Rates of wages paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany—Co

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Childre
Cotton hosiery—Continued.	*Per week.*	*Per week.*	*Per we*
Finishers		$0 96 to $1 20	
Press-hands	$2 52 to $2 88		
Packers	2 88		
Hands on sewing-machines		1 20 to 1 44	
(Hours of labor, 10 to 10½ per day.)			
Lichtenstein, Saxony.			
Yarn-spoolers		1 44	
Hands on machines		1 44 to 1 80	
Finishers	2 88 to 3 60	1 44 to 1 80	
Hands on round machines	2 16 to 2 52	1 44 to 1 80	
Hands on Paget machines	3 24 to 3 60	2 52	
Hands on edging machines	4 32		
(Hours of labor, 12 per day.)			
Hartmannsdorf, Saxony.			
Paget-loom makers	2 88 to 5 04		
Foreman, exclusive of free rent and fuel,	5 76		
Firemen, exclusive of free rent and fuel	2 88		
Packer	3 60		
Apolda, Saxony.			
Manufacture of woolen hosiery:			
Smooth work on round looms, according to power of machine, per zollpfund*	06 to 14		
Catching machine, round loom	04 to 08		
Chain, power-loom	06 to 36		
Articles of English yarn, up to No. 14	9½		
Articles of fine yarn, according as the pattern is more or less difficult	12 to 1 08		
Articles of, on covering machines	24 to 72		
Articles of stitching	36 to 1 08		
Articles of catching machines, (hand loom)	12 to 29		
Stocking-weavers, according to ability and kind of work	2 88 to 5 04		
Hands on machines		1 80 to 2 88	
Packers and other common laborers	2 16 to 2 88		
Sewers		1 44 to 2 16	
(Hours of labor, 10 per day.)			
Limbach, Saxony.			
Round-loom makers	2 88 to 3 60		
Packers	2 88 to 3 60	1 44 to 1 80	
Sewers		1 80 to 2 16	
(Hours of labor, 12 per day.)			
Oberlungwitz, Saxony.			
Weavers, ordinary goods	1 44		
Weavers, middling goods	2 10		
Weavers, fine goods	2 88		
Weavers, best workers	3 60		

* Zollpfund=1.102 pound, United States.

s paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany—Cont'd.

:upations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
enstein, Saxony.	*Per week.*	*Per week.*	*Per week.*
ge	$1 80 to $3 24		
önau, Saxony.			
ines	2 52 to 3 24		
	4 32		
	3 24		
		$1 20 to $1 63	
:, 11 per day; overwork at the same rate.)			
reiz, Saxony.			
merinos	2 42		
cashmeres	2 42		
reps	3 84		
es only Thibets, or meri-meres, are woven upon ; this day.			
100 packs, (at 1,300 Leip-15 cents, daily work ($7\frac{1}{10}$ cks	1 08		
veaving, 100 packs, 18 ork ($7\frac{1}{10}$ hours) 800 packs.	1 08		
ıg:			
l workman attends two ıng, per week, 1,000 packs of yarn, at 36 cents per			
	3 60 to 5 76		
at machines		2 16 to 2 88	
ers	4 32 to 5 76		
: labor, 11 per day.)			
ıenbach, Saxony.			
:			
;ers		96	
ırs	2 40		
at carding-machines		1 20	
ıning-machines	2 28		
ıning-machines			$0 72 to $0 96
hand-looms	2 16 to 3 60	1 44 to 1 80	
finishers	2 16 to 2 28		
	2 16		
			1 20
	2 40		
		1 32	
:hine hands		1 20	
rs	3 60 to 8 64		
: labor, 11 per day.)			
a, Saxony.			
	2 88 to 3 60		
loom weavers	2 16 to 4 32		
m weavers	2 88 to 4 32		
r, 12 for No. 1 and 2; ir-for No. 3.)			

of wages paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany—Co

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Childre
Glauchau, Saxony.	*Per week.*	*Per week.*	*Per w*
hine-weaving:			
Weavers	$1 80	$1 66	
Spooling		1 44	
Shearing	3 94		
Putting in beams	3 84		
Turning in	2 81		
(Hours of labor, 11 per day.)			
Linden, Hanover.			
Cotton-velvet factory:			
Weavers	$3 60 to 4 32	$2 16 to 2 88	
Day-laborers	2 88 to 3 60		
(Hours of labor, 60 per week.)			
Sorau, Lower Lusatia.			
Cloth-factory:			
Wool carders and pickers		1 80	
Wool-spinners	2 16 to 3 24		
Weavers on power-looms	2 16		
Weavers on hand-looms	2 88 to 4 32		
Warpers	2 52		
Pressers	2 16 to 3 24		
Spoolers		1 44 to 2 14	
Firemen	2 88		
Machinists	5 04		
Duren, Rhenish Prussia.			
Cloth-factory:			
Wool-assorters	1 30 to 1 58		
Washers	2 88 to 3 60		
Dyers	2 16 to 2 60		
Carders	2 30 to 2 60		
Fine spinners	2 88 to 3 60		
Fullers	2 30 to 2 60		
Shearers	2 88 to 3 60		
Weavers	2 88 to 3 98		
Schwiebus, Saxony.			
Cloth-factory:			
Wool-assorters, (9 hours per day)		84	
Wool-pickers, (9 hours per day)		84	
Wool-shearers, (13 hours per day)		1 38	
Wool-pressers, (13 hours per day)	2 16		
Wool-dyers, (13 hours per day)	2 16		
Weavers, masters, (13 hours per day)	2 88 to 4 32		
Machinists, (13 hours per day)	2 16 to 2 52		
Luckenwalde.			
Cloth-factory:			
Dyers, males, per day, (13 hours)	39 to 42		
Wool-assorters, females, per day, (13 hours)		18 to 19	
Knotters, per piece of 30 yards			
Chain-shearers, for 100 pieces yarn			
Spinners, girls, per day, (13 hours)			
Fine spinners, per 1,000, from 36 cents to 48 cents; per week	3 60 to 4 32		

ites of wages paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
th-factory:			
Weavers, according to work and rates	*Per week.* $3 60 to $4 32	*Per week.*	*Per week.* .....
Roughers, (13 hours per day,) per week	1 92 to 2 04	.....	.....
Shearers, girls, (13 hours per day,) per week	.....	.....	$1 06 to $1 32
Fullers, per week	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
Görlitz, Silesia.			
th-factory:			
Wool-sorters	.....	$1 14	.....
Wool washing and drying	2 40	.....	.....
Cleaners	2 64	.....	.....
Carders	.....	1 68	.....
Knotters	.....	1 20	.....
Spinners, (contract work)	3 60 to 4 32		.....
Weavers	2 40 to 3 76	1 68	.....
Fullers and washers	2 40 to 2 88	.....	.....
Nappers	2 52 to 2 88	.....	.....
Shearers	2 52 to 2 88	.....	.....
Dressers	2 52	.....	.....
Dyers	2 16	.....	.....
Spongers	2 76	.....	.....
Card-setters	2 88	.....	.....
Sagan, Silesia.			
th-factories:	Master-workmen.		
pinning—	*Per week.*		
Wool-sorters	.....	$1 26 to 1 44	.....
Washers	.....	.....	.....
Warpers	.....	1 14 to 1 44	.....
Carders	.....	1 14 to 1 44	.....
Fine-spinners	.....	1 14 to 1 44	1 14 to 1 44
Weavers	$4 32 to 7 20	1 80 to 2 52	.....
appers	4 32 to 5 76	.....	.....
ullers	4 32 to 7 00	.....	.....
inishers	.....	2 16 to 2 52	.....
leaners	.....	1 44 to 1 80	.....
ressers	3 60	.....	.....
pongers	.....	.....	.....
asteners	.....	2 16 to 2 58	.....
d-setters, dyers, and eaters, from 41 cents o 48 cents per day.			
Leipzic.			
rchant-tailoring establishment:			
Making waistcoat, 72 cents to $1.08	4 32 to 5 04	.....	.....
Making pantaloons, 84 cents to $1.08	4 32 to 5 04	.....	.....
Making coat, $3.60.			
Making frock-coat, $4.32.			
Repairing, per hour, 7½ cents.			

Rates of wages paid by manufacturing establishments in Germany—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
DULKEN, PRUSSIA.			
Weavers	$3 24 to $5 04	.....	.....
Warpers	2 16 to 2 58	$2 16 to $2 88	.....
Spoolers	.....	.....	$1 44 to $1 80
Dressers	3 24 to 4 32	.....	.....
PIRNA, SAXONY.			
Weavers	2 88 to 4 32	.....	.....
Spoolers	.....	2 16 to 2 52	.....
PETERSWALDE, BOHEMIA.			
Weavers	3 06 to 4 14	.....	.....
Spoolers	.....	1 98 to 2 34	.....

CLOTH-FACTORIES, GROSSENHAIN, SAXONY.

Wool-assorters, per day, 38.4, 43.2, and 48 cents; wool-dyers, per day, 36 cents; overwork per hour, 2.6 cents. Spinners: from 1½ to 3 hanks per pound, per 100 hanks, 29 cents; from 3½ to 6 hanks per pound, per 100 hanks, 21.6 cents; from 6½ to 2 hanks per pound, per 100 hanks, 24 cents; cleaners per hour, 2.6 cents; warpers per day, 25.2 cents; overwork, per hour, 2.6 cents; carders (girls) per hour, 1.6 cents; spinners (boys) per day, 12 cents.

Satin-faced-cloth weavers—machine looms: 5,000 threads per hank, 1.2 cents; 6,000 threads per hank, 1.4 cents; 7,000 threads per hank, 1.6 cents; 8,000 threads per hank, 1.8 to 2 cents; crossweaving 5,000 threads per hank, 1 cent; 6,000 threads per hank, 1.2 cents; 7,000 threads per hank, 1 cent. White-cloth weavers, per hank, ⅞ cent; colored-cloth weavers, per hank, ⅘ cent.

Fullers, carders, shearers, hands at the press: Fullers per day, 31.2 to 33.6 cents, for over-hours, 2.6 to 2.8 cents; card-fitters per day, 30 cents; over-hours, 2.6 cents; hands on machine, per week, $3.24.

Wages of foremen vary greatly, according to ability.

Cloth factory of Schwiebus, Saxony.

	Males.	Females.
Washers	$1 32	
Dyers and spongers	2 16	
Pressman	2 16	
Machinist	2 52	
Fireman	2 16	
Fullers, (13 hours per day)	$1 80 to 2 04	
Wool-whelpers, (13 hours per day)	1 92	
Wool sorters and pickers, (9 hours)		$0 84
Wool washers and dryers		84
Wool-carders		1 50
On self-actors		1 38
Shearers, (13 hours)		1 08
Nappers		84

Chain spoolers, (females,) per chain of 120 meters (min. 130 yards)	10 cents.
Chain shearers, (females,) per chain of 120 meters	12 cents.
Chain gluers, (males,) per chain of 120 meters	12 cents.
Power-loom weavers, (females,) per 24 meters	48 cents.

The overseers of the various factory branches receive, for six working-days, from $2.88 to $4.32.

FRINGE-MAKING—SCHLETTAU, SAXONY.

The Messrs. Greifenhagen & Co. having their manufacturing done at ıe homes of the operatives, pay them by the piece and not by the day. or the manufacture of every article several kinds of work-people are quired. Therefore, if the skilled laborer will obtain proportionate ages, several must work together in preparing and finishing one and e same design or piece, as for gimps, loops, cloak-trimmings, ornaents, &c.

The lowest wages are paid to those who stitch the design to the preared paper, viz, $\frac{4}{5}$ cents to $1\frac{1}{5}$ cents per hour, while those who take off ıch design earn from $1\frac{2}{5}$ to $1\frac{3}{5}$ cents per hour. For finer and more mplicated designs, from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ of a cent additional are demanded. 'hile there are laborers of more or less skill, the average earnings for n working-hours are: for adults, from 16.8 to 28.8 cents; and for ıildren from 9.6 to 11.4 cents.

When business is brisk and labor scarce, much higher wages are paid r these articles, which are nearly altogether manufactured at the ouses of villagers.

It has been found impracticable to fabricate these articles in factories, here regular wages could be paid, for two reasons: First, the articles eing dependent upon fashion, the demand for them is very irregular; nd secondly, few skilled women could be induced to work at establishıents to the neglect of their domestic duties.

Weavers of fringes, gimps, &c., are also paid by the piece or meter, nd earn, according to skill and industry, from $1.44 to $2 per week, f ten hours per day.

The preparatory and incidental labor, which is chiefly manual, is paid t from $1\frac{1}{5}$ to 2 cents per hour.

Makers of hand and loom curtain-band holders, having become reatly reduced in number on account of the previously very low wages, ow command from $2.16 to $2.88 per week.

The manufacture of this article also requires much preparatory and ıcidental labor, for which from $1.08 to $2.16 is paid per week, of ten ıours per day.

The lowest wages, viz, $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ cents per hour of persevering labor, is aid for the twisting of the bullion fringes, usually performed by chilren or other unskilled persons.

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
inens, table-linen, Gross Schœnau, Saxony:	*Per week.*	*Per week.*	*Per week.*
Weaver, narrow goods	$1 08 to $3 24		
Weaver, wide goods (Working hours, 12 per day.)	1 80 to 4 32		
Bleachers (Working hours, 12 to 15 per day.)		$1 44 to $2 16	
Manglers		1 44 to 2 16	
Dressers (Hours of labor, 12 per day.)	1 44 to 2 16		
Valbersdorf, Saxony:			
Weavers, narrow goods	1 00 to 2 40		
Weavers, wide goods	1 44 to 3 60		
Bleachers		1 25 to 1 60	
Manglers		1 80 to 1 68	
Dressers (Hours of labor, 12 per day.)	1 15 to 1 68		

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Fancy ticking, Gross Schœnau, Saxony:	*Per week.*	*Per week.*	*Per week.*
Weavers	$1 44 to $1 80	.....	.....
Spoolers	.....	$96 to $1 08	.....
Treaders	96 to 1 08	.....	.....
Dyers	1 80 to 2 16	.....	.....
Dressers	1 68 to 2 16	.....	.....
Overseer, dyeing department	3 60 to 3 94	.....	.....
Overseer, dressing department	2 88 to 3 24	.....	.....
(Hours of labor, 12 per day.)			
Striped drill, Sebritz, Saxony:			
Weavers, on power-looms	2 16 to 2 88	2 16 to 2 88	.....
Spoolers	.....	1 08 to 1 44	.....
Treaders	1 08 to 1 44	.....	.....
Overseer	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
(Hours of labor, 11 per day.)			
Jacquards, Oberlangenbielau, Silesia:			
Weavers, mechanical	2 52 to 2 88	.....	.....
(Working hours, 12 per day.)			
Weavers, hand	1 44 to 3 60	.....	.....
Spoolers	.....	72 to 1 08	.....
Dressers	2 16 to 2 88	.....	.....
(Hours of labor, 15 per day.)			
Carpets, Schmiedeberg, Silesia:			
Spinners	2 88	1 44	.....
Dyers	1 92	.....	.....
Weavers, on hand-looms	2 16 to 2 88	.....	.....
Weavers, on power-looms	1 44 to 1 80	.....	.....
Knotters	.....	1 44 to 2 16	.....
(Hours of labor, 12 per day.)			
Leather goods, Freiberg, Saxony:			
Pocketbook-makers	2 52 to 5 76	.....	.....
Cabinet-makers	2 88 to 4 32	.....	.....
Steel-workers	2 64 to 5 04	.....	.....
Harness-makers	3 24 to 3 60	.....	.....
Polishers	2 88 to 4 68	1 44 to 1 56	.....
Day laborers	96 to 1 68	.....	.....
(Hours of labor, 11 per day.)			
Leather goods, Offenbach-on-the-Main:			
Pocketbook-makers	3 60 to 7 20	.....	.....
Book-binders	3 60 to 5 04	.....	.....
Girdlers	3 60 to 5 04	.....	.....
Steel-workers	3 96 to 5 04	.....	.....
Steel-polisher	3 96 to 4 86	.....	.....
(6 days of 11 hours each.)			
Oil-cloths, Crefeld, Prussia:			
Printers	5 40	.....	.....
Blackeners	3 60 to 5 04	.....	.....
Day laborers	3 36	3 36	.....
(6 days of 12 to 13 hours each.)			
Glass beads, Bayreuth, Bavaria:			
Women and children	.....	1 62 to 1 80	$0 60 to $1 08
Families with many children earn 2. 40 to 2. 88.			
(6 days of 11 hours each.)			

PAPER-MILL, BAUTZEN, SAXONY.

Machinists, $4.68; paper-cutters, $3.60; grinders, $3.24; firemen, $3.12; rag-cutters, $2.88; bleachers, $2.88; laborers, $2.16 to $2.52; packers, $3.12. Children: Assorters of rags; $1.44; assorters of papers, $1.44. Hours of labor, 84, per week.

GOLD AND SILVER FRINGES, LACES, ETC., FREIBERG, SAXONY.

›ldsmiths, per week, $1.80 to $2.76; 12 hours per day. Wire-drawers, per week, 3 to $5.76; work at home. Fringe-makers, per week, $2.64 to $3.60; work at home. ıners and embroiderers, (girls,) 72 cents to $1.44; 12 hours per day. Lace-makers, men,) 25 cents to 84 cents; work at home.

MACHINE-SHOP, SACHSENHAUSEN.

	Per week.	Piecework.
hine-locksmiths	$3 24	$6 48
ding-locksmiths	3 24	6 48
ners in iron	3 24	6 48
ners in brass	3 24	6 48
ners in wood	3 24	4 86
nen	3 24	5 67
-founders	3 24	4 86
ers	3 24	4 86
	Per month.	
ineers	$24 30 to	$28 35
ter-workmen	32 40 to	40 50
ter-fitter	20 25 to	28 35
eman	40 50 to	48 60

CHIEF MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF GERMANY.

Having in the preceding pages presented statements showing the rates wages paid for factory-labor in many of the smaller manufacturing ns of Prussia and Saxony, classified by industries, it is now proposed continue to give similar statements, classified by towns, selecting such are engaged in the fabrication of articles which, to a considerable ent, find a market in the United States.

BARMEN AND ELBERFELD.

These towns are in fact but one, there being no natural boundary been them, and the stranger who passes along the principal street of s seat of industrial activity is unable to discover where the one terıates and the other commences. The United States consulate being Barmen, the consular district bears that name.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement, furnished by Mr. Consul Hoechster, will w the kind as well as the value of goods which find a market in this ntry in a single year:

istical statement showing the description and value of merchandise exported to the United itates from the consular district of Barmen during the year ended September 30, 1873.

on goods, (braids, trimmings, galloons, &c.)	$571,155
on and half-silk ribbons and hat-bands	724,081
ufactures of wool and of cotton and wool mixed	831,739
s and piece goods of silk, half-silk, satins, taffetas	156,576
ets and velvet ribbons	214,508
ons and button-stuffs	118,737
len cloth	701,489
l, iron, brass, and hardware and cutlery	522,066
s and chemicals	136,102
ellaneous	97,414
Total	4,073,867
ped by way of—	
Bremen	$2,984,255
Hamburg	728,603
Antwerp	170,779
Rotterdam	160,391
Liverpool and London	22,763
Havre	7,076
Total	4,073,867

WAGES IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following statements show the weekly earnings of operatives employed in various industries in the consular district of Barmen, Prussia:

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Silk and ribbons, Barmen	$3 96 to $4 32	$2 52 to $2 88	$1 68 to $1 80
Ribbon and silk weavers having their own looms	7 20 to 10 08		
Hours of labor, 10 per day.			
Cotton-braids and trimmings, 10 hours per day	3 60 to 4 32	2 16 to 2 88	1 44 to 1 80
If they work by the piece the average weekly earnings are	5 76 to 8 64		
Fancy dress-buttons, weavers, 10 hours per day	3 60 to 7 20	2 16 to 4 32	
Half-silk goods, (Elberfeld:)			
Weavers of grenadines, satins, &c.	3 96 to 4 14	2 64 to 2 88	1 68 to 1 80
Furniture stuffs, (Elberfeld:)			
Weavers of worsted damask	4 58 to 5 04		
Weavers of silk damask	5 40 to 5 76		
Weavers of worsted brocade	6 48		

Woolen mills, Barmen, average weekly wages for 11 *hours of labor.*

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Wool-sorters	$2 88		
Wool-washers	3 60		
Wool-dyers	2 52		
Overseers	4 32		
Pickers		$1 80	
Carders		2 04	
Spinners	$3 60 to 3 96		
Warpers and beamers	4 08 to 4 32		
Reelers			$1 98
Overseers	4 68 to 7 20		
Assistants	3 24 to 3 60		
Weavers	3 60 to 3 96		
Burlers	1 92 to 2 16	$1 92 to 2 16	
Overseers	4 32 to 4 68		
Fullers	2 52		
Dressers or giggers	3 36		
Finishers	2 52		
Press-tenders	2 52		
Drawers	2 83		
Brushers			2 04
Packers	2 88		
Overseers	4 68 to 6 48		
Assistants	3 60 to 3 96		
Engineers	3 96		
Mechanics	2 52		
Laborers	2 52		
Foreman	4 68		

ROLLING-MILLS.

Forge-masters	$10 80
Assistants	6 48
Foremen of strikers	5 40
Strikers	4 32

nasters	$8 64 to $9 36
s	5 40
n for blooming and looping	6 48
-rollers	8 64
tory rollers	5 76
	5 04
and stretchers	4 32
	12 96
ts	7 20
of finishing rollers	10 80
ts	5 76 to 7 20
r-smiths	8 64
ts	5 40
and blacksmiths	8 64
sts	5 76
s and firemen	4 32

of labor, 12 per day.
—The cost of puddling iron is 75 cents per 10 centner = 1102.3 pounds; of steel, per 10 centner.
al is about fifteen English miles distant, and costs $4.14 per centner; the ore 8 to 10 miles off.

IRON-FOUNDERIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

	Per week.
lders	$7 20 to $8 64
sts, best	7 20 to 8 64
sts, ordinary	5 04 to 6 48
	4 32
	5 76 to 6 48
	4 32 to 5 04
	5 76 to 6 48
	4 32 to 5 04
iths	5 76 to 8 64
	4 32 to 5 04
makers and carpenters	5 40 to 6 12
	5 04 to 8 64
	4 32 to 5 76
s	4 32

of labor, 12 per day.

FACTORY-LABOR IN 1867.

following valuable and interesting information in regard to the f wages in the factories and industrial establishments of Barmen llected and drawn up with evident practical knowledge by a res- nanufacturer, and embodied in a statistical report, published by f the town council of Barmen. Although the rates of wages in ere much lower than they have been since the war, yet, as they en in great detail, are presented here:

nt showing the rates of weekly wages in the town of Barmen during the year 1867.

Trades.	Classification of workmen.	Weekly wages.	Hours of work per day.
d yarn-dyers	Journeymen	$3 24	11
	Workwomen	1 80	11
ts	Journeymen	3 60	11
	Workwomen	$1 89 to 2 16	11
and finishing works	Dressers	5 04	11
	Assistants	2 88	11
	Apprentices	2 16	11
ting works	Journeymen	3 12	11 to 11½
	Apprentices	1 62	11 to 11½
rs	Workmen	3 12	11
works	Journeymen	3 24	11 to 11½
	Apprentices	1 62	11 to 11½

Statement showing the rates of weekly wages in the town of Barmen, &c.—Contin

Trades.	Classification of workmen.	Weekly wages.	Hou wor d
Knitting-yarn and sewing-thread	Workmen, (at piecework)	$4 32	
	Workmen	3 84	
	Workwomen, (at piecework)	2 16	
	Workwomen	1 80	
	Boys	1 80	
Silk-goods manufactory	Jacquard-workers, (piecework)	$2 88 to 4 32	Unce
	Treadle-workers, (piecework)	1 44 to 2 88	
Zanalla textile fabrics	Workwomen, (piecework)	2 16	11 t
	Workmen	3 60	11 t
Lastings, textile	do	2 88	
	Workwomen	2 52	
	Girls	2 16	
Cotton-mill	Weavers, (piecework)	2 40 to 3 72	
Silk and woolen ribbon, cord, and heald manufactures.	Master ribbon-weavers:		
	Common sorts, (piecework)	5 76	.....
	Better sorts, (piecework)	8 64	.....
	Workmen	2 52 to 3 60	
Silk and woolen ribbon and cord manufacturers.	Female reel-workers	2 52	
	Workmen	2 16 to 2 88	
	Workwomen	1 80 to 2 16	
	Tape-weaver, with his own loom, (piecework.)	3 96	
	Boys	72 to 1 44	(
India-rubber manufactories	Power-loom weavers:		
	Journeymen	3 42	
	Journeymen, (piecework)	3 60 to 7 92	
	Winders:		
	Men, (piecework)	2 52 to 3 06	
	Women, (piecework)	2 16	
	Boys, (piecework)	1 80 to 2 16	(
	Factory-hands:		
	In binding-room	2 88 to 4 32	
	In cutting-room	2 16 to 3 24	
	Reel-workers, women	2 16	
	Out-workers	5 76 to 11 52	
	Hand-winders	1 08 to 1 80	
	Machine-winders	1 44 to 2 88	
Soap and candle manufactories	Workmen	2 88	
	Workwomen	1 68	
Chemical works	At the reverberating-furnace	4 80	
	At the pyrites-furnace	3 96	
	At other processes	3 42 to 3 96	
	Handicraftsmen	3 60 to 3 96	
	Drivers	3 24	
	Helpers	3 06	
Iron, steel, and hardware manufactories	Smiths	2 88 to 3 60	
	Average workmen	2 88	
	Apprentices	1 08 to 2 16	
Iron-founderies	Molders	3 60	
	Journeymen	2 64	
Boiler and machine makers	Turners	3 60	
	Boiler-makers	3 60	
	Smiths	4 32	
	Hammerers	3 24	
	Apprentices	1 80 to 2 52	
Percussion-cap manufactories	Workmen	3 96	
	Workwomen	1 98	
Button-manufactories	Boys and girls, (piecework)	72 to 1 08	(*
	Boys and girls from 17 to 20 years of age, (piecework.)	1 44 to 2 04	
	Cutters, (piecework)	2 40 to 3 12	
	Stampers, polishers, &c., (piecework.)	3 24 to 4 32	
	Turners, (piecework)	4 32 to 5 76	.....
Plating-works	Boys and girls	1 56	(*
	Workmen	3 84	.....
Whip-manufactories	Boys and girls	1 58	(*
	Workmen	2 70	
Piano-manufactory and organ-building	Piano-forte makers	4 04	.....
	Organ-builders	4 20	.....
	Other workmen	3 60	.....
Lithographic establishments	Workmen	3 60	
Letter-press printing-offices	Type-setters	4 32	
	Printers	2 88	
Bookbinding	Workmen	2 88	
Masons, builders, brickmakers, plasterers	Journeymen masons	3 48	
	Assistants	2 52	
	Carpenters	3 48	
	Well-makers, (piecework)	3 60	

* As regards boys and girls, or "juvenile operatives," the hours of labor are limited in confor with the regulations laid down by the industrial code, Gewerbe-Ordinung.

MECHANICAL AND FARM LABOR IN 1873.

ıe daily wages of mechanics in Barmen and vicinity in the year 3 were as follows:

lacksmiths, bricklayers or masons, carpenters, miners, machinists, nters, tailors, tanners, and tinsmiths, 96 cents and upward; cabinet-kers and coopers from 72 cents to 84 cents; stone-cutters and wheel-ights, $1.08; tailors receive, with board, $1.44 per week.

Agricultural laborers, ordinary hands, receive $86.40, and experi-ced hands $108, yearly, with board.

The price of board, per week, ranged from $2.52 to $2.88 for workmen, ıd $2.16 to $2.52 for workwomen.

In a letter, transmitting the above statistics of labor, Mr. Consul oechster, under date of October 17, 1873, writes:

Since my last year's report on the same subject, there has been no change in the con-tion of the laboring classes in this consular district. In some instances strikes curred during the last summer, and employers were obliged to raise the wages of eir workmen about 25 per cent., especially in the hardware and cutlery trade, but ring to the dullness of business in autumn the wages went down again, and are now out the same as last year. As business gradually grew worse many of the factories ere obliged to dismiss a part of their workmen. Some of them left for other places, it the greater part found employment as common laborers on street improvements, ıd principally on the street railways which were built this year in the cities of Bar-en and Elberfeld.

DÜSSELDORF.

This old town, more celebrated for the fine arts than for manufactures, ıving a school of painting and a school of architecture, exports to the nited States woolen cloths and a variety of other articles, the products the mills and factories in the neighborhood. The following table ıows the value and kind of the principal articles which find a market ı the United States:

tement showing the description and value of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Düsseldorf in the year ended September 30, 1873.

Articles.	Value.
Woolen cloths	$863,504
Hardware and cutlery	140,572
ıl paintings	43,693
Chromo-lithographs and engravings	2,357
Artists' colors and materials	3,562
Ribbons, bands, braids, and trimmings	24,518
Mixed worsted and cotton goods	22,365
Miscellaneous	15,432
Total	1,116,003

PRICES OF FACTORY AND OTHER LABOR.

In transmitting the following rates of wages Mr. Lewis, United States consular agent, makes the following observations in regard to the rise n the price of labor over that of former years:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your circular I beg to submit the following answers to your inquiries, remarking that the prices here given are exceptional and are in many instances double what they were at this time last year. That these prices will be main-ained is doubtful, but it is the opinion of the owners of these works that they may somewhat recede, but not to the standard of former years. The causes have been hiefly owing to the great advance in the price of all necessaries of life and also in ouse-rent, and the consequent rise in the price of all kinds of labor, and as this is the reat question of the day here, until that question is settled on a permanent basis, these reat fluctuations will continue. All the raw material is at least 50 per cent. higher han it was at this time last year, and in some articles, such as pig-iron and coal, the dvance has been 100 per cent. The wages of the work-people have not, I find, ad-anced in the same ratio, the advance being on the average not more than 37 per cent.

IRON FURNACES.

Cost of pig-iron per ton October, 1872	$43 20
Cost of pig-iron per ton in 1870–'71	21 60
Cost of coal at works, per ton, 1872	4 20
Cost of coal at works, per ton, in 1870–'71	$2 52 to 2 88

Daily wages of skilled workmen: Smelters, 84 cents; furnace-feeders, 72 cents; mixers or puddlers, 66 cents; coke puddlers, 60 cents; slag carriers, 68 cents; enginemen, 66 cents; firemen, 60 cents; laborers, 60 cents; smiths and fitters, 70 cents; model-makers, 77 cents; carpenters, 68 cents; masons, 96 cents; ore and limestone puddlers, 70 cents; limestone breakers, 96 cents; coke burners, 84 cents.

Hours of labor from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., and the reverse, the labor being continued through the night. Out of this one hour is allowed for dinner and one-half hour for breakfast, and the same at 4 o'clock, making in all 10 clear hours of labor. A certain portion of the labor of these works must be carried on on Sundays as well as on week-days, and these men obtain an advance price for Sunday-work.

ROLLING-MILLS.

Cost of pig-iron	$43 20
Cost of coal at works here	4 60
Labor:	
Puddlers, per ton, first quality	2 00
Puddlers, per ton, second quality	1 73
Puddlers, per ton, third quality	1 58

A good puddler, with an assistant, will make from 1½ to 1¾ tons per day, and will earn, after paying his assistant, from $1.08 to $1.44 per day.

IRON-FOUNDERIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Machinists and turners, (best workmen)	$0 96 to $1 08 per day.
Machinists and turners, second class	68 to 72 per day.
Machinists and turners, inferior	48 to 55 per day.
Boiler-makers	1 44 per day.
Assistants or riveters	68 to 72 per day.
Helpers or laborers	68 per day.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES.

The working hours are from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, with the same time for meals as in the founderies, viz: one hour for dinner, and half an hour each for breakfast, and coffee at 4 o'clock. The prices of the different kinds of labor are as follows:

Wool-sorters from 84 cents to 96 cents per day; wool-washers from 86 to 96 cents per day; girls for carding from 24 to 29 cents per day; women from 34 to 38 cents per day. Spinners generally work by the piece and earn from $1.08 to $1.20 per day; children from 14 to 15 years of age from 24 cents to 27 cents per day; children from 15 to 20 years of age from 41 cents to 46 cents per day.

Much of the above work is also done by the piece, and the earnings depend on the industry of the workmen.

MECHANICAL LABOR.

Carpenters, first class, earn from $1.08 to $1.20 per day. Time of work from 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening, in summer; half hour allowed for breakfast and at 4 o'clock, and one hour for dinner.

Cabinet-makers, 84 cents per day. Time of labor as above. Masons from 96 cents to $1.08 per day. Time of work in summer from 6 in the morning until 7 in the evening. In winter from 7 in the morning until dark. Work here can be carried on the greater part of the winter; the average loss of time from very cold weather, when such work cannot be done, would not be more than one month.

Ornamental plasterers	$1 08 to $1 44 per day.
Common plasterers, (or assistants)	72 per day.
Plasterers	1 08 to 1 32 per day.
House painters and grainers	84 to 1 08 per day.
Gas-fitters and housesmiths	72 to 1 20 per day.
Shoemakers, first class	84 to 96 per day.
Shoemakers, second class	72 to 84 per day.
Tailors	60 to 84 per day.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

ers in this district are seldom employed by the year. When the case they receive from $2.88 to $4.32 per month, with board, ep on the farm where they are employed, usually over the sta- Married people are seldom or never hired in this manner; they buy a small cottage and small plat of ground which they culti- sually keeping a goat or cow; if the latter, it is employed in g and hauling the little two-wheeled cart of the proprietor.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, PRUSSIA.

town, where Charlemagne was born, lived, and is entombed; till 1558 the German emperors were crowned; where the treaties 3 and 1748 were held, celebrated also for its sulphur baths, is a of Rhenish industry, among which the cloth manufacture is the extensive. Indeed, a reference to the following statement will that woolen cloths comprise 74 per cent. of the value of exports his district to the United States:

Exports from Aix-la-Chapelle to the United States during the year 1872.

Articles.	Value.
loth	$2,038,131
lead	322,401
s	182,256
re	90,161
needles	67,390
neous	42,017
al	2,742,356

FACTORY AND MECHANICAL LABOR.

following tables show the rates of wages paid for factory and kinds of labor in Aix-la-Chapelle and vicinity:

CLOTH-FACTORIES.

	Per week.
lossers	$1 80 to $2 16
sorters	2 16
ressers	1 86 to 2 16
pinners	3 60 to 4 32
eavers	3 60 to 5 76
	2 88
	2 88
ckers	1 80 to 2 16
s	2 88
	2 88
	4 32
ands	2 88 to 3 60
utter	2 88
	1 80
	3 60
tter	5 40
	2 88
s' foreman	5 76 to 7 20
s' foreman	5 04 to 5 76
' foreman	4 32 to 5 04
s' foreman	4 32
foreman	4 32 to 5 76
s' foreman	4 32 to 5 04
oreman	5 04 to 5 76
n at the press	4 32 to 5 04
s of worsted yarns	4 32 to 5 04
weavers of worsteds	7 20

MACHINE-WORKS.

	Per day.	
Machine-mounters	$0 96	
Adjusters	72	
Turners	72	
Borers	67	
Clay-molders	72	
Sand-molders	60	
Coal-miners, at piecework	84	
Coal-dumpers, at piecework	72	
		Per
Machinists		
Blacksmiths		
Locksmiths		
Carpenters		$0 67 t
Cabinet-makers		
Masons		72 t
Painters		
Plasterers		
Shoemakers		
Harness and saddle makers		
Agricultural labor		

CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

Body-makers
Trimmers
Varnishers
Blacksmiths

GLOVE-MAKERS.

Cutters
Tanners
Dyers
Workwomen
Workwomen on fine work
Hours of labor, 66 per week.

NEEDLE MANUFACTURE.

Pe

Whetters
Cutters
Blue-dyers
Polishers
Makers of sewing-machine needles
Hours of labor, 54 per week.

COLOGNE, PRUSSIA.

Although this old Roman town is now more celebrated for its ca dral, its perfumed water, and the two bridges over the Rhine—the of boats for ordinary travel, and the other the railway bridge, a specimen of modern engineering—than for its industrial establishme yet in its vicinity there are mills and factories which produce goods the American market, as the following statement will show:

Statement showing the exports from Cologne to the United States in the year 1872.

Articles.	Va
Velvets and ribbons	6
Lead	
Iron, raw	
Steel	
Cutlery	
Wool, manufactures of	
Miscellaneous	
Total	1.

Weekly wages of mechanics.

Trades.	Wages.	Hours per day.
smiths	$5 76	11
nters	$5 04 to 5 76	9
nters, on piecework	6 48 to 7 20	.....
rs	4 32	.....
ns	5 04	11
ns, on piecework	6 48 to 7 20	11
nists, skilled workmen	6 48 and upwards.	11
ers	4 32 to 5 76	9 to 10
erers	5 76 to 8 64	9
makers	2 88 to 4 32	
makers, with board	1 44 to 2 16	

In piecework larger earnings are obtained. Tanners, tinsmiths, and eelwrights, $5.76 and upward; bakers, $4.32 to $8.64—12 to 13 irs.

Laborers in sugar and other factories earn from $2.64 to $3.60 per ek—working 11 hours per day.

Women are generally paid 36 cents, and girls 24 to 28 cents per day 10 to 11 hours.

Experienced farm-laborers per day, without board, 72 cents; ordinary rm-laborers, with board, 43 to 48 cents; common laborers, without ard, 60 cents; female servants, per month, $2.16 to $3.60.

NOTE.—Workmen's families pay rent for one room, from $1.44 to $2.16 r month; and for two rooms, from $2.88 to $4.32. No family occupies ore than two rooms.

Children are required by law to attend school until 14 years of age. chool fee, 12 groschen (29 cents) per month.

There has been but little change in the rates paid for mechanical and rm labor in the district of Cologne, since the visit of the author in 872. Mr. Hölscher, United States consular agent, transmitted the following figures expressive of the daily wages of the above classes during he year 1873:

Blacksmiths, bricklayers, or masons, carpenters, machinists, and tailors, 1½ thalers per day, ($1.08;) stone-cutters, $1.20; cabinet-makers, 1.44; plasterers, $1 80; hod-carriers, tanners, tinsmiths, and wheelwrights, 96 cents; painters, 84 cents; coopers and shoemakers, 72 cents; nd miners, from 84 cents to $1.44; farm-laborers, from 43 to 48 cents, vith board, in summer; and from 34 to 38 cents in winter. Laborers, it other than farm work, earned 60 cents per day without board.

Female servants obtained from $2.16 to $3.60 per month with board.

Price of board per week, from $1.68 to $2 52 for workmen; and $1.44 or workwomen.

BERLIN.

This famed capital of Prussia, and now, also, of the German Empire, ffords employment to thousands of work-people in the iron, woolen, eather, and various other industries for which she is celebrated.

The manufactures which find a market in the United States are indiated in the following statement of exports from that consular district:

Value of goods, wares, and merchandise exported to the United States from the Berlin consular district during the year ended September 30, 1873.

Articles.	Value.
Woolen cloth and cloakings	*$1,302,7[illegible]
Woolen shawls	6[illegible]
Ready-made ladies' dresses, cloaks, woolen, &c	499,6[illegible]
Worsted yarn	41,4[illegible]
Dyed worsted yarn, embroideries	292,31[illegible]
Cotton goods	83,9[illegible]
Linen goods	331,5[illegible]
Silk goods	155,[illegible]
Basket wares	[illegible]
Manufactures of leather, wood, iron, zinc	282,0[illegible]
Fancy paper, cards, and paper boxes	140,[illegible]
Books, lithographs, prints, paintings, &c	234,[illegible]
Chemicals, apothecaries' utensils	150,1[illegible]
Scientific apparatus, surgical, optical, musical	54,[illegible]
Leather gloves	195,[illegible]
Imitation jet, (ornaments of black glass)	66,0[illegible]
Glass and porcelain wares	51,[illegible]
Liquors, wine, sirup, &c	46,91
Lead and machinery	402,[illegible]
Miscellaneous goods	200,[illegible]
Total	4,490,[illegible]

* The thaler computed at 72 cents.

FACTORY LABOR.

The following rates of wages were paid in 1872 by the proprietors of cloth and other factories in or near Berlin:

Occupations.	Hours of labor per day.	Per week.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.
Shawl-factory:				
Spoolers	10		$2 16 to $2 52	
Warpers	10	$4 78 to $5 76		
Weavers on hand-looms	10	4 32 to 5 76		
Weavers on power-looms	10		2 52 to 2 88	
Washers	10	3 24		
Dyers	10	3 24		
Gluers	10	3 00		
Carders	10	2 88 to 3 24		
Fullers	10	3 60 to 4 32	1 80 to 2 16	
Shearers	10		1 80 to 2 16	
Pressers	10	5 04 to 5 76		
Beaters	10	5 76		
Burlers	10		2 16 to 3 24	
Laborers	10	2 88 to 3 24		
Fringe-makers	10		2 52	
Ladies' cloaks:				
Seamstresses, (cloaks)	10 to 12		2 16 to 5 04	
Seamstresses, (costumers)	10 to 12		1 80 to 5 76	
Cutters out	10 to 12	4 68 to 7 20		
Ironers	10 to 12		4 32	
Embroiderers	10 to 12		3 60 to 7 20	
Fancy silk trimmings:				
Makers of fringe, gimps, &c	10	5 04 to 8 64	1 80 to 4 32	$1 26 to $1
Overseers	10	*28 20 to 36 00		
Gold and silver trimmings:				
Fringe-makers	10 to 12	4 32 to 5 04		
Platers	10 to 12	4 68 to 6 48		
Wire-drawers	10 to 12	5 76 to 6 84		
Spinners	10 to 12	5 40 to 7 20		
Spinners on power-looms	10 to 12		1 80 to 2 52	
Hand-made goods	10 to 12		2 16 to 2 88	

* Per month.

MECHANICAL LABOR.

Rates paid for mechanical labor in Berlin.

›cupations.	Per day.*	Occupations.	Per day.
ı:		Skilled workmen—Continued.	
·rs	$0 66	Nail-makers	$0 66
	72	Paper-makers, (fancy,) men	72
	72	Paper-makers, (fancy,) women	48
	1 20	Piano-makers	90
	72	Ready-made garments, makers of, women	96
s, males	72	Roofers	96
s, females	42	Saddlers	72
	72	Salesmen or clerks	72
s	72	Seamstresses	60
team	72	Shoemakers	72
ıs, men	72	Stokers	72
ıs, women	60	Tailors	66
ıs, children	36	Tanners	72
s	72	Turners	78
	96	Weavers	66
	72	Laborers:	
	72	In city	72
	1 20	In country	60
	66		

* Hours of labor, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

WAGES IN IRON-WORKS.

ıst and most celebrated establishment in Germany for the e of all kinds of engines and machinery is that of Mr. Borin. Want of time prevented a personal call at his works, ɔen to the public on payment of a small fee; and it was deemed ›rtant to obtain the rates of weekly wages for the various illed labor employed in the works. A request by our consul r the desired information elicited a polite but evasive note ɔprietor,* which was equivalent to a refusal; while an applie Statistical Bureau of Prussia proved equally unsuccessful. ficulties that beset this search after knowledge served to › increased exertion, which resulted in complete success, for ann shortly afterward obtained from the German Amalganeers' Society the following official statement of the wages the members of this union, not only in the works of Mr. in all other establishments of a similar character.

ɔ of Berlin, October 22, 1873, Mr. Borsig writes:

ıy to the communication of the 18th inst., I regret to be unable to furtics desired, as, in my works, no such tables of rates of wages as the blanks ɔr are made up. I, therefore, return them herewith.

fully,

A. BORSIG.

SMANN,

f the United States of America, Berlin.

Helpers	400	3 60 to 4
Blacksmiths	800	7 20 to 8
Helpers	1,900	3 60 to 5
Foremen	400	8 64 to 10
Engineers	700	5
Pattern-makers and carpenters	900	5 76 to 7
Assistants	300	3 60 to 5
Laborers, carters, &c	2,000	2 88 to 4
Apprentices	200	72 to 9
Millwrights	300	7 20 to 10
Assistants	400	5 76 to 6
Brass-founders	150	7 20 to 8
Fitters	400	3 60 to 5
Turners	500	6 48 to 8

Hours of labor per week, 60.

Products: Locomotives, machine castings, columns, tubes, pipes, machines, steam-engines and t steam-boilers, pipes, agricultural machines, implements, railroad-cars.

RUD. RAUSCH,
Secretary of the Berlin branch of the German Amalgamated Engineers' Soci

BERLIN, *November* 15, 1873.

The value of the foregoing table is enhanced by the fact that of 16,800 employés whose weekly earnings are therein given, the num engaged in each of the various subdivisions of labor is stated, t affording data for an accurate computation of the average earnings skilled and of unskilled laborers engaged in the various iron-works Berlin.

The average weekly wages of the 10,100 skilled workmen is $6.88; the 4,500 helpers and assistants, $4.38; of the laborers and carters, $3. and of the 200 apprentices, $1.44—computed in United States g coin.

BUILDING-TRADES.

The influx of material wealth, after the termination of the war wi France, gave a marked impetus to new enterprises, largely advanc the price of real estate, and induced the erection of a large number buildings in Berlin.

Real estate advanced as rapidly and changed hands as frequentl

lowing tables show the rates existing in Berlin during the ıths ending with the month of August, 1874:

'AGES OF MASONS AND CARPENTERS IN BERLIN IN 1874.

*ɔwing the number of men actually employed by the Association of Master Ma-ɔns, Carpenters, and Builders, with prices paid per day of ten hours.**

MASONS—MASTER WORKMEN.

	$1.02.	$1.08.	$1.14.	$1.20.	$1.26.	$1.32.	$1.38.	$1.44.	$1.50.	$1.56.	$1.62.	$1.68.	$1.80.
.....	1	2	4	15	11	28	21	64	21	14	7	26	28
.....	.....	2	2	14	12	31	19	79	13	23	10	19	30
.....	.....	1	5	28	17	33	15	98	13	16	6	20	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	20	55	14	108	12	14	5	20	14
.....	.....	.....	5	34	18	46	14	112	10	15	5	25	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	41	17	42	14	117	11	16	4	23	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	23	46	11	113	7	21	7	21	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	26	44	12	108	4	22	7	29	15

NTAGE OF MASTER MASONS EMPLOYED AT EACH OF ABOVE RATES.

.....	0.42	0.83	1.64	6.20	4.55	11.57	8.67	26.45	8.67	5.78	2.89	10.74	11.58
.....	.....	0.79	0.79	5.50	4.73	12.20	7.48	31.10	5.12	9.06	3.94	7.48	11.81
.....	.....	.....	0.37	1.49	10.44	6.34	12.30	36.52	4.85	6.40	2.24	7.45	6.40
.....	.....	.....	.....	17.35	6.32	17.35	4.42	34.07	3.75	4.42	1.58	6.32	4.42
.....	.....	.....	1.65	11.22	6.60	15.51	4.62	36.97	3.30	4.95	1.65	8.25	5.28
.....	.....	.....	.....	13.49	5.59	13.81	4.61	38.49	3.62	5.26	1.31	7.57	6.25
.....	.....	.....	.....	12.46	7.54	15.08	3.61	37.05	2.29	6.89	2.29	6.89	5.90
.....	.....	.....	.....	11.59	8.61	14.57	3.98	35.74	1.33	7.29	2.32	9.60	4.97

CARPENTERS—MASTER WORKMEN.

.....	.....	.....	8	26	25	25	5	32	5	10	3	12	11
.....	.....	.....	8	24	19	25	9	32	4	10	3	11	11
.....	.....	.....	8	25	23	26	9	39	4	11	4	7	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	46	14	43	8	8	1	6	9
.....	.....	3	11	27	33	29	9	44	3	12	3	8	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	33	30	7	49	3	10	2	7	10
.....	.....	.....	8	29	26	21	13	46	2	13	2	8	8
.....	.....	.....	3	43	27	23	8	50	3	13	2	6	10

'AGE OF MASTER CARPENTERS EMPLOYED AT EACH OF ABOVE RATES.

.....	.....	.....	4.84	16.04	15.49	15.49	3.09	19.75	3.09	6.17	1.85	7.40	6.79
.....	.....	.....	5.12	15.38	12.11	16.12	5.77	20.51	2.56	6.41	1.92	7.05	7.05
.....	.....	.....	4.48	15.24	14.02	15.85	5.49	23.78	2.44	6.71	2.44	4.27	4.88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.51	26.74	8.14	25.00	4.66	4.66	0.58	3.49	5.22
.....	.....	1.58	5.79	14.22	17.37	15.26	4.74	23.16	1.58	6.32	1.58	4.20	4.20
.....	.....	.....	.....	19.22	17.65	16.04	3.74	26.21	1.61	5.35	1.08	3.75	5.35
.....	.....	.....	4.55	16.48	14.78	11.93	7.38	26.13	1.13	7.39	1.13	4.55	4.55
.....	.....	.....	1.60	22.87	14.36	12.23	4.25	26.60	1.60	6.91	1.07	3.19	5.32

JOURNEYMEN MASONS.

ıth.	Und'r $0.96.	$0.96.	$1.02.	$1.08.	$1.14.	$1.20.	$1.26.	$1.32.	$1.38.	$1.44.	$1.50.	$1.56.*
.....	.....	45	124	432	611	250	14	10	5	1	1	.....
.....	.....	45	164	492	648	140	15	13	4	.....	.....	2
.....	34	90	438	1,034	262	83	10	5	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	163	414	1,711	252	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	11	141	1,985	334	84	7	6	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	73	1,917	769	139	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	16	49	1,769	1,094	167	14	6	1	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	46	1,560	1,112	136	7	3	1	10	.....	.....

ɔriginal tables the prices are stated by the hour at one-tenth of the rates in ıtatements. For a working day of nine hours, as in England, the respectivo l be: .918, .972, 1.026, 1.08, 1.134, 1.188, 1.242, 1.296, 1.35, 1.35, 1.458, 1.512, er day.

Statement showing the number of men actually employed, &c.—Continued.

PERCENTAGE OF JOURNEYMEN MASONS EMPLOYED AT EACH OF ABOVE RATES.

January	.....	3.01	8.31	28.93	40.92	16.74	0.95	0.68	0.34	0.06	0.06	.....
February	.....	2.98	10.77	32.30	42.54	9.19	0.99	0.85	0.26	.....	.....	0.13
March	1.73	4.58	22.35	52.64	13.34	4.22	0.50	0.25	0.40	.....	.....	.....
April	0.08	6.34	16.10	66.52	9.79	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	0.08	0.42	5.50	77.07	13.05	3.28	0.27	0.22	.....	0.11	.....	.....
June	.....	0.48	2.49	65.43	26.25	4.75	0.40	0.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	0.03	0.52	1.60	55.79	35.69	5.44	0.45	0.19	0.03	0.26	.....	.....
August	.....	0.57	1.63	54.11	38.19	4.76	0.25	0.11	0.03	0.35	.....	.....

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.

January	.....	31	165	421	429	173	54	23	7	2	3	1
February	.....	77	127	380	339	169	67	32	8	2	3	.....
March	9	50	173	422	359	179	54	18	7	2	3	.....
April	7	36	169	582	430	232	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	2	35	131	639	412	203	39	25	10	2	.....	.....
June	.....	18	116	747	457	186	39	21	2	3	.....	1
July	1	9	75	841	504	215	48	26	3	5	.....	.....
August	.....	10	68	900	539	186	47	21	3	3	.....	.....

PERCENTAGE OF JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS EMPLOYED AT EACH OF ABOVE RATES.

January	.....	2.37	12.60	32.26	32.77	13.22	4.12	1.68	0.54	0.15	0.22	0.07
February	.....	6.39	10.55	31.56	28.17	14.03	5.56	2.66	0.66	0.17	0.25	.....
March	0.70	3.99	13.56	33.06	28.12	14.03	4.23	1.40	0.54	0.14	0.23	.....
April	0.47	2.42	11.34	39.07	28.85	15.57	2.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	0.13	2.34	8.74	42.66	27.50	13.55	2.61	1.67	0.67	0.13	.....	.....
June	.....	1.16	7.40	46.21	29.00	12.00	2.50	1.35	0.12	0.19	.....	0.07
July	0.06	0.52	4.35	48.69	29.18	12.45	2.78	1.51	0.17	0.29	.....	.....
August	.....	0.56	3.83	50.64	30.33	10.47	2.65	1.18	0.17	0.17	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	MASTER WORKMEN.					
	MASONS.			CARPENTERS.		
	Number employed.	Total daily wages.	Average wages per day.	Number employed.	Total daily wages.	Average wages per day.
January	242	$285 12	$1 17.8	162	$180 72	$1 11.5
February	254	336 96	1 32.6	156	196 56	1 26.0
March	258	376 56	1 45.9	164	226 80	1 38.3
April	317	426 24	1 34.4	172	241 92	1 40.6
May	303	430 56	1 42.1	190	259 20	1 36.4
June	304	434 16	1 42.8	187	254 88	1 36.3
July	305	435 60	1 42.8	176	242 64	1 37.8
August	302	432 00	1 43.2	188	258 48	1 37.5

	JOURNEYMEN.					
January	1,493	$1,337 04	$0 89.5	1,309	$1,172 88	$0 89.6
February	1,523	1,524 24	1 00.0	1,204	1,213 20	1 00.7
March	1,964	1,673 28	85.2	1,276	1,421 28	1 11.4
April	2,572	2,751 84	1 06.9	1,490	1,654 56	1 11.0
May	2,559	2,804 40	1 09.6	1,498	1,667 52	1 11.3
June	2,930	3,011 04	1 02.7	1,590	1,774 80	1 11.6
July	3,065	3,397 68	1 10.8	1,727	1,933 20	1 11.9
August	2,891	3,207 60	1 10.9	1,777	1,982 88	1 11.5

CHEMNITZ, SAXONY.

The town of Chemnitz is situated in the most extensive manufactur-ng district of Germany, fully three-fourths of the inhabitants of which nay be classed as work-people. The extent and value of the imports nto the United States from that district are shown by the following table:

Statement showing the value of exports to the United States from the consular district of Chemnitz during the two years ending September 30, 1873 and 1874.

Articles.	Value.	
	1873.	1874.
Cotton hosiery	$2,622,063	$1,807,957
Damasks	41,674	25,975
Dress-goods	10,328	55,307
Dress-trimmings	353,335	126,496
Embroideries	104,279	74,139
Fancy goods	22,384	60,106
Gloves	455,666	549,602
Laces, (cotton and silk)	190,227	265,002
Musical instruments	144,782	51,906
Miscellaneous	12,637	21,625
Toys	47,880	29,163
Woolen shawls and yarn	9,454	6,243
Total	4,015,009	3,073,521

MECHANICAL AND FACTORY LABOR.

Before presenting the rates of factory labor obtained during a visit this enterprising district in 1872, the following statements of the rnings of mechanics, factory hands, and others in preceding years are ven. They were obtained in the respective years indicated, and pub-lhed in the reports of the Chamber of Commerce of Chemnitz:

ble showing the average weekly rates paid for labor in the district of Chemnitz, Saxony, in the respective years 1860, and from 1864 to 1868, inclusive.

Trades.	Males.						Females.					
	1860.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1860.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Accordeon-makers	$2 16	$3 60	$2 52	$2 52	$2 52	$2 52	$1 08	$1 08	$0 96	$0 96	$0 96	$0 96
Artificial-flower makers	.....	.....	2 40	2 40	2 52	2 52	.....	1 08	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 87
Bakers	1 08	1 44	2 16	2 16	2 52	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbers	1 17	72	48	48	1 44	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basket-makers	1 80	2 52	1 92	1 92	2 16	2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrel-makers	.....	.....	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beer-brewers	3 24	3 60	2 16	2 88	2 88	3 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belt-makers, workers in bronze	1 08	1 44	2 88	2 88	2 88	4 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bleachers	2 28	2 52	2 52	.....	.....	2 88	1 20	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Bookbinders	2 04	2 52	2 40	2 40	2 64	2 88	1 08	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass-founders	2 52	3 24	3 12	.....	.....	4 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brush-makers	1 80	2 16	72	72	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers	2 52	2 52	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brick-makers	2 52	2 52	3 24	3 24	3 60	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	1 92	2 52	2 33	2 33	2 33	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Button-makers	1 08	1 20	2 16	2 16	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	1 08	1 08	1 08	1 08
Card-makers, (playing)	2 88	3 24	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	1 08	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Card-makers, (carding)	2 16	3 72	2 52	2 52	2 88	2 88	68	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet-makers	2 16	2 88	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters	2 64	2 76	2 70	2 79	2 88	3 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartoon-makers	3 24	3 24	2 52	2 52	3 24	3 24	1 20	1 44	1 08	1 08	1 20	1 20
Cigar-makers	2 78	2 78	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 40	90	1 08	72	72	48	2 16

Table showing the average weekly rates paid for labor in the district of Chemnitz, &c.—Cont'd.

Trades.	Males.						Females.					
	1860.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1860.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Chair-framers	$2 16	$2 16	$2 52	$2 52	$2 88	$2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical-manufacturers	1 62	1 98	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	$0 72	$0 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chimney-sweeps	1 92	1 92	72	72	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth-finishers	2 37	2 37	3 24	3 24	3 24	3 24	90	1 08	*$0 96	*$0 96	*$0 96	*$0 96
Cloth-weavers	2 04	2 40	2 88	2 88	3 12	3 60	72	72	84	84	84	84
Cloth-shearers	1 80	2 52	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth-printers	3 24	2 16	3 24	3 24	.....	3 60	1 44	1 62	*48	.....	.....	*48
Comb-makers	1 08	1 20	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners	2 16	2 88	1 44	1 44	1 80	1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coopers	2 40	2 88	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton-spinners	2 16	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	3 60	1 08	1 20	1 08	.....	.....	1 08
Crockery-ware artists	4 32	5 04	4 32	5 04	5 04	5 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockery-ware workmen	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day-laborers	1 68	1 92	2 04	2 07	2 16	2 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distillers	3 18	3 18	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyers of silk and wool	1 44	1 80	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engravers	3 96	2 88	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File-cutters	2 16	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fringe-makers	1 92	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furriers	1 56	1 80	2 42	2 42	.....	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners	1 80	2 16	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glaziers	1 08	1 26	2 64	2 64	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass-workers	2 16	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 12	2 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glove-sewers	2 52	3 60	2 88	.....	.....	1 44	96	1 02	1 08	1 08	1 08	1 08
Goldsmiths	.....	3 12	3 24	3 24	3 24	3 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunsmiths	2 16	2 40	1 68	.....	.....	1 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatters	1 68	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 52	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harness-makers	2 16	2 34	96	96	1 08	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers:												
Iron-founders	2 52	2 16 / 3 60	2 88	.....	.....	3 12 / 4 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine-builders	3 24	3 24	3 12	3 12	3 17	3 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths	2 16	2 88	2 88	2 88	3 60	4 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutlers	1 20	1 44	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nail-makers	.....	2 52	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	1 08	1 20	96	96	1 08	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Screw-makers	.....	2 52	2 88	2 88	3 60	4 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithographers	3 96	3 96	4 12	.....	.....	4 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loom-builders	2 16	2 88	2 52	2 52	2 52	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millers	2 05	2 15	1 92	1 92	1 92	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 26	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 80	1 44
Mining:												
Carpenters	4 32	5 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners	4 68	4 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawers	2 52	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day-laborers	2 30	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needle-makers	2 16	3 60	72	72	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oilcloth-makers	1 80	1 92	2 04	2 16	2 28	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potters	2 16	2 88	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers:												
Compositors	3 60	3 60	3 24	3 24	3 60	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys	1 06	1 04	72	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rope-makers	1 08	1 08	96	96	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddlers	84	96	96	96	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saw-mill laborers	2 16	2 52	2 52	2 70	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaters	1 80	1 80	1 92	1 92	1 92	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers	1 20	1 44	1 68	1 68	1 68	1 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers' tools	1 20	1 44	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap-makers	1 80	2 12	2 52	2 52	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stocking-weavers, (machine)	3 96	3 96	3 96	.....	.....	5 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-masons	2 16	2 64	2 64	.....	.....	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-cutters	3 36	3 36	5 76	.....	6 48	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-quarrymen	1 98	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	1 20	1 68	2 88	2 88	2 88	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanners	1 08	1 20	1 08	1 08	1 08	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turners	96	1 08	96	96	1 08	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tapestry-makers	2 52	2 88	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchmakers	1 08	1 08	2 16	2 16	2 40	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheelwrights	2 16	2 52	2 28	2 40	2 52	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worsted-work	.....	.....	1 44	1 68	1 68	1 68	60	48	48	48	60	60
Wire-cloth makers	2 52	2 88	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers, (silk)	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 40	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool-combers	2 88	3 24	2 52	2 52	2 70	2 88	1 03	1 03	1 08	1 08	1 08	1 20

* Children.

y the average weekly rates of labor paid in the district of Chemnitz, Saxony, in the year 1871.

des.	Class I.—Chemnitz, about 70,000 inhabitants.	Class II.—Towns with 10,000 to 23,000 inhabitants: Glauchau, Meerane, Annaberg, Döbeln.	Class III.—Towns with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants: Frankenberg, Buchholz, Kochlitz, Mittweida, Hainichen, Borna, Penig, &c.	Class IV.—Towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants: Lichtenstein, Pegau, Geyer, Ernstthal, Lengefeld, Thum, Taucha, Koetha, Zoeblitz, &c.
er makers, fe-				
.....	$1 44 to $1 87	.....	.....	.....
.....	*84	$2 16	*$0 60 to $1 20	*$1 08 to $1 44
.....	*1 32 to 1 68	2 16	2 52	1 80 to 2 88
.....	2 88	3 60	2 16 to 4 32	1 44 to 4 32
.....	2 88 to 3 60 1 92 to †54	$2 52 to 2 88	2 52 to 2 88	2 52 to 3 60
.....	3 96 to 4 32	2 64 to 3 24	1 44 to 2 16 96 to 1 68	2 52 to 4 32
s.....	3 06	*1 44 to 1 80	*1 08 to 1 56	1 08 to 1 20
s.....	.....	.....	2 88 to 3 60	1 80 to 2 16
see tile-layers)	.....	.....	.....	.....
s.....	.....	.....	.....	*86 to 1 80
.....	2 76 to 2 88	*72	.....	*96
.....	*1 08	2 16	*90 to 1 80	1 44 to 2 88
s.....	3 60	.....	.....	1 68 to 2 88
s	4 08	3 24	2 52 to 3 60	1 80 to 2 88
s	2 88 to 3 60 1 68 to 4 92	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
laborers.....	2 88 to 3 24 †54	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 36	3 36 to 3 60	2 34 to 4 32	2 52 to 4 32
akers.....	3 60	.....	2 88 to 4 68 †29	.....
ories, laborers..	2 28 to 3 60	.....	.....	.....
ps.....	2 16	2 52	*1 44	2 16
ture:				
ers	2 59	2 16 to 2 88	2 04 to 2 88	1 15 to 2 16
.....	2 64 to 2 88 96 to 1 44	2 88 to 1 44	1 26 to 5 04 1 08 to 3 60 †24 to 1 08	1 08 to 4 32 †36
kers	.....	.....	2 16 to 4 32	.....
.....	*1 20	.....	*1 08	.....
.....	3 60	3 60	.....	2 88
.....	*1 20	*1 80	1 80 to 2 52	*1 08 to 1 20
ietting work...	.....	1 08 to †72	72 to 1 20 †36 to 72	.....
ers	.....	5 40 to 1 80	.....	.....
ıdy	3 60	2 88	*72 to 2 52	*2 52
ınd wool.....	3 60 to 3 96	2 52 to 2 88 1 56	1 98 to 4 32	2 16 to 5 04
.....	4 32	3 24 to 4 32	3 96	.....
rseshoers.....	*1 98	3 60	2 16 to 3 24	.....
.....	5 76	2 16	2 16 to 2 88	2 88 to 3 60
ıcturers.....	.....	2 52	1 44 to 1 80	.....
.....	.....	3 24	1 44 to 3 24	*1 80
ool-washers....	.....	.....	.....	2 16 to 2 52
.....	2 16	2 16 to 2 88	*1 26	2 88 to 3 60
.....	2 70 to 4 32 1 44 to 1 80	2 88	1 80 to 5 76 1 62	2 16 to 3 60 †72
.....	3 96 to 4 32	2 52 to 4 32	2 88 to 3 60	*1 08 to 1 80
females.....	1 08	1 44 to †72	60 to 1 80 †29 to 48	72 to 1 80
r workers	5 76	3 24	3 60	*1 68 to 2 16
olishing estab-				
.....	5 76	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 98	.....
.....	3 60 to 4 50	2 16 to 2 88	.....	.....
ıakers	2 88	.....	.....	.....
rs	2 88	2 88	1 44	.....
.....	3 60 to 3 96 1 20 to 1 80	2 16 to 2 88	3 06 to 3 24	*96 to 1 44
turers	3 24 †43 to 48	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 36 to 5 04	3 60 to 4 32	2 88 to 4 68	1 80 to 2 88
, males	3 60 to 5 76 36 to 1 80	3 24 to 4 32	3 60 to 1 44	.....
.....	4 50	3 24	2 70 to 5 04	2 40 to 4 32
females	.....	2 34	.....	72 to 1 32

* Besides board and lodging. † Children's wages.

Table showing the average weekly rates of labor paid in the district of Chemnitz, &c.—Con

	Class I.—Chemnitz, about 70,000 inhabitants.	Class II.—Towns with 10,000 to 23,000 inhabitants: Glauchau, Meerane, Annaberg, Döbeln.	Class III.—Towns with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants: Frankenberg, Buchholz, Rochlitz, Mittweida, Hainichen, Borna, Penig, &c.	Class IV.—Towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants: Lichtenstein, Pegau, Geyer, Thum, [illegible]
Machine building:				
Machine smiths	$4 20	$4 32	$2 16 to $5 76	$2 16 to
Machine wood-workers	$2 64 to 3 36	$3 60 to 5 04	2 52 to 4 32	.....
Other workers	2 76 to 2 94	2 16 to 2 88	3 00 to 4 32	.....
Masons	3 12 to 3 96	2 88 to 3 96	2 52 to 4 32	2 40 to
Match-manufacturers, males	.....	.....	.....	2 64 to †48 to
Mechanicians and opticians	4 32	.....	.....	.....
Millers	6 00	2 88 to 3 36	1 68 to 2 16	1 44 to
Miners:				
Metal	2 52	.....	1 44 to 2 16 1 15 to 1 30	1 44 to
Slate	.....	.....	1 44 to 2 16 1 15 to 1 30	.....
Stone	.....	.....	4 32 to 6 48	.....
Coal	.....	.....	4 32 to 6 48	.....
Modistes or milliners, females	2 16 to 2 28	2 16	72 to 1 80	72 to
Nail factories	2 16 to 5 96	.....	.....	.....
Needle and pin makers	.....	*72 to 96	.....	*1 20 to
Painters and varnishers, ornamental	5 64 to 3 96 3 48 to 2 52	2 88 to 4 68	3 24 to 6 48	1 80 to
Point-lace workers, females	.....	1 44	.....	96 to
Oil-cloth manufacture	3 60 to 3 84	.....	.....	.....
Paper manufacture	.....	.....	.....	1 78 to
Paviors	.....	3 24 to 4 32	2 88 to 3 60	2 16 to
Potters, general work	5 76	.....	3 60	1 80 to
Portfolios, leather and fancy goods	.....	.....	2 16 to 2 88 1 20 to 1 44	1 80 to
Pattern-drawer	.....	.....	.....	5 04 to
Photographers	5 76 to 7 20 *2 52 to †1 08	3 60	.....	.....
Plaster of Paris or gypsum manufacture	.....	.....	2 52 to 3 24	.....
Playing-card manufacture	3 60 to 4 32 *1 80	.....	1 80 to 2 16	.....
Powder-mills	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers or type-setters	5 40	3 96 to 4 68	2 88 to 5 76	2 52 to
Printers, boys and girls	72 to 1 44	1 08 to 1 44	1 08 to 2 16	.....
Purse, glove, and cap makers	3 24 to 3 42	2 88	2 52 to 3 24	*96 to
Quarrymen	.....	3 60	2 16 to 4 32	2 52 to
Ribbon-manufacture	.....	.....	.....	1 44 to
Roofing-factories	2 88 to 3 36	.....	.....	.....
Rope-makers	4 32	1 08 to 1 20	*96 to 1 62	2 88 to
Saddlers	3 96	2 88	1 44	1 68 to
Saw-mills	3 24	2 88 to 3 24	*1 44	2 16 to
Screw-manufacture	.....	.....	.....	1 44 to
Sculptors	5 04	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-makers	2 40	2 16 to 2 52	1 44 to 2 88	1 80 to
Sieve-makers	2 52	.....	.....	.....
Slater or roof-coverer	4 14	2 88	2 16 to 4 68	2 52
Smiths:				
Copper-smiths	6 00	2 88 to 4 32	*1 80 to 2 16	
Cutlery-smiths	3 60	*1 08 to 1 44	.....	.....
Boiler-smiths	5 16	.....	.....	.....
Technical instruments	4 32	.....	2 34 to 2 88	.....
Nail-smiths	.....	.....	2 16 to 3 24	.....
Blacksmiths	*1 98	3 60	2 16 to 3 24	1 9
Soap-boilers	3 60	2 52	.....	
Spinning:				
Cotton	1 80 to 4 32 1 62 to 2 34 †54 to 72	.....	3 96 96 to 1 80	.....
Loose yarn	3 24 to 1 69 †36 to 48	.....	.....	.....
Cam-yarn	2 16 to 2 88 1 44 to 1 68 †42 to 48	.....	2 52 to 3 36 †1 68	.....
Flax spinning	.....	.....	2 88 to 1 20	.....
Stitch or loop work	.....	.....	.....	2 1

* Besides board and lodging. † Children's wages.

ng the average weekly rates of labor paid in the district of Chemnitz, &c.—Cont'd.

	Class I.—Chemnitz, about 70,000 inhabitants.	Class II.—Towns with 10,000 to 23,000 inhabitants: Glauchau, Meerane, Annaberg, Döbeln.	Class III.—Towns with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants: Frankenberg, Buchholz, Rochlitz, Mittweida, Hainichen, Borna, Penig, &c.	Class IV.—Towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants: Lichtenstein, Pegau, Geyer, Ernstthal, Lengefeld, Traun, Taucha, Roetha, Zoeblitz, &c.
avers:				
	$1 44 to $1 80 †54 to 72		$1 08 to $2 16 96	$1 44 to $2 88 †1 08
e	2 16 to 5 76		2 16 to 5 76 1 44 to 2 88	1 08 to 1 80
ame builders	4 32		2 88 to 3 60	1 80 to 2 88
ies		$3 60		
rs	3 24 to 7 20	$4 32 to 7 20	3 60 to 4 50 4 32	3 60 to 5 76
ers, serpentine				
r	3 96 to 5 76	3 24 to 4 32 1 44	2 88 to 3 60	2 16 to 5 04 1 08
nanufacture · musical instru-				
				2 34 to 1 44
:tory				1 98
ne firemen	3 24	2 88 to 4 32	1 80 to 3 12	3 60
	3 96	2 16 to 3 60	2 16 to 3 60	1 68 to 4 32
	3 24 to 3 60	2 88	2 70 to 3 60	2 16 to 3 96
k layers		2 16 to 3 24	4 32 to 5 04	2 16 to 5 04
s	5 76 to 7 20		2 88 to 5 76	2 88 to 3 96
rs	1 08		1 08	
	2 64 to 5 76	2 52 2 52	2 52 to 3 24	2 52
metal				
wood	2 88 to 3 12		2 52 to 3 60	1 44
nakers	2 76 to 1 80			
rs & trunk-makers	2 52 to 3 96	2 88 to 4 68		
tick or cane-manu-				
				1 80
clock makers	5 40	3 24	2 88 to 3 60	1 98 to 2 52
laie makers	1 62 to 3 24 90 to 1 44	2 88 to 1 44 4 32 to 1 92		
hair makers	3 24			
ilk-weaver		2 40	2 88 to 4 32	
avers:				
nask	2 16		2 16 to 2 88	1 80 to 2 16
ué			2 16 to 2 52	1 44 to 2 88
lts and carpets	2 40	2 16 to 3 60	1 80 to 3 60 1 44 to †43	1 44 to 2 40
tism and lining o			1 08 to 2 40 1 56	
ghts	4 08	2 64	2 16 to 2 88	1 80 to 2 88
weavers	2 52			
hing				1 68 to 2 88
t, boxes and cases				2 88
t, wooden toys			2 52 to 3 24	
manufacture	3 60 to 1 92		2 52	
ith weavers			1 68 to 3 60 1 44	
ith shearers			2 88	
ing	3 24 to 4 68 †24 to 36	3 24 to 3 60	2 52 to 3 60	

* Besides board and lodging. † Children's wages.

to $4.32.

Day-laborers in cooper-shops, for 12 working-hours, receive unskilled laborers, 30 cents.

Straw-plaiting in Zwenkau, Saxony.—This industry is chiefl on by women and children, besides their housework and scho such of the men as are occupied during the summer-months kilns, &c., plait straw in the winter. The earnings for men pe not less than 18 cents; women, 10 cents; children, while a schools, 4 cents.

Paper and pasteboard manufacture, Chemnitz, Saxony.—Wag from 96 cents to $3.60 per week.

Pasteboard boxes and other articles of pasteboard, Buchholz, S Men, per week, from $2.52 to $4.32; women, $1.20 to $1.80; 36 cents to 39 cents.

The above industry consists of the manufacture of boxes for c candies, soaps, perfumeries, gloves, hose and half-hose, tri labels, envelopes, tickets, &c.

Playing-card factories at Chemnitz, Saxony.—Wages per w men, $2.16 to $3.60; wages per week for women, 84 cents to $1

Manufacture of Chinese lanterns, &c., Zwenkau, Saxony.—C over 12 years of age, working from 3 to 4 hours per day, earn from 36 cents to 48 cents; men, working 12 hours per day, ea from 36 cents to 48 cents.

Printing-offices in Chemnitz, Saxony.—Type-setters and print week, $2.88 to $5.76; women and girls, $1.20 to $1.80; app 72 cents to $1.68.

Leather-belting for machines, &c., Chemnitz, Saxony.—Men, pe $2.52 to $4.32; women, $1.20 to $1.68.

Kid-glove sewing at Oberwiesenthal, Saxony.—Wages, for 1 dozen sewed, 54 cents.

Felt and cloth shoe factory, Waldheim, Saxony.—Men, per week

Cigar factory, Waldheim, Saxony.—Rollers and assorters, pe (male and female,) $1.20 to $3.60; girls, 12 to 16 years of age, 7 to $1.68; children, under 14 years of age, 36 cents to 72 cents.

Slate quarries, Rochlitz, Saxony.—Daily earnings from 36 cent

CITY LOCAL-EXPRESS COMPANIES IN SAXONY.

Place.	Name of company.	Year of organization.	No. of expressmen.	Wages per week.
Annaberg	Express	1862	20	$1.80, without percentage.
Chemnitz	Müller's Express Company	1861	60	$2.16 to $2.70.
Do	Expressmen's Institution, (yellow marks of distinction)	1868	50	$1.80 to $2.52.
Do	United Expressmen Institution, (white marks of distinction)	1868	25	$1.68.
Döbeln	Expressmen's Institution	1862	3	These expressmen work for their own account and pay a weekly amount of 18 cents for the loan of tools, &c.
Waldheim	Expressmen's Institution	1862	3	
Leisnig	Express	1867	5	$1.92.
Mittweida	Express Company	1861	6	$1.44 to $2.16.

The above consists mainly in unskilled labor of every kind, garden work, transportation and packing of furniture and other articles, carrying of circulars, cards, bills, &c., &c.

PRICES OF FACTORY-LABOR IN CHEMNITZ IN 1872.

The statements presented in the preceding six pages show the rates paid for mechanical and other labor in the district of Chemnitz during the year 1860, and in the years from 1864 to 1868, inclusive; also the weekly wages which obtained in the year 1871, classified according to the population of the respective towns, which tables, as well as the given statement of wages in Saxony in 1870, have been translated from the reports of the Chemnitz chamber of commerce. It will be observed that the rates in the latter years exhibit a considerable increase over those of 1860.

The rates which prevailed in 1872, when the author visited this district, and which are presented in the following pages, showed a decided advance over those of 1871:

Occupation.	Hours of labor per day.	Per week.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.
Hosiery factories:*				
Stocking-weavers, according to skill and industry	10	$2 88 to $3 60		
Ordinary hands	10	1 44 to 2 16		
Superintendent of factory	10	5 04 to 8 64		
Machinists	10	3 60 to 5 04		
Locksmiths	10	3 60 to 5 04		
Spoolers, weavers, &c	10		$1 80 to $2 88	
Bleachers	10	3 12	1 44	
Edging-machine workers	10	2 88 to 5 76		
Hydraulic-press men	10	2 88 to 5 04		
Finishers, assorters, stampers	10		1 44 to 1 80	
Spoolers	10		1 68	
Weavers, on piecework	10	4 44	2 40	
Cutters, on piecework	10		2 04	
Sewers, on piecework	10		1 08 to 1 26	
Formers, on piecework	10		1 92 to 2 88	
Finishers	10		1 20	
Master-finishers	10	4 68 to 6 48		
Finishers' assistants	10		1 68 to 2 16	

* This establishment, beside the fixed wages, pays an extra percentage for good work.

Factory labor—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours of labor per day.	Wages per week.		
		Men.	Women.	Ch
Hosiery factory—Continued.				
Formers	10	.....	$2 16 to $2 88	.....
Dressers	10	.....	1 56 to 1 68	.....
Pressers	10	$3 60 to $4 32	.....	.....
Another factory:				
Stocking-weavers	10.40	3 24	.....	.....
Spoolers	10.40	.....	1 44	.....
Glove-makers	10.40	.....	2 16	.....
Glove embroiderers and quilters	10.40	.....	2 88	.....
Glove and stocking formers	10.40	.....	1 62 to 2 16	.....
Cotton-glove finishers	10.40	.....	1 08 to 1 80	.....
Cotton-glove cutters	10.40	.....	1 20 to 1 56	.....
Weavers of gloves on frames	12	.....	1 08 to 1 44	.....
Weavers of gloves on frames	12	.....	1 44 to 1 80	.....
Weavers of glove-cloth on power-looms	12	1 80 to 2 52	.....	.....
Girls, at piecework	12	.....	1 44 to 1 80	.....
Girls, ornamenting and embroidering	12	.....	1 44 to 2 16	.....
Girls, making hand silk-points	12	.....	0 72 to 1 20	.....
Girls, making button-holes, &c., by hand	12	.....	0 72 to 1 20	.....
Girls, finishing	12	.....	1 08 to 1 68	.....
Yarn factory:				
Spinners, on piecework	.....	4 32	1 44 to 1 92	$1 08
Cotton-spinning:				
Assorters, &c., per 10,000 spindles	.....	.....	1 44	.....
Dressers up	.....	.....	1 80 to 2 16	.....
Turning-in on self-acting machines	.....	.....	.....	
Twirlers	.....	.....	1 44 to 1 80	.....
Weighers, packers	.....	.....	1 80 to 2 16	.....
Grinders, polishers	.....	3 24 to 3 60	.....	.....
Spinners	.....	3 24 to 3 42	.....	.....
Locksmiths	.....	4 68 to 5 40	.....	.....
Watchmen and day-laborers	.....	2 52 to 3 24	.....	.....
Carding and spinning master, machine-builder, &c	.....	†7 20 to †7 92	.....	.....
Machinists, gas-fitters, &c	.....	3 06 to 3 84	.....	.....
Manufactures of Thibets, &c.:				
Weavers, on power-looms	12 to 13	3 42	.....	.....
Weavers, on hand-looms	12 to 13	‡2 40	‡1 98	.....
Dyeing:				
Foreman	11	7 20	.....	.....
Assistant foreman	11	4 32 to 5 76	.....	.....
Dyers	11	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
Firemen	11	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
Laborers	11	2 40 to 2 88	.....	.....
At other work	11	2 16 to 2 40	1 44 to 1 80	1 44
Damask factory:				
Machine-looms	11	2 88	1 80	.....
Finishers	11	3 24	1 36	.....
Chain-shearers	11	2 52 to 3 24	.....	.....
Hand-loom weavers	11	2 52 to 4 32	.....	.....
Work-masters	11	3 24 to 6 48	.....	.....
Preparatory machines	11	.....	.....	
Machine-works:§				
Borers, planers, screw-smiths	.....	4 50	.....	.....
Turners	.....	5 04	.....	.....
Founders and molders	.....	5 94	.....	.....
Hammersmiths	.....	5 76	.....	.....
Strikers	.....	2 58	.....	.....
Tinsmiths	.....	6 72	.....	.....
Coppersmiths	.....	7 20	.....	.....
Braziers, (kettle-makers)	.....	6 60	.....	.....
Varnishers	.....	2 88	.....	.....
Pattern-makers	.....	3 48	.....	.....
Polishers	.....	4 54	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	.....	6 48	.....	.....
Grinders	.....	4 56	.....	.....
Smelters	.....	3 24	.....	.....
Locksmiths	.....	3 96	.....	.....
Saddlers	.....	3 78	.....	.....
Joiners	.....	4 32	.....	.....

* Seventy-three hours of labor produce, on the average, 13,000 pounds of stocking-yarn No. 20.

† And house-room.

‡ The difference between the wages of male and female labor consists, mainly, in the manufac finer articles, intrusted to the former.

§ Hours of labor per week, 60.

Factory labor—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours of labor per day.	Wages per week.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.
;s Association:				
ry:				
.....	.....	$3 60 to 5 76	.....	.....
n piecework	.....	6 48 to 7 42	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 88	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 44	.....	.....
;s:				
iths.....	.....	3 96 to 4 32	.....	.....
iths, on piecework	.....	5 04 to 5 76	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 88	.....	.....
ery:				
.....	.....	4 32 to 7 20	.....	.....
bers	.....	2 88 to 4 32	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 62	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
ı piecework	.....	5 04 to 7 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 88	.....	.....
›p:				
.....	.....	2 88 to 3 60	.....	.....
es, first to third year.....	.....	36 to 1 08	.....	.....
ıines:				
.....	.....	2 16 to 3 60	.....	.....
piecework.....	.....	4 32 to 5 04	.....	.....
:hines:				
.....	.....	2 16 to 3 60	.....	.....
n piecework	.....	5 76 to 7 20	.....	.....
' shop:				
ocksmiths	.....	3 24 to 4 32	.....	.....
ocksmiths, on piecework	.....	5 76 to 8 64	.....	.....
p:				
kers, carpenters.....	.....	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
kers, carpenters, on piecework	.....	5 04 to 6 48	.....	.....
ı	.....	3 60 to 4 32	.....	.....
ı, on piecework	.....	5 04 to 6 48	.....	.....
s.....	.....	1 98 to 2 88	.....	.....
ng shop:				
(chiefly on piecework)	.....	5 76 to 6 48	.....	.....
ıborers	.....	2 52 to 2 88	.....	.....
;s, making embroidering machines:				
ıakers and pattern-makers	.....	6 48 to 10 08	.....	.....
ıs	.....	5 04 to 10 80	.....	.....
ırs	.....	5 04 to 8 65	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 32 to 7 92	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 60 to 5 76	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 60 to 5 76	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 76 to 8 65	.....	.....
vuilders, (setting up machines).....	.....	8 64 to 18 00	.....	.....
›es	.....	1 44 to 3 60	.....	.....

gh the preceding statements show the price of labor in the ıuring establishments of Chemnitz as prepared chiefly by the › proprietors, yet as it is believed that some of the notes of the ıken as he visited the factories, will afford additional informa- ıe subject, they are reproduced here:

Hartmann & Co.'s machine-works.

CHEMNITZ, SAXONY, *September* 16, 1872.

panied by Mr. Rider, United States consul, visited the works xon Machine Company, (Hartmann & Co.,) the largest estab- of the kind in Saxony, and, except Borsig's, at Berlin, the Germany. About 200 men are employed.

The following are the rates of wages or weekly earnings of the men:
Molders on piecework, from 6 to 8 thalers, $4.30 to $5.76.
Machinists and riveters, average $4.68.
Carpenters and wood-workers, 5 thalers, $3.60. (These formerly worked by the piece and earned more.)
Common laborers, 4 thalers, $2.88.
Apprentices, first year, 20 groschen per week, (48 cents;) second year, 84 cents, and an increase of 10 groschen, (24 cents,) each subsequent year. There are about 75 apprentices and 125 young men under instructions employed; 200 in all.
(Hours of labor, 10 per day.)
Coal now costs 7 thalers ($5.04) per ton, formerly 5 thalers. It is brought from the district of Zwickau, about 60 miles.
They import part of the pig-iron used from England and Scotland.
They make cotton and woolen machinery, locomotives, and a variety of other machinery.

Hössel & Co.'s damask-factory.

Visited the factory of Hössel & Co., who make damasks, velvets, reps, &c., some all wool. They employ a few men and 800 women. Wages average as follows:
Women, 2¾ thalers per week, $1.98.
Men in mill, 4½ to 5 thalers, $3.24 to $3.60.
Men dyers, 4½ to 5 thalers, $3.24 to $3.60.
An allowance of 1 thaler (72 cents) per month for rent is made to the married men who have been employed in this establishment for more than one year, and 20 silver groschen (48 cents) if under a year.
Many of their working-people live out of the city and bring their dinners. They are very frugal, living largely on coffee and potatoes. They had little kettles with coffee, some had bread, others potatoes, some both. They cooked their potatoes and warmed their coffee in the mill. Men with families live in two rooms, paying from 3 to 4 thalers ($2.16 to $2.88) per month in the city, but in the country only about 30 thalers ($21.60) per year.
Wages of masons.—Men and women at work on an addition to the factory earn as follows:
Bricklayers, per week, 5 thalers, $3.60.
Master masons, 6 thalers, $4.32.
Women to mix mortar and assist the masons, earn during the building season 4 thalers, ($2.88.) These women are chiefly from Bohemia, who return home and remain during the winter.

Nottingham Knitting Company, (Mr. Felkner, manager.) Established by Mr. Mundella, M. P., of England, who is one of the principal stockholders.
Wages of men in factory, average $3.60 per week.
Wages of females in factory, $1.50 to $2.50 per week; average, $1.44.
Their principal factory is at Pausa, a small village of about 2,000 inhabitants, near Hof, and not far from Bavaria, where from 1,800 to 2,000, chiefly females, are employed. They have their knitting-frames at their homes, where all the members of the family work, and earn but from 3 to 4 thalers per week, at piecework. They receive from 44 to 130 sgr, ($1.06 to $3.12,) per dozen. On the finest hose, selling at 8 thalers per dozen, the price paid is but 130 groschen, and as a family of ordinary size can complete but 1 dozen per week, their earnings ($3.12) are very small. In the factory at Pausa the females earn but from 1 to 2 thalers, (72 cents to $1.44,) per week.

Starke & Co., manufacturers of common cotton hosiery, employ .t 300 hands.

ıe men earn 5 thalers per week, $3.60.

'omen to finish goods, 2½ to 3 thalers, $1.80 to $2.16.

LEIPSIC, SAXONY.

he two annual statements of Mr. Consul Steuart, as given below, ibit the kind and value of merchandise manufactured in this dis- :t which in the years indicated found a market in the United States.

ement of the description and value of merchandise certified at the Leipsic consulate and exported to the United States during the years ending September 30, 1873 *and* 1872.

Kind of merchandise.	Value.	
	1873.	1872.
ɔolen and half-woolen goods	$808, 634	$1, 306, 639
rs and skins	523, 782	430, 390
tton and linen goods	382, 786	363, 560
ɔks, music and pictures	376, 770	286. 565
usical and other instruments	255, 833	273, 955
ces and trimmings	169, 976	279, 658
rugs	83, 409	99, 144
id gloves	90, 646	163, 577
uman hair	86, 265	87, 564
ys and fancy-ware	55, 556	66, 345
ristles	35, 447	47, 649
lachinery and iron-ware	6, 515	14, 064
liscellaneous	53, 438	29, 430
Total value in United States gold dollars	2, 929, 057	3, 448, 540

Leipsic is celebrated for its three annual fairs, and for its extensive ɔook-making establishments. Its book trade being the largest in the world, the following brief notice may prove interesting.

THE BOOK TRADE OF LEIPSIC.

It is a fact well known to the literary and scientific world that this city listances all others in the book trade, particularly for works in the German tongue; and not for that alone, but also in the majority of modern and dead languages.

As the American author intrusts his manuscript to a publisher in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, so does the French writer with one in Paris, the English with one in London, and the German, and, it might almost be said, those of the rest of Europe, with the publishers of Leipsic, this being the metropolis of German letters, and only a few good works are published at other places in the German Empire.

The sale of books forms one of the most important branches of commerce here; it alone is said to amount to two millions of dollars yearly. In fact the whole book trade of Germany is centered on the spot, and every bookseller in Germany and the adjoining countries has an agent here. Six hundred booksellers sometimes assemble at the Easter fair to settle their annual accounts and purchases, and there are 130 residents and 40 printing-offices. They have an exchange of their own called the Deutsche Buchhändler Börse, where they meet and transact business.

Among the most distinguished publishers are F. Brockhaus, editor of the far-famed Conversations-Lexicon, and Baron Tauchnitz.

The Leipsic City Directory for 1871 gives the names of 249 book-firms in a population of 106,925, smaller than that of Washington City, of which 114 are publishers, part of them having their own printing-establishments; 21 are book-commission-merchants; 21 are music publishers and dealers; 6 are antiquarians, some of them being firms of great importance.

The celebrated Leipsic auction-sales of books and objects of art are conducted by three book-firms, at certain regular stated periods. In 1868, twelve such auctions were held, resulting in the aggregate sales of 54,200 works, comprising some 200,000 volumes, and net proceeds of $36,000. In 1869, there were eleven auction-sales, with 60,000 works and 250,000 volumes, an aggregate sale of $54,000. The most important sale during this year was that of the library of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, which realized $16,560, and attracted purchasers not only from England and France, but from the United States.

Besides these book-auctions, there were two autograph-auction-sales, consisting of 3,300 numbers, and six auctions of objects of art, numbering 15,000.

In the year 1870, in consequence of the Franco-German war, there were but seven auctions of books and six of objects of art.

Comparative statement of the works published by the German book-trade of Leipsic during the years 1868, 1869, *and* 1870.

Subject of works.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Encyclopedias; works of reference; science of literature	196	262	271
Theology	1,440	1,607	1,470
National economy and law; politics and statistics	970	1,141	1,014
Medical, surgical, veterinary sciences	528	517	413
Natural sciences; chemistry and pharmacy	636	675	535
Philosophy	126	127	163
Educational and text books	966	1,131	997
Juvenile	946	322	235
Classics and oriental languages; antiquity and mythology	440	471	380
Modern languages	332	335	297
History and biography	710	634	682
Geography	290	269	224
Mathematics and astronomy	134	124	114
Military science and horses	281	308	242
Commerce and industry	425	424	411
Architecture, machinery, railroads, and navigation	190	213	182
Forestry and hunting; mining and smelting	83	93	91
Housekeeping, agriculture, and gardening	280	305	351
Belles-lettres	958	999	720
Fine-arts; copy-books and stenography	437	435	346
Freemasonry	14	8	261
Miscellaneous works	381	364	369
Slavic and Hungarian works	38	62	50
Periodicals	237	335	371
Total for each year	10,348	11,161	9,866
Total for three years	31,375		

LEIPSIC FAIRS.

This quaint old city reposes in its normal inactivity, except during one of those seasons of the year when it becomes the principal mart and exchange of Northern Europe.

Three large fairs are held here annually, one beginning the first of January, called *Neujahrs messe;* another, the second Sunday after Easter, or the *Oster messe;* and, lastly, the Michaelmas *messe* in October. Of these three, each of them lasting three weeks, the Easter fair, already referred to, is by far the most important. These fairs are visited by merchants and foreigners from the most distant parts of the globe,

sometimes to the number of its actual population. The money transactions at one time amounted to 80,000,000 of thalers annually, though of late they have fallen short of this sum.

These fairs date back to the middle ages, and for a long period have been well known throughout all Europe. Indeed, among all the multitude of foreigners who flock together every spring to transact their business in Leipsic, it is probable that many a well-educated Greek and Asiatic knows more about this one city than he does about the country to which he belongs. During the fair all the principal squares and streets of the city are filled with long lines of temporary booths, in addition to the ordinary shops, in which goods of all kinds are exposed for sale—hardware, cloths, Bohemian glass and porcelain, furs of every variety, pottery, boots and hats, artificial flowers and hair, jewelry, toys, pipes and amber-work—in short, it is one great bazaar, where no product of human industry seems to be without its mart.

Every hotel and lodging-house is filled to overflowing; the streets are thronged with strange costumes and faces. Persians and Armenians, with their peculiar manners and dress; Polish Jews, with their long black buttoned-up frocks reaching to the ankles, gaunt, wily-looking men, and excellent specimens of the typical Israelite; Tyrolese, Americans, and English, Greeks and Turks, are mingled together as in a masquerade. The real business of the fair is seldom seen by the tourist, being carried on at the exchange, or börse, as it is called, where the merchants meet and transact their business.

Most of the countries of Europe send representatives here with their produce. Three or four hundred guests sit down daily at the tables-d'hôte of some of the principal hotels; gardens and coffee-houses are thronged; theaters are filled, and the concert and beer-gardens, as well as the circus-tents, crowded.

Reaching Leipsic a few days before the October fair, the author was nevertheless prevented, owing to previous arrangements for visiting manufacturing districts which constituted the main purpose of his visit, from remaining during its continuance. Its near approach was indicated by the booths which were in course of erection, as well as by the crowded state of the hotels, and the consequent increase of prices for accommodation.

MECHANICAL LABOR.

Rates of wages in Leipsic and vicinity in 1872.

Trades.	Time.	Wages.
Blacksmiths	Per day	$0 41 to $0 92
Bricklayers	do	76 to 97
Cabinet-makers	do	65 to 72
Carpenters	do	76 to 92
Coopers	Per week	3 57 to 4 28
Machinists	do	3 57 to 4 28
Plasterers	do	4 28 to 5 71
Shoemakers	do	3 57 to 4 65
Stone-cutters	do	5 00 to 5 47
Tailors	do	3 57 to 4 65
Tanners	do	3 57 to 4 28
Tin-smiths	do	3 21 to 3 57
Wheelwrights	do	3 21 to 3 57

FARM LABOR.

Experienced hands in summer, per day, 65 cents; in winter, 60 cents.
Ordinary hands in summer, 60 cents; in winter, 57 cents.
Female servants, per month, $1.70, with board.

FACTORY LABOR.

The rates of wages in many of the manufacturing towns in the consular district of Leipsic appear, on previous pages, under the heading "Factory labor in Germany." The following information in regard to a glove-factory in Altenburg was furnished in a letter from the proprietors, under date of August 20, 1872:

KID-GLOVE FACTORY, ALTENBURG, DUCHY OF SAXONY.

The number of workmen consists of 1,800 persons, men, women, and children, some 300 of whom are employed in the factories, while the remainder of them take the work to their homes.

The average weekly earnings are as follows:

Glove-makers, from 6 thalers, $4.32, and upward.
Tanners, (kid,) 6 thalers, $4.32.
Dyers, 4 to 4½ thalers, $2.88 to $3.24.
Day-laborers, 4 to 4½ thalers, $2.88 to $3.24.
Sewers, (children included,) 1 to 2 thalers, $0.72 to $1.44.

The usual hours of labor are from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with an interruption of half hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, (at noon,) and half hour for luncheon, (at 4 p. m.)

It is difficult to give the exact amount of the expenses either of a family or of a single person; and a general rule in regard to the expenditures of the laboring classes cannot be accurately stated, as the outlay is governed by the income, which is usually all expended.

Although France has almost monopolized the production of goat-skin gloves, in which she excels, yet Germany manufactures to a large extent the medium qualities, which, being less expensive, are more readily sold. Germany was represented at the World's Exhibition at Vienna by many of its most important glove-manufacturers. Favorable local circumstances, enabling the manufacturer to combine tanning and dyeing with the production of gloves, and the introduction of new methods for perfecting the article, has conduced to make German gloves an important article of export. There are in the German Empire towns whose principal branch of industry is glove-making, such as Altenburg, above referred to; Halberstadt, in Prussia; Erlangin, in Bavaria; Arnstadt, in Thuringia; Haynau, in Silesia; and Esslingen, in Würtemberg.

DRESDEN, SAXONY.

The capital of the kingdom of Saxony is more celebrated for its art-treasures than for manufactures. Few European capitals contain a greater number of objects calculated to gratify a refined taste. Enriched with extensive collections of paintings and statuary, with museums of antique and modern art, libraries, and public gardens, it has become a favorite resort for the wealthy of all nationalities, large numbers of whom make it their place of permanent abode. It is a favorite residence of English and American families, and among its inhabitants may be found many men of learning and talent. Dresden gives its name to the renowned porcelain ware which is made in its vicinity, chiefly at Meissen, about 28 miles distant. Although manufactories and other industrial establishments have not hitherto been erected, yet, as the United States consul at that place states in his communication, "the steamships on the river Elbe, which divides the city into two parts, the old and the new, (Altstadt and Neustadt,) and which is navigable from a point a little above Prague in Bohemia to Hamburg on the German Sea, and the iron-horse on the land, were irresistible in opening even the city of Dresden, euphemistically called 'Elbe Athens,' to the inroads of an industrial era."

DRESDEN-WARE.

China ware or porcelain was originally brought from the country after which it is named, and was first made in Europe at Meissen, in 1710, by

one Bötticher, an alchemist, who, after wasting a great deal of the gold of his patron (Augustus I, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony) in his search for the philosopher's stone, stumbled, by accident, upon a more sure method of producing the precious metals by the discovery of an art which has served to enrich his countrymen. This manufactory, so celebrated in the time of Augustus II, was annihilated in the "seven-years' war," being then plundered and its workmen and models carried away by Frederick the Great. It continued to enjoy royal patronage at a heavy expense to the private purse of the Saxon sovereign, but the king has lately ceded it to the government. It is now carried on for profit, and cheapness being the object, it now produces a revenue, but the articles made are very inferior to those of former times.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

That the market in the United States for the productions of the Dresden consular district is by no means extensive, will be shown by the following table:

Statement showing the exports to the United States from the Dresden consular district during the year ended September 30, 1873.

Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Drugs	$37, 834	Musical instruments and merchandise	$133, 781
Earthen ware and lava goods	68, 997	Photographic paper and paper goods.	44, 243
Glass ware	391, 388	Porcelain	25, 522
Gloves	75, 689	Toys and ornaments	28, 295
Hosiery	150, 455	Watch-movements	17, 970
Laces, embroideries, and trimmings	104, 209	Woolen and half-woolen goods	99, 110
Linen and half-linen goods	32, 509	Sundries	79, 993
		Total	1, 219, 995

The following information was furnished by Mr. Brentano, United States consul at Dresden, and although not classified under distinct headings, in uniformity with similar data from other manufacturing districts, yet it is deemed best in this instance to insert the report entire:

LABOR IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF SAXONY AND BOHEMIA.

Annaberg and the surrounding mountainous country, including Buchholz, carries on chiefly the manufacture of laces, gimps, guipures, fringes, gloves. &c.

Laces are made by women and girls in villages surrounding the before-named towns; good workers and such as have experience make from 2½ to 3 thalers ($1.80 to $2.16) a week, working fourteen hours a day; girls and old women do not exceed 1 to 1½ thalers ($0.72 to $1.08) a week.

Board is cheaper in the country than in town; working-girls pay about ⅔ thaler (48 cents) a week; a family of five expends about 3 thalers, ($2.16.)

Children in the country are obliged to attend school as regularly as those in town, but only three to four hours a day, and up to their fourteenth year.

Fringes, &c., are chiefly made in town, by men, women, and children, and they mostly work in their dwellings. The working-hours for men are from 7 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 7 p. m., (eleven hours,) and they earn from 3 to 4 thalers ($2.16 to $2.88) a week. Women and children do the lighter part of this work; they labor fourteen hours a day and earn from 2 to 3 thalers ($1.44 to $2.16) a week. A family consisting of five members, (man, wife, and three children,) if diligent, can make about 7 thalers ($5.04) a week.

Children attend school regularly five hours a day, from their sixth to their fourteenth year, inclusive.

Embroiderers, (girls,) who work in stores ten hours a day, earn from 2 to 2½ thalers ($1.44 to $1.80) a week.

Board and lodging for an unmarried laboring-man ranges from 1½ to 2 thalers, ($1.08 to $1.44;) for a girl, 1 thaler (72 cents) a week. A family consisting of five members generally uses up the earnings of a week, *i. e.*, 7 thalers, ($5.04.)

Gloves.—A good glove-knitter, working twelve hours a day, may earn 7 to 8 thalers ($5.04 to $5.76) a week; girls working in the factory ten hours a day make 2½ to 3 thalers ($1.80 to $2.16) a week. Girls who sew at home and work twelve hours a day earn 1½ to 2 thalers ($1.08 to $1.44) a week. Children are not employed in glove-making.

Markneukirchen, as well as the villages and small towns around it, form a district in the southwest corner of Saxony, where a specialty is made of the manufacturing of musical instruments of various descriptions.

There are only men employed in these manufactories. They work eleven hours a day, and earn during that time from 22½ groschen to 1 thaler, (54 to 72 cents,) *i. e.*, 4½ to 6 thalers ($3.24 to $4.32) a week.

The expenses of a married laborer for rent may be estimated at 30 to 40 thalers ($21.60 to $28.80) a year. Unmarried workingmen pay from 2½ to 3½ thalers ($1.80 to $2.52) for board and lodging a week.

Children are obliged to attend school from the seventh to their fourteenth year, but there are advantages offered for further improvement.

Olbernhau, Zschoppau, Waldkirchen, &c., is a district in Saxony where, chiefly, toys are manufactured.

Men working in these toy-factories, either by the piece or by the hour, (twelve hours a day,) earn from 3 to 5 thalers ($2.26 to $3.60) a week.

Women and girls working on the same conditions make from 2 to 3 thalers ($1.44 to $2.16) a week.

Children work eight hours a day—the remaining four hours being devoted to their school—and receive 1 thaler (72 cents) a week. They cease attending school when fourteen years old.

Board and lodging for an unmarried man ranges from 1.20 to 1.25 thalers ($1.24 to $1.32) a week; for an unmarried woman or girl, from 1.05 to 1.10, (84 to 96 cents.)

Freiberg, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, known for its excellent Mining Academy, has also one of the largest manufactories of gold and silver laces, trimmings, fringes, sandal laces, &c., in Saxony, probably in all Germany.

Here, as well as in all other manufacturing districts of Saxony, most of the work is done by the laborers in their dwellings; in this instance chiefly that of wire-drawing, fringe-making and lace-making. The latter work is usually performed by married women and their grown daughters, and as they have also to perform their household duties, it is difficult to give a certain number of hours for their working time.

The wages of employés in this branch of manufacturing are as follows:

1. Men who work in the manufactory 12 hours a day receive from 2.15 to 3.25 thalers ($1.80 to $2.76) a week.

2. Wire-drawers working at home make from 4 to 8 thalers ($2.88 to $5.76) a week.

3. Fringe-makers who also work in their dwellings earn from 3.20 to 5 thalers ($2.64 to $3.60) a week.

4. Girls who either spin or embroider work on machines in the manufactory, 12 hours a day, earn from 1 to 2 thalers ($0.72 to $1.44) a week.

5. Lace-makers, (married women,) working in their homes, earn from to 1½ thalers ($0.24 to $0.84) a week.

In regard to board and lodging it may be said that girls usually live rith their parents and pay nothing, their earnings being so little.

Unmarried men pay annually for rent from 15 to 20 thalers, ($10.80) $14.40.) Generally the expenses for living may be considered the ame as stated in the districts of Markneukirchen and Annaberg.

The glass-manufacturing district of Northern Bohemia.

Workmen in this branch of manufacturing are divided into two classes, z: class A, those who live in their own dwellings and do the polishing, ainting, gilding, and the lower kind of engraving; and class B, those ho work in establishments or *ateliers*. The former do not keep certain ours, but work as they please, and earn, according to the demand for la- r, from 9 to 15 florins ($3.60 to $6) a week, while the latter adhere to a orking time of 8 hours a day, and receive a fixed pay, which varies, cording to their abilities, from 12 to 20 florins ($4.80 to $8) a week.

Women are only employed for polishing the glass and gilding, and r packing the goods, and earn from 3 to 5 florins ($1.20 to $2) per eek.

Children are not employed until they are fourteen years of age, and, nsequently, free from school duties. After that time they are apprenced as painters or engravers, these being the easiest employments. ey are obliged to serve four years, unless the apprentice has the eans to pay to his master board and lodging for the first year; in that ent he serves only three years.

There is a great difference in the habits and in the social standing d enlightenment of these work-people, which, in fact, is indicated by e kind of labor which they perform.

The people belonging to class A are, if I may term it so, a rough ass, and have to subsist on 6 florins ($2.40) per week for each family. Those belonging to class B, among whom are found real artists, d who also live (not work) in their own dwellings, cannot support eir families upon less than from 15 to 20 florins ($6 to $8) a week.

Unmarried men of class B pay from 6 to 10 florins ($2.40 to $4) week for board and lodging.

MECHANICAL AND FARM LABOR.

Statement showing the wages of skilled and other workmen in Dresden, Saxony.

Occupations.	Per day.	Per week.
lled workmen:		
Blacksmiths	$0 60 to $0 84	$3 60 to $5 04
Bricklayers or masons	60 to 84	3 60 to 5 04
Cabinet-makers	72 to 96	4 32 to 5 76
Carpenters	72	4 32
Coopers	72	4 32 to 5 76
Machinists	60 to 84	3 60 to 5 04
Painters	54 to 72	3 24 to 4 32
Shoemakers	72	4 32
Tailors	72	4 32
Tin-smiths	48 to 72	2 88 to 4 32
m-hands:		*Per month.*
Experienced hands	48	7 20
Ordinary hands	36	5 40
mon labor, (not farm)	24	.....
nale servants	.....	2 16 to 3 60

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Frankfort, formerly a free town, was the seat of the German Diet down to the year 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia. It lies on the right bank of the Main, and is connected by a stone bridge with the suburb of Sachsenhausen on the left bank. In 1871 it had 90,748 inhabitants, of whom 3,000 were Jews. Many of the houses in the new town, especially in the principal street, called Zeil, in the Neue Mainzer and Taunus-Strasse, and on the quays facing the Main, inhabited by rich merchants, bankers, or diplomatists, are palaces. Nothing is more pleasing here than the belt of boulevard gardens, replacing the ramparts and studded with handsome detached villas.

The old town, on the other hand, with its narrow streets and quaint wooden buildings, with gables overhanging their basement-stories, forms a complete contrast to the new. Many of the houses are of great antiquity, especially in the quarter around the cathedral and Römerberg, and preserve all the characteristics of "the ancient imperial free city."

Frankfort has long been the financial metropolis of continental Europe; the cradle of the Rothschilds. In the Jews' quarter the old house, so long occupied by the family, and where the grandmother of the present Baron Rothschild died in a recent year, was standing in 1872.

Exports to the United States.

The following statement shows the exports to the United States from the consular district of Frankfort on-the-Main for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Leather, hides, and skins	$453, 131 35	Mineral-water	$6, 999 93
Hares' and hatters' fur	183, 036 57	Frankfort printing-black	8, 939 11
Jewelry, precious and imitation stones	186, 599 28	Perfumery and soap	3, 621 37
Wine, brandy, beer, and cider	139, 186 46	Type and copper matrices	2, 338 43
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	173, 171 79	Emery-stones	1, 497 33
Human hair and hair works	97, 323 08	Seed	10, 741 58
Leather goods	8, 457 98	Macaroni	64, 141 11
Silk and silk goods	37, 635 59	Cigar-molds	7, 443 65
Fancy goods	3, 299 53	Earthen ware	5, 499 25
Iron, hardware, iron goods, and machines	16, 516 53	Shoe and horn buttons	5, 948 55
China and glass ware	24, 842 40	Hops	10, 390 29
Pipes	14, 080 30	Prunes, fruit-juice, and dried fruit	31, 490 11
Drugs, chemicals, and dyes	42, 924 38	Marble blocks	2, 817 30
Glue	9, 964 45	Quincaillerie	16, 633 32
Kid gloves	34, 857 71	Toys	1, 497 14
Stationery, paper, books, prints, &c.	17, 467 81	Sundries	3, 953 51
Cement	2, 227 44	Total	1, 628, 034 97

RATES OF WAGES IN 1874.

The advance in the prices paid for labor in Frankfort and vicinity, especially in building-trades, is thus stated by Hon. W. Prentiss Webster, United States consul-general:

There has been a great advance in the rates of labor and a corresponding increase in the prices of rent and provisions. There is now going on in nearly every city of Germany an immense and wholly unparalleled amount of building, as well as many public improvements, such as water-works, sewers, and similar undertakings. This great amount of work in cities has drawn not only the men and boys from all the villages, leaving the women to do the work in the country, but has also drawn thousands of skilled laborers from the northern part of Italy, who find employment as masons, carpenters, painters, and some as laborers. Still the supply of labor does not equal the demand.

Daily wages of skilled workmen in the building-trades.

Trades.	Wages.
ers or masons	$1 00 to $1 20
ers	80 to 1 20
s	80 to 1 00
rs	1 00 to 1 20
tters	1 20 to 1 60

Daily wages of farm-laborers and others.

		With board.	Without board.
nced hands	Summer	$0 40 to $0 70	$0 80 to $1 00
	Winter	30 to 50	60 to 80
y hands	Summer	30 to 70	70 to 80
	Winter	.....	.....
laborers at other than farm-work		.....	70 to 80
servants		2 60 to 8 00 per month.	.....

wages of skilled workmen in the city of Frankfort and in the neighboring town of Offenbach.

[The florin computed at 40 cents, United States gold.]

Occupations.	Frankfort.	Offenbach.
(including board)	$4 00 to $6 00	$2 80 to $3 60
makers	4 00 to 5 20	2 80 to 3 60
ders	4 20 to 4 80	4 80 to 8 00
	6 00 to 8 00	4 80 to 6 40
ers	5 20 to 6 00	4 90 to 6 00
akers	4 00 to 4 80	4 00 to 4 80
oners, (including board)	4 00 to 6 00	2 80 to 3 60
	4 80 to 7 20	5 60 to 6 40
rs	4 90	4 80 to 7 20
	4 80 to 6 00	3 20 to 4 00
ths	6 40 to 8 00	.....
	6 00 to 7 20	4 80 to 8 00
akers	4 80 to 6 00	6 40 to 7 20
dressers	8 40 to 9 60	6 00 to 7 20
sts	6 00 to 9 60	4 80 to 10 00
utters	7 20 to 9 60	5 60 to 7 20
olishers	5 00 to 6 00	5 60 to 7 20
	*7 20 to 8 40	4 80 to 6 00
, house	4 80 to 6 00	6 00
	4 80 to 6 00	5 60 to 7 20
aders	7 20 to 8 40	.....
akers	7 20 to 9 60	5 00
	4 80 to 6 00	4 00 to 4 80
ers	*4 20 to 6 00	4 00 to 4 80
	6 00 to 7 20	4 80 to 6 00
tters	7 20 to 9 60	5 60 to 7 20
	4 20 to 6 00	4 00 to 6 00
akers	4 80 to 6 00	4 00 to 4 80
rers	4 80 to 6 00	4 00 to 5 00
(including board)	7 20 to 9 60	4 80 to 7 20
in hotels, (including board)	4 00 to 8 00	2 80 to 6 40
akers	4 80 to 6 00	4 80 to 6 40
n, unskilled	4 20 to 4 80	2 80 to 4 80

* On piecework.

STUTTGART, WÜRTEMBERG.

manufacture of textile fabrics, chiefly of cotton and of half wool, d and silver articles, gloves, leather, and musical instruments, con- s the principal industries of this famed city. The cotton-spinning factories employ upward of 270,000 spindles and 3,850 operatives. umber of power looms employed in weaving cotton tissues has in- d since the year 1861 from 2,250 to 3,000; the number of hand- in use is about 12,500.

value of the annual production of cotton fabrics was estimated

in the year 1861 at upward of $5,000,000. Stuttgart, although by no means equal to Leipsic, yet holds a high position in the book-trade, having numerous book-selling establishments. The Stuttgart book-trade is reputed to produce annually $1,500,000.

LABOR IN WÜRTEMBERG IN 1872.

Unable from a want of time to visit any part of this kingdom, the author availed himself of the proffered services of Mr. J. Oberndorf, formerly of Baltimore but now a resident of Stuttgart, to procure information in regard to the cost of labor and of provisions. The following statement not only gives the prices of both at different periods, but their absolute and relative increase. It is gratifying to learn that as compared with 1830 the advance in wages has been greater than in the necessaries of life, and the condition of the working classes has been consequently improved.

STUTTGART, *September*, 1873.

The feeling of security since the close of the great German-French war, and the general belief in the probability of a lasting peace, have given a great impetus to the development of industrial enterprise in Germany during the past few years, and the increased demand for labor has resulted in a considerable advance in the rates of wages. Tables given below are based on reliable information obtained during the autumn of 1872, from manufacturers, mechanics' unions, and official authorities all over Würtemberg, and are compared with those given in the report of the chamber of commerce for the year 1865. They are the average wages paid to adult males:

I.—*Wages in factories, (by decades.)*

Industrial establishments.	1830–'39.	1840–'49.	1850–'59.	1860–'65.	1872.
Cottton-spinning	$0 27	$0 30	$0 33½	$0 44	$0 56
Cotton-weaving	25½	27	32	40	55
Wool-spinning	28	28¾	37	44	62
Woolen-cloth factories	26¾	28	33½	44	51½
Chemicals	23½	27	39½	38	46
Paper	24	27	33	38	52
Wall-papers	28	32	36	48	60
Silver-ware	43½	47	57	70	80
Jewelry	40	47	50	64	97½
Pianos	36	41½	50½	64	97
Cutlery	27	32	40	44	52
Japanned tin-ware	36	46	56	60	70
Printing	44	50	50	67	97½

NOTE.—The prices in this and subsequent statements were given in florins, which have been computed at 40 cents.

II.—*Daily wages of mechanics, (by decades.)*

Occupations.	Würtemberg.					City of Stuttgart.
	1830–'39.	1840–'49.	1850–'59.	1860–'65.	1872.	1872.
Blacksmiths	$0 23½	$0 27	$0 37	$0 42	$0 51	$0 70
Bricklayers and masons	27½	31	37	52	63½	88
Carpenters	27½	30	36	49	61½	84
Coppersmiths	25½	29	33½	42	61½	67
Cutlers	26	29	33½	40	51½	60
Dyers	27½	31½	37	42	51	70
Harness-makers	24	27½	32	38	55½	60
House-painters	37	43	52	66	78	96
Joiners	25	28	33	40	55½	60
Laborers on public works	24	24	28	34	47	70
Locksmiths	26	28	33	41	55	60
Shoemakers	21	23	28	34	48	52
Stone-masons	34	39	47	64	88	1 40
Tailors	21½	24	29½	34¾	52	60
Tanners	28	30	35	41	53	60
Tinners	25½	28	33½	39½	60	60
Turners	24	25½	31½	36	53	60
Average for factory hands, (male adults)	31½	35½	41½	51½	67½	61½
Average for mechanics, (male adults)	26	29½	34¾	42½	42¾	42

r custom of journeymen and apprentices boarding and lodging with their , as a general thing, only kept up yet in the country; in the larger cities ɔually. Where board and lodging are given, it is calculated at the average eutzers (18¾ cents gold) per day.

masons and other mechanics employed in house-building, especially in the tgart, have increased more than that of other trades on account of the y growth of the city and the consequent demand for masons, bricklayers, ɔainters, &c.

a good stone-mason can earn about 5 florins per day in Stuttgart. This ance to the neighboring villages, who furnish a considerable proportion of ɪgmen. As a consequence agricultural pursuits are more neglected, and ɪf the soil left more to the female part of the family, because the father, s, finds employment in the stone-quarries much more profitable. The vine- ɪese places suffers from the same cause.

regretted that the fondness of drink, (although generally only of beer and ;er beverages,) prevents the working people from saving any considerable now relatively-good earnings.

ɪtage of increase in the rates of wages was as follows:

Classes.	In 1872 as compared with 1860–'69.	In 1872 as compared with 1860–'65.
ɪ:	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
ɪinning	107	26
eaving	132	37
nning	129	41
:loth factories	92	17
s	97	21
	117	37
ers	114	25
ɪre	85	14
	143	52
	168	52
	95	18
l tin-ware	94	17
	121	46
erage advance paid to men employed in factories	114	31
s:		
	85	21
	88	30
sons	159	53
ers and other masons	132	22
and carpenters	130	26
inters	113	18
ths	137	45
hs	110	34
iths	142	46
	97	28
	137	52
	151	50
shoe makers	132	41
makers	131	46
	124	38
	119	46
erage advance paid to mechanics	124	37
ers on public works	133	37

But this advance has not entirely contributed to improve the condition of ing classes, as on the other hand the prices of the necessaries of life have ad a similar ratio. The price of dwellings in Stuttgart has advanced within th years from 50 to 75 per cent. In the country the advance has been com small. Now, let us see the advance in the price of bread, meat, beer, and fi

Years.	Average prices per 100 pounds (which is 1½ per cent. less than the hundred-weight in America, the latter being equal to 101.60475 German pounds) of—				Average prices per	
	Spelt.	Grain.	Rye.	Barley.	Beef.	Pork.
1833–'42	$1 33	$1 85½	$1 29	$1 37½	$0 05.8	$0 05.47
1856–'65	1 73	2 47	1 79	1 66	9.03	9.07
1872	2 21½	3 11	2 25½	2 06	14.67	14.67

Advance in 1872.

Years.	On spelt.	On grain.	On rye.	On barley.	On beef.	On pork.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1872 compared with 1833–'42	66	67	75	50	153	16[illegible]
1872 compared with 1856–'65	28	26	26	24	61	62

Years.	Average ad the price
	Breadstuffs
	Per cent.
From 1833–'42 until 1872	65
From 1856–'65 until 1872	26

The prices of beer and of fire-wood were as follows:

Years.	1 schoppen beer = 0.44 liter.	1 cord wood = 1 cubic feet = württ. cubic
		Hickory.
1830–'39	$0 01.17	$6 90
1860–'65	1.67	9 40
1872	2.27	11 60

This makes the average advance in 1872:

Years.	On beer.	On hickory wood.	On pine wood.	On h w g
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
Compared with 1833–'42	94	68	31	
Compared with 1856–'65	36	23	6	

The advanced prices of fire-wood have caused the consumption of coal and c assume much larger proportions. These are preferred by all whose first ob

as they are much cheaper than wood, and many of the old-fashioned wood-
r take the place of coal-stoves even in the country.
it together, for purposes of comparison, the ADVANCE of wages and of the
read, meat, beer, and wood, we obtain the following result:

Years.	Wages of mechanics and in factories.	Breadstuffs.	Meat.	Beer.	Wood.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent*	*Per cent.*
'39 or 1833-'42 to 1872	119	65	167	94	50
'65 or 1856-'65 to 1872	34	26	66	36	15

red with 1830, the advance of wages has been greater than the advance in the
the necessaries of life; so in general, and especially with some of the branches of
e condition of the working-classes has experienced a considerable amelioration.

INDUSTRY OF WÜRTEMBERG IN 1871.

following information in regard to labor in Würtemberg in the
1870 and 1871, before the advance in the rates of wages resulting
ne termination of the Franco-German war had taken place, is con-
from the British consular reports:

f a population of 1,748,328 inhabitants, 50 per cent. are employed in agricul-
d 269,077 in other kinds of industry. These last are distributed as follows:

Classes.	Employed in—		Total.
	Manufactures and handicrafts.	Commerce and carrying-trade.	
rs and overseers	111,339	21,719	133,049
n	111,144	9,023	120,167
men	13,741	2,120	15,861
tal	236,215	32,862	269,077

s been calculated that the capital of the nation, by aid of the laboring popula-
turns a revenue of 10 per cent.
following statistics will help to give a further idea of the mode in which labor
ibuted among the different branches:
r-four thousand three hundred and forty-four persons are employed in the prep-
of food. The principal establishments in this class of manufactories are—

mills	2,084
ries	18,000
.—Of this number only 55, or 66 per cent., are at present at work.)	
ies	2,367
y manufactories	4
ot sugar manufactories	5

establishments, employing 325 hands and 5,200 spindles, are engaged in spinning
Linen is mostly hand-woven in Würtemberg. This trade employs 19,507 work-
d 19,379 looms. The number of power-looms in present use is 27.
nty-five establishments are engaged in spinning woolen yarn, employing,
aggregate, 60,000 spindles and 2,200 workmen.
e manufactories for carding wool, employing 20,000 spindles and 13,500 workmen.
nty-four, working with 527 hand and 31 power looms, and employing 1,114 hands,
ployed in the manufacture of woolen tissues.
nty-two, working with 444 hand and 45 power looms, and occupying 836 work-
re engaged in the manufacture of flannels and mixed stuffs.
e are upward of sixty manufactories employed in Würtemberg in the construc-
machines; six of these engaged on metals in the construction of locomotives.
ty-four establishments are engaged in working precious metals. Besides these,
are many large factories working in all classes of iron, bronze, and zinc manu-
s, and employing a large portion of the industrial population, the number of
does not appear in the official returns published.
present average rate of wages may be generally stated as follows:

even higher wages than in towns. Instances are not rare where as much as 7 and 78 cents a day have been paid for day laborers. When in receipt of equal the position of the country laborer is naturally far better than that of the work town; his wants being much more easy to supply, especially in the item of l the rent of which is very high in the larger towns, and constantly on the incre married workman in Stuttgart has, at the present moment, to pay from $35 t year for a lodging consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, while in the cou could easily lodge himself for half that sum.

The rates of wages in factories vary according to the distance of the factori the capital. In the cotton-spinning manufactory near Esslingen, about fou from Stuttgart, the wages for a good male spinner vary from 36 cents to 75 day; a good female hand receives 36 cents a day. The working hands in this lishment have the advantage of procuring excellent lodgings built by their emp and consisting of four good rooms each, with kitchen and cellar, at the modera of from $20 to $30 a year.

In the calico manufactory at Heidenheim, the present rates of wages are 37 day for a male hand, and 22 cents for women's and children's labor. It may served, however, that Heidenheim is situated in one of the cheapest districts o temberg, and the purchasing power of wages is accordingly higher than in othe of the country. Wages in this factory have increased 12 per cent. since 1865, a cent. in the last year.

The most marked rise in wages is in the building trade in Stuttgart. Thi ness was one of the first to suffer at the outbreak of the war; but within the la it has received such an impetus as to have affected the price of labor in variou branches of industry, and over a very extended radius.

The following rates of daily wages of workmen employed by the Stuttgart ing Society was furnished by the secretary of the society:

Class of laborers.	Amount.	Class of laborers.	A
Ditchers and diggers	$0 66	Locksmiths	
Bricklayers	79	Blacksmiths	
Ordinary laborers, hodmen	58	Potters	
Ordinary laborers, boys	45	Tinmen	
Masons	91	House-painters	
Carpenters	72	Room-painters	
Plasterers	1 00	Upholsterers	
Joiners	66	Paviors	
Glaziers	62		

BAVARIA

ticularly for its breweries, of which there are five thousand 'ed, making one hundred million gallons of beer annually, nsumed within the country. Nearly two-thirds of the revenue .te is derived from this source. Next to beer, coarse linen is mportant product of manufacturing industry, and of late years of cotton-factories have been erected. Leather is somewhat y manufactured, as are also paper, articles of straw and wood, glass, nails, needles, jewelry, beet-root sugar, and tobacco. , it is true, has some eminently good iron, bronze, and bell ı, but its chief glory consists in its fine galleries of paintings ıture. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the amount of court- owed upon it. Within the last fifty years this town, as a focus : activity, has been largely developed, and its material pros- gmented in a proportionate degree; and now there are few, if ıs in Europe, of the same size, which contain so many public nd institutions devoted to the purpose of art and science, as apital of Bavaria, and the acknowledged metropolis of South- ıany. It has a university with seventeen hundred students, ary containing 147,000 volumes and 5,294 manuscripts. Twelve rs are published in the town. Its porcelain is exported, like resden, to different parts of Europe.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN GERMANY.

or Dr. Freiherr v. d. Goltz, of Königsberg, who has under- elaboration of the "Investigation into the condition of the ırers in Germany," initiated by the congress of German agri- , has recently published, in the Concordia, preliminary tables ıges usually paid to agricultural laborers in different parts of . These tables refer to such laborers only as, although not ıtract-obligations, are steadily employed during the whole year, o other emoluments. The rates of wages for summer and winter the average of all reports received, aggregating nearly one four hundred, so that each amount in the seventy-three classes ed below represents the mean of nearly twenty reports.

howing the daily wages in summer and winter, respectively, of agricultural borers in the under-mentioned 73 districts of Germany, in the year 1874.

[30 silbergroschen = 1 thaler = 72 cents, United States gold.]

Places.	In summer.	In winter.	Average.
vince of Prussia:			
of Gumbinnen	$0 26.40	$0 16.80	$0 21.60
of Königsberg	31.68	19.68	25.68
of Dantzic	32.60	21.60	27.10
of Marienwerder	34.32	21.36	27.84
Average	31.25	19.86	25.55
ovince of Pomerania:			
of Cöslin	33.84	26.40	30.12
of Stettin	39.36	28.04	31.20
of Stralsund	57.84	29.52	43.68
Average	43.65	26.40	35.04
ovince of Posen:			
of Bromberg	38.88	21.12	30.00
of Posen	27.84	18.24	23.04
Average	33.36	19.68	26.52

Statement showing the daily wages in summer and winter, &c.—Continued.

District.	Places.	In summer.	In winter.	Average.
	Province of Brandenburg:			
10	District of Potsdam	$0 42	$0 26.88	$0 34.46
11	District of Frankfort-on-the-Oder	33.12	24.24	[illegible]
	Average	37.56	25.56	31.56
	Province of Silesia:			
12	District of Liegnitz	24.96	18.96	21.96
13	District of Breslau	23.52	17.76	20.64
14	District of Oppeln	18.96	14.64	16.80
	Average	22.48	17.12	19.80
	Province of Saxony:			
15	District of Merseburg	36.72	28.32	32.52
16	District of Magdeburg	41.76	29.28	35.52
17	District of Erfurt	26.88	22.80	24.84
	Average	35.12	26.80	30.96
	Province of Hanover:			
18	District of Hanover	36.72	30	33.36
19	District of Hildesheim	34.80	29.28	32.04
20	District of Lüneburg	42	31.44	36.72
21	District of Osnabrück	39.12	34.32	36.72
22	District of Aurich	43.92	31.92	37.92
23	District of Stade	52.08	36	44.04
	Average	41.44	32.16	36.80
24	**Province of Schleswig-Holsatia**	48.24	31.68	39.96
	Province of Westphalia:			
25	District of Münster	39.60	31.68	35.64
26	District of Minden	32.16	28.08	30.12
27	District of Arnsberg	51.84	39.36	45.60
	Average	41.28	33.12	37.20
	Province of Rhenish Prussia:			
28	District of Düsseldorf	47.76	37.20	42.48
29	District of Cologne	42.72	32.88	37.80
30	District of Aix-la-Chapelle	45.12	33.00	39.06
31	District of Treves	43.68	32.40	38.04
32	District of Coblenz	34.80	29.28	32.04
	Average	42.72	33.12	37.92
33	**Province of Hesse-Nassau**	38.64	30.72	34.68
34	Principality of Waldeck	31.20	24	27.60
35	Principality of Lippe-Detmold	36	24	30
36	Hanseatic city Bremen	66.24	48	57.12
37	Grand-duchy of Oldenburg	50.40	36	43.20
38	Hanseatic city Lübeck	39.60	28.80	34.08
39	Duchy of Lauenburg	38.88	25.68	32.28
40	Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg	.....	.....	[illegible]
41	Duchy of Brunswick	37.20	31.68	34.44
42	Duchy of Anhalt	30	26.16	28.08
43	Grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar	33.12	21.52	27.32
44	Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	34.80	26.88	30.84
45	Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg	35.52	26.88	31.20
46	Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen	27.36	22.08	24.72
	Kingdom of Saxony:			
47	District of Leipzic	40.08	28.32	34.20
48	District of Dresden	43.68	31.20	37.44
49	District of Zwickau	39.84	28.56	34.20
50	District of Bautzen	31.20	28.08	29.64
	Average	38.45	28.85	33.65
	Kingdom of Bavaria:			
51	District of Palatinate	39.84	32.64	36.24
52	District of Lower Franconia	33.84	24.24	29.04
53	District of Middle Franconia	30.72	23.52	27.12
54	District of Upper Franconia	34.80	21.36	28.08
55	District of Upper Palatinate and Regensburg	28.32	23.04	25.68
56	District of Lower Bavaria	37.68	30.24	33.96

Although great care has been taken in the computation, yet it is be lieved that in some cases the "pound" as expressed in the tables is really the German "pfund," which is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{10}$ English pounds.

It will be observed that the blank forms to which the prices of provisions in the following tables are attached, are the same as those used in the United States, and do not in all respects conform to the German classifications; as, for instance, in the different designations of sugar and domestic dry goods.

It is also believed that, in many cases, the figures given in the tables represent the prices of better qualities of the articles specified than are generally consumed by the working classes.

The high prices in 1873 are the result of the small harvest in 1872, and a decidedly poor harvest in 1873, together with a sinking price of gold during the last years.

Average prices of other provisions.

	1872.	1873.
Pease	$3 52	$3 74
Lentils	3 59	3 82
Beans	3 31	3 38
Potatoes	77	87
Hay	58	57
Straw	45	42
MEATS.		
Beef, (fat)	14	15.3
Beef	12.6	13.3
Cow	12	12.6
Pork	14	15.3

II.—COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

The rates of wages in manufacturing establishments in various parts of Germany, also of mechanics and farm-laborers, which obtained in 1872, when a personal investigation was made, as well as in previous and subsequent years, are presented in the preceding pages in such variety and to such extent as to indicate not only the absolute cost of labor in that country, but the relative rates as compared with those of other portions of continental and insular Europe, and with those of the United States. A just comparison with the latter country cannot, however, be made unless the purchasing power of the wages be ascertained; for, if a machinist in Berlin earn ten thalers ($7.20 gold) per week, and another of equal skill in Philadelphia receives $12 in gold, it would be manifestly incorrect to say that the American earned 66 per cent. more than the German workman, unless $7.20 in Philadelphia would purchase as much food, clothing, house-rent, and other necessaries, as ten thalers in Berlin, which is not the case. To aid in forming a correct estimate of the purchasing power of wages in Germany, tables showing the prices of provisions and other necessaries of life are presented in the succeeding pages. To guard against erroneous conclusions, however, it must be stated here, as it has been heretofore done in relation to Great Britain, that the prices given in the tables referred to do not indicate with entire accuracy the cost of the necessaries of life in Germany as compared with those in the United States. For example, the average market-price of superfine flour is as great in the former as in the latter country, but as it is not commonly used by the German workman, its price is comparatively of little importance as an element in the computation. If, however, a skilled laborer from the United States should obtain employment in Germany and subsist largely upon wheaten bread and animal food as he has been accustomed to at home, instead of in chief part upon rye-bread and beer,* the value of the following tables for purposes of comparison would be greatly enhanced.

* In the city of Prague, during the year 1873, the consumption of beer was on an average 72 gallons for every man, woman, and child in the city.

ɔugh great care has been taken in the computation, yet it is be
hat in some cases the "pound" as expressed in the tables is
he German "pfund," which is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{10}$ English pounds.
ll be observed that the blank forms to which the prices of pro-
in the following tables are attached, are the same as those used
Jnited States, and do not in all respects conform to the German
ations; as, for instance, in the different designations of sugar
nestic dry goods.
also believed that, in many cases, the figures given in the tables
nt the prices of better qualities of the articles specified than are
ly consumed by the working classes.

Statement showing the prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, with house-rent and board, in the towns of Dresden, Chemnitz, and Leipsic, Saxony, in 1872, 1873, and 1874.

[The thaler computed at 72 cents.]

Articles.	Dresden.		Chemnitz.	Leipsic.	Average in Saxony.
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1874.	
PROVISIONS.					
Flour:					
Wheat, superfine ... per barrel	.....	.....	$5 88	$8 83	$7 55
Wheat, extra family ... do	.....	.....	8 94	10 27	9 06
Rye ... do	$7 46	.....	$5 88 to 7 06	8 35	7 41
Corn-meal ... do	.....	.....	5 88 to 7 06	.....	6 47
Beef:					
Fresh, roasting-pieces ... per pound	13	$0 19	15	15	16
Fresh, soup-pieces ... do	12	17	13½	12	14
Fresh, rump-steaks ... do	17	24	16	15	1[illegible]
Corned ... do	17	14	.....	.....	15
Veal:					
Fore-quarters ... do	11	.....	.....	12	1[illegible]
Hind-quarters ... do	11	.....	10	14	12
Cutlets ... do	.....	24	12	15	17
Mutton:					
Fore-quarters ... do	13	.....	12	14	1[illegible]
Leg ... do	12	19	13	.....	1[illegible]
Chops ... do	12	19	14	15	1[illegible]
Pork:					
Fresh ... do	14	16	15	15	15
Corned or salted ... do	15	17	17	17	16
Bacon ... do	18	24	20	24	22
Hams, smoked ... do	18	24	.....	24	22
Shoulders ... do	18	.....	13	.....	15
Sausages ... do	13	12	13	.....	1[illegible]
Lard ... do	14	19	21	24	20
Codfish, dry ... do	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Butter ... do	$0 26 to 29	38	.....	34	33
Cheese ... do	12 to 24	12	.....	22	1[illegible]
Potatoes ... per bushel	80	86	48	51	6[illegible]
Rice ... per pound	07	07	.....	07	0[illegible]
Beans ... per quart	05	11	04	11	0[illegible]
Milk ... do	05	.....	05	04	0[illegible]
Eggs ... per dozen	14	20	14	21	1[illegible]
GROCERIES, ETC.					
Tea—Oolong, or other good black ... per pound	54	72	60	.....	6[illegible]
Coffee:					
Rio, green ... do	24	29	23	.....	25
Rio, roasted ... do	29	36	30	.....	32
Sugar:					
Good brown ... do	08 to 10	11	12	12	11
Yellow C ... do	08 to 10	.....	13	.....	11
Coffee B ... do	.....	14	14	15	14
Sirup ... per gallon	38 to 64	75	(per lb.) 09	.....	72
Soap, common ... per pound	07 to 10	10	08	11	09
Starch ... do	07	08	07	10	0[illegible]
Fuel:					
Wood, hard ... per cord	6 48	7 20	5 00	9 60	7 07
Wood, pine ... do	4 86	5 52	3 60	8 80	5 70
Oil, coal ... per gallon	.....	37	.....	39	38
DRY GOODS, ETC.					
Shirtings:					
Brown, 4-4, standard quality ... per yard	09	.....	.....	15	12
Bleached, 4-4, standard quality ... do	11	.....	.....	15	13
Sheetings:					
Brown, 9-8, standard quality ... do	.....	.....	.....	38	38
Bleached, 9-8, standard quality ... do	.....	.....	.....	38	38
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ... do	.....	18	.....	24	21
Tickings, good quality ... do	.....	30	.....	.....	30
Prints ... do	10	11	.....	19	13
Mousseline de laines ... do	60	.....	.....	36	48
Satinets, medium quality ... do	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Boots, men's heavy ... per pair	2 64 to 2 88	3 24	3 24	.....	3 02
HOUSE-RENT.					
Four-roomed tenements ... per month	5 04	.....	2 40	.....	3 72
Six-roomed tenements ... do	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20
BOARD.					
For men, (mechanics or other workmen) ... per week	2 16 to 2 52	.....	.....	.....	2 34
For women employed in factories ... do	1 08 to 1 25	.....	.....	.....	1 13

[The thaler computed at 72 cents.]

Articles.	1872.		1874.	1872.			Average in Prussia.
	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Cologne.	Düsseldorf.	Barmen and Elberfeld.	Berlin.	Dantzic.	
PROVISIONS.							
Flour:							
Wheat, superfine ... per barrel	$10 03	$10 44	$8 00	$11 76	$11 10	$10 24	$10 26
Wheat, extra family ... do	10 48	12 24	...	14 11	...	11 24	12 02
Rye ... do	...	7 20	6 32	9 41	6 28	6 05	7 05
Corn-meal ... do	5 62	...	5 92	...	...	6 05	5 86
Beef:							
Fresh, roasting-pieces ... per pound	17	...	23	24	17	15	19
Fresh, soup-pieces ... do	17	18	14	17	12	12	15
Fresh, rump-steaks ... do	21	...	25	31	21	19	24
Corned ... do	...	...	19	16	16	...	17
Veal:							
Fore-quarters ... do	16	...	18	16	10	$0 12 to 15	15
Hind-quarters ... do	17	18	18	16	17	18	17
Cutlets ... do	18	20	25	16	19	21	20
Mutton:							
Fore-quarters ... do	17	17	...	...	$0 11 to 14	12	15
Leg ... do	18	...	16	19	14	14	16
Chops ... do	23	19	...	19	15	14	18
Pork:							
Fresh ... do	20	...	...	19	13	12	16
Corned or salted ... do	20	22	19	14	16	15	18
Bacon ... do	20	...	23	19	16	21	20
Hams, smoked ... do	27	34	28	29	19 to 24	28	28
Shoulders ... do	23	22	19	19	...	18	20
Sausages ... do	27	$0 14 to 24	$0 12 to 22	19	24	22	21
Lard ... do	23	22	22	20	19	21	21
Codfish, dry ... do	09	08	05	09	07	...	08
Butter ... do	23	26 to 34	30	24	20 to 29	26 to 35	27
Cheese ... do	20	10 to 12	13 to 15	16	...	14	15
Potatoes ... per bushel	72	37 to 54	57	(100 lbs.) 76	38 to 70	46	53
Rice ... per pound	04	04 to 07	09	05	...	06 to 12	07
Beans ... per quart	05	03 to 04	...	06	04	...	05
Milk ... do	04½	04	05	03	04	03 to 04	04
Eggs ... per dozen	18	14 to 17	26	19	12 to 15	...	18
GROCERIES, ETC.							
Tea—Oolong or other good black ... per pound	75	60 to 84	72 to 1 00	86	...	82	80

But this advance has not entirely contributed to improve the condition of the working classes, as on the other hand the prices of the necessaries of life have advanced in a similar ratio. The price of dwellings in Stuttgart has advanced within the last ten years from 50 to 75 per cent. In the country the advance has been comparatively small. Now, let us see the advance in the price of bread, meat, beer, and firewood:

Years.	Average prices per 100 pounds (which is 1½ per cent. less than the hundred-weight in America, the latter being equal to 101.60475 German pounds) of—				Average prices per pound of—		
	Spelt.	Grain.	Rye.	Barley.	Beef.	Pork.	Veal.
1833–'42	$1 33	$1 85½	$1 29	$1 37½	$0 05.8	$0 05.47	$0 05
1856–'65	1 73	2 47	1 79	1 66	9.03	9.07	7.93
1872	2 21½	3 11	2 25½	2 06	14.67	14.67	14

Advance in 1872.

Years.	On spelt.	On grain.	On rye.	On barley.	On beef.	On pork.	On veal.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1872 compared with 1833–'42	66	67	75	50	153	168	180
1872 compared with 1856–'65	28	26	26	24	61	62	76

Years.	Average advance in the price of—	
	Breadstuffs	Meat.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
From 1833–'42 until 1872	65	167
From 1856–'65 until 1872	26	66

The prices of beer and of fire-wood were as follows:

Years.	1 schoppen beer = 0.44 liter.	1 cord wood = 141 württ. cubic feet = 31.5860 württ. cubic meters.	
		Hickory.	Pine.
1830–'39	$0 01.17	$6 90	$5 20
1860–'65	1.67	9 40	6 40
1872	2.27	11 60	6 80

This makes the average advance in 1872:

Years.	On beer.	On hickory wood.	On pine wood.	On pine and hickory wood together.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Compared with 1833–'42	94	68	31	50
Compared with 1856–'65	36	23	6	15

The advanced prices of fire-wood have caused the consumption of coal and coke to assume much larger proportions. These are preferred by all whose first object is

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN THE BERLIN MARKET.

Statement showing the prices of provisions in the Berlin market in each month from January to October, inclusive, in the year 1874.

Months.	RECEIVED BY WATER.														
	Wheat, 50 kilograms.*			Rye, 50 kilograms.			Barley, 50 kilograms.			Oats, 50 kilograms.			Pease, 50 kilograms.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$3 42	$2 88	$3 05	$2 58	$1 98	$2 30.60	$2 76	$2 10	$2 23.20	$2 52	$1 74	$1 95.80	$2 48.40	$2 16	$2 23.20
February	3 42	2 88	3 05	2 58	1 92	2 30.40	2 76	2 10	2 34.80	2 58	1 74	2 02.60	2 48.40	2 16	2 23.20
March	3 36	2 85.60	3 01	2 61	2 04	2 26	2 70	2 04	2 38.80	2 70	1 80	2 09.80	2 46	2 19.60	2 28.40
April	3 31.20	2 82	3 02	2 64	1 92	2 22.80	2 70	2 04	2 36.80	2 64	1 92	2 12.40	2 46	2 22	2 29.60
May	3 31.20	2 84.40	3 07.60	2 53.80	1 90.80	2 22.60	2 70	2 01.60	2 35	2 48.40	1 87.20	2 17.80	2 44.80	2 26.80	2 35.40
June	3 34.80	2 84.40	3 07.40	2 56.80	2 03.40	2 30.80	2 70	2 01.60	2 35.20	2 59.20	1 90.80	2 26.20	2 52	2 41.20	2 46
July	3 31.20	2 70	3 00.20	2 57.40	1 72.80	2 18.60	2 70	1 98	2 34	2 59.20	2 01.60	2 30.40	2 52	2 41.20	2 46
August	3 20.40	2 30.40	2 79.80	2 48.40	1 72.80	2 04.40	2 66.40	1 98	2 25.40	2 62.80	1 94.40	2 20.80	2 73.60	2 44.80	2 62.60
September	2 66.40	2 08.80	2 40.60	2 19.60	1 69.20	2 91.60	2 44.80	1 98	2 21.20	2 30.40	1 83.60	2 11.20	2 88	2 52	2 77
October	2 66.40	2 01.60	2 33	2 16	1 69.20	1 95	2 44.80	1 98	2 21.40	2 37.60	1 87.20	2 09.80	2 73.60	2 52	2 62.80
Total	32 03.60	26 23.20	28 81.60	24 93	18 64.20	22 72.80	26 58	21 33.20	23 04	25 41.60	18 64.80	21 36.80	25 72.80	23 31.60	24 34.20
Average	3 20.36	2 62.32	2 88.16	2 49.30	1 86.42	2 27.28	2 65.80	2 13.32	2 30.40	2 54.16	1 86.48	2 13.68	2 57.28	2 33.16	2 43.42

Months.	RECEIVED BY LAND.														
	Wheat, 50 kilograms.			Rye, 50 kilograms.			Barley, 50 kilograms.			Oats, 50 kilograms.			Hay, per cwt.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$3 24	$2 88	$3 02.40	$2 58	$2 16	$2 42.40	$2 46	$2 40	$2 36.60	$2 52	$2 16	$2 34	$0 96	$0 54	$0 82.40
February	3 24	2 88	3 09.60	2 58	2 16	2 41.80	2 52	2 46	2 49	2 26	2 16	2 29	96	54	83.20
March	3 24	2 88	3 09.60	2 55	2 19.60	2 43	2 52	2 46	2 53	2 26	3 22	2 35.80	96	54	81.80
April	.....	.....	.....	2 52	2 16	2 43.80	2 52	2 46	2 50.40	2 58	2 28	2 48.20	1 02	60	85.60
May	3 16.80	3 16.80	3 16.80	2 52	2 16	2 47.60	2 53	2 44.80	2 52.40	2 72.80	2 52	2 62.80	99.60	62.40	81.20
June	.....	.....	.....	2 62.80	2 44.80	2 55	.....	.....	.....	2 72.80	2 58	2 66.80	1 00.80	54	78
July	.....	.....	.....	2 66.40	2 37.60	2 53.80	2 59.20	2 39.40	2 49.40	2 72.80	2 61.80	2 68	98.40	54	78.20
August	3 02.40	2 59.20	2 80	2 52	2 16	2 33.60	2 52	2 12.40	2 26	2 72.80	2 16	2 49.60	1 05.60	60	86.40
September	2 59.20	2 59.20	2 59.20	2 23.20	2 80.80	2 17	2 26.80	2 08.80	2 18.80	2 55	2 14.20	2 41	1 10.40	66	90.60
October	.....	.....	.....	2 23.20	2 80.80	2 15.20	2 30.40	2 08.80	2 18	2 55	2 37.40	2 45.20	1 15.20	72	94
Total	18 50.40	16 99.20	16 97.60	25 02.60	23 43.60	23 93.20	22 23.40	22 92.20	21 53.60	25 63.20	24 21.40	24 80.40	10 20.30	5 90.40	8 41.40
Average	1 85.04	1 69.92	1 69.76	2 50.26	2 34.36	2 39.32	2 22.34	2.29.22	2.15.36	2.56.32	2.42.14	2 48.04	1 02.03	59.04	84.14

* Kilogram = about 2 1 5 pounds; 50 kilograms = 110.23 pounds.

Statement showing the prices of provisions in the Berlin market, &c.—Continued.

Months.	RECEIVED BY LAND.												POTATOES.		
	Straw, 60 bundles.			Pease, 5 liters.*			Lentils, 5 liters.			Beans, 5 liters.			5 liters.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$10 08	$7 92	$8 83. 20	$0 36	$0 24	$0 28. 20	$0 48	$0 30	$0 35	$0 42	$0 30	$0 35. 60	$0 07. 20	$0 04. 80	$0 06. 20
February	9 72	7 92	8 92. 20	36	24	28. 60	42	30	35. 40	42	30	36. 80	07. 20	04. 80	06. 20
March	9 72	8 28	8 70. 80	36	24	29	42	30	34. 80	42	30	36. 20	07. 20	05. 40	06. 20
April	10 08	7 92	9 19	36	24	28. 80	42	30	35. 40	42	30	36. 20	07. 20	05. 40	06. 20
May	10 08	7 92	9 00. 80	36	14. 40	28. 60	42	30	35. 40	42	30	35. 80	07. 20	05. 40	06. 20
June	9 72	8 28	8 91. 40	36	24	28. 60	48	30	36	48	30	36. 40	12	07. 70	07. 20
July	10 08	7 92	8 87. 40	36	24	29. 80	42	30	35. 40	42	30	36. 80	19. 20	07. 20	12. 20
August	9 36	7 92	8 88. 80	36	24	29. 40	48	28. 80	35. 40	42	28. 80	36. 60	18	08. 40	12. 20
September	9 36	7 92	8 81. 40	36	24	30	42	30	35. 40	42	30	37. 20	12	06	08
October	10 08	7 92	9 16. 60	42	24	29. 40	48	24	36	48	28. 80	37. 60	09. 60	06	06. 60
Total	98 28	79 92	89 31. 60	3 75	2 30. 40	2 91. 30	4 44	2 92. 80	3 54. 20	4 32	2 87. 60	3 65. 20	1 06. 80	59. 10	77. 40
Average	9 82. 80	7 99. 20	8 93. 16	37. 50	23. 04	29. 13	44. 40	29. 28	35. 42	43. 20	28. 76	36. 52	10. 68	5. 91	7. 74

Months.	POTATOES.			FLOUR.											
	Per bushel.			Wheat-flour, per pound.			Coarse wheat-flour, per pound.			Fine rye-flour, per pound.			Coarse rye-flour, per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$0 72	$0 48	$0 60. 20	$0 08. 40	$0 06	$0 06. 80	$0 07. 20	$0 04. 80	$0 05. 40	$0 06	$0 04. 20	$0 04. 80	$0 04. 20	$0 03	$0 03. 60
February	72	48	59. 80	08. 40	06	06. 80	07. 20	04. 80	05. 40	06	04. 20	04. 80	04. 20	03	03. 40
March	72	48	59. 80	08. 40	06	06. 80	07. 20	04. 80	05. 40	06	04. 20	04. 80	04. 20	03	03. 40
April	66	48	59. 40	08. 40	06	06. 80	07. 20	04. 80	05. 40	05. 40	04. 20	04. 60	04. 20	03	03. 40
May	66	48	60. 20	08. 40	06	06. 80	07. 20	04. 80	05. 40	05. 40	04. 20	04. 60	04. 20	03	03. 40
June	74	54	71. 40	07. 20	06	06. 80	06. 60	04. 80	05. 40	06	04. 20	04. 60	03. 60	03	03. 40
July	1 46	66	1 06. 80	07. 20	06	06. 80	06	04. 80	05. 60	06	04. 20	04. 80	03. 60	03	03. 40
[illegible]	1 44	60	1 01. 20	09. 60	06	07	07. 20	04. 80	05. 80	06	04. 20	04. 80	04. 80	03	03. 20
[illegible]	96	48	79. 20	08. 40	06	07	07. 20	04. 80	05. 80	06	04. 20	04. 80	04. 20	03	03. 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	48	62. 60	09. 60	06	06. 80	07. 20	04. 80	05. 60	08. 40	04. 20	04. 80	04. 20	03	03. 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 60	34	60	68. 40	69. 20	48	55. 20	64. 20	42	47. 40	41. 40	30	33. 60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	06	06. 84	6. 92	04. 80	05. 52	06. 42	04. 20	04. 74	04. 14	03	03. 38

[illegible] 5 liters = 4 54 United States quarts, or about 1[illegible] gall[illegible]

Months.	FARINA.						PEARL BARLEY.						GRITS.		
	Of wheat, per pound.			Of buckwheat, per pound.			Fine, per pound.			Middling, per pound.			Of wheat, per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$0 09.60	$0 07.20	$0 08.80	$0 09.60	$0 06	$0 07.20	$0 09.60	$0 07.20	$0 08.80	$0 08.40	$0 06	$0 07.20	$0 08.40	$0 06	$0 06 60
February	09.60	07.20	09	09.60	06	07.40	09.60	07.20	09	08.40	06	07.20	08.40	06	06.80
March	09.60	07.20	08.80	09.60	06	07.20	09.60	07.20	08.80	08.40	06	07.20	08.40	06	06.80
April	09.60	07.20	08.80	08.40	06	07	09.60	07.20	08.80	08.40	06	07	08.40	06	06.80
May	09.60	07.20	08.40	09.60	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	04.80	07	08.40	06	07
June	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.80	06	06.80	09.60	06	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	06.80
July	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	07
August	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	10.20	06	08.60	08.40	06	07	09.60	06	06.80
September	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	07
October	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	07
Total	96	72	86.80	83.40	60	69.60	96.60	78.60	87	84	58.80	71.60	70.40	60	68.60
Average	09.60	07.20	08.68	08.34	06	06.96	09.66	07.86	08.70	08.40	05.88	07.16	07.04	06	06.86

Months.	GRITS.			MEAT.											
	Of oats, per pound.			Beef, per pound.			Pork, per pound.			Mutton, per pound.			Veal, per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$0 08.40	$0 06.60	$0 07	$0 18	$0 12	$0 16	$0 19.20	$0 13.20	$0 16.60	$0 18	$0 12	$0 15.40	$0 18	$0 12	$0 14.40
February	08.40	06.60	07	18	12	16	19.20	13.80	16.60	18	12	15.40	18	12	14.60
March	09.60	06	07	18	12	16	18	13.20	16.60	16.80	12	15.20	18	10.80	14.20
April	09.60	06	07	18	12	15.60	18	14.40	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	18	12	14.60
May	09.60	06	07	18	12	15.40	19.20	13.80	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	19.20	10.80	14.80
June	07.20	06	07	18	12	15.60	18	12	16.20	16.80	12	15.20	18	12	14.80
July	07.20	06.60	07	18	12	15.60	19.20	13.20	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	19.20	09.60	14.60
August	08.40	06.60	07	19.20	12	15.80	19.20	13.20	16.40	18	12	15.40	18	10.80	14.60
September	08.40	06.60	07.20	18	10.80	15.80	18	12	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	18	10.80	14.60
October	08.40	06	07.20	18	12	15.80	19.20	14.40	14.40	16.80	12	14.80	18	10.80	14.80
Total	85.20	63	70.40	1 80.20	1 18.80	1 57.60	1 87.20	1 33.20	1 64.40	1 71.60	1 20	1 52.20	1 86.40	1 11.60	1 46
Average	08.52	06.30	07.04	18.02	11.88	15.76	18.72	13.32	16.44	17.16	12	15.22	18.64	11.16	14.60

Statement showing the prices of provisions in the Berlin market, &c.—Continued.

Months.	BACON.						HAM.						BUTTER.		
	Fat, per pound.			Streaked, per pound.			Smoked, per pound.			Cut, without bones, per pound.			Per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$0 24	$0 19.20	$0 22.20	$0 24	$0 12	$0 22.20	$0 33.60	$0 21.60	$0 28	$0 38.40	$0 28.80	$0 37.80	$0 36	$0 24	$0 30.40
February	24	19.20	22.20	24	12	22.20	33.60	21.60	28.40	38.40	28.80	37.60	33.60	26.40	30
March	24	19.20	22.20	24	12	22	33.60	21.60	27.60	38.40	28.80	35.80	33.60	26.40	30
April	24	19.20	21.40	24	12	21.60	33.60	21.60	26	38.40	28.80	34	33.60	26.40	30
May	24	19.20	21.40	24	12	21.40	33.60	21.60	25.60	38.40	28.80	33.40	36	24	29.80
June	24	19.20	21.40	24	12	21.40	23.60	21.60	25.60	38.40	28.80	33.40	36	24	28.20
July	24	19.20	21.40	24	12	21.40	33.60	21.60	25.80	38.40	28.80	33.40	23.60	24	29.20
August	24	19.20	21.40	24	12	21.40	33.60	21.60	25.80	38.40	28.80	33.60	34.80	25.20	29.40
September	24	19.20	21.40	24	12	21.40	33.60	21.60	25.80	38.40	28.80	33.60	33.60	26.40	29.60
October	24	19.20	21.60	24	12	21.60	33.60	31.60	25.80	38.40	28.80	34.40	36	24	29.80
Total	2 40	1 92	2 16.60	2 40	1 20	2 16.60	3 36	2 16	2 64.40	3 84	2 88	3 48	3 46.80	2 50.80	2 96.40
Average	24	19.20	21.66	24	12	21.66	33.60	21.60	26.44	38.40	28.80	34.80	34.68	25.08	29.64

Months.	EGGS.			VENISON AND GAME.											
	Per 15.			Red-deer, saddle, per piece.			Red-deer, leg, per piece.			Fallow-deer, saddle.			Fallow-deer, leg.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$0 30	$0 24	$0 25.40	$4 68	$4 04	$4 51.20	$4 32	$3 60	$4 12.40	$3 24	$2 52	$2 90.40	$2 52	$1 20	$2 06.60
February	24	18	20.40	4 68	4 04	4 48	4 56	3 96	4 17.20	3 24	2 16	3 14.40	2 52	1 44	2 18.80
March	24	18	18.80	4 68	4 04	4 50	4 96	3 60	4 17	3 24	1 80	3 13.20	2 52	1 32	2 10.60
April	24	14.40	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	19.20	13.20	15.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60	1 80	2 57	2 16	1 08	1 79.40
June	18	14.40	15.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 88	1 80	2 26.40	2 16	1 08	1 72.80
July	18	14.40	16.80	5 04	3 60	4 36.20	4 68	2 88	3 89.20	2 88	1 80	2 27	2 16	1 20	1 69
August	19.80	15.60	17.80	4 68	2 88	3 82.60	3 32	2 52	3 38.80	2 88	1 44	2 68	1 80	96	1 37.80
September	20.40	16.80	18.40	5 04	2 16	3 72.60	4 68	2 44	3 31.80	3 24	1 44	2 16.40	2 16	1 20	1 56.20
October	21.60	17.40	20.20	5 76	2 16	2 93.30	3 32	2 16	3 12	2 88	1 44	2 06.60	2 16	1 08	1 64.20
Total	2 19	1 66.20	1 86.40	34 56	22.92	28 33.90	26 84	21 16	20 18.40	28 08	16 20	21 37.40	20 16	10 66	16.15.40
Average	21.90	16.62	18.64	4 93.71	3 27.42	4 04.84	3 83.42	3 02.28	3 74.05	3 12	1 80	2 36.49	2 24	1 18	1 79.46

Months.	FARINA.						PEARL BARLEY.						GRITS.		
	Of wheat, per pound.			Of buckwheat, per pound.			Fine, per pound.			Middling, per pound.			Of wheat, per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$0 09.60	$0 07.20	$0 08.80	$0 09.60	$0 06	$0 07.20	$0 09.60	$0 07.20	$0 08.80	$0 08.40	$0 06	$0 07.20	$0 08.40	$0 06	$0 06 60
February	09.60	07.20	09	09.60	06	07.40	09.60	07.20	09	08.40	06	07.20	08.40	06	06.80
March	09.60	07.20	08.80	09.60	06	07.20	09.60	07.20	08.80	08.40	06	07.20	08.40	06	06.80
April	09.60	07.20	08.80	08.40	06	07	09.60	07.20	08.80	08.40	06	07	08.40	06	06.80
May	09.60	07.20	08.40	09.60	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	04.80	07	08.40	06	07
June	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.80	06	06.80	09.60	06	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	06.80
July	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	07
August	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	10.20	06	08.60	08.40	06	07	09.60	06	06.80
September	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	07
October	09.60	07.20	08.60	07.20	06	06.80	09.60	07.20	08.60	08.40	06	07	07.20	06	07
Total	96	72	86.80	83.40	60	69.60	96.60	78.60	87	84	58.80	71.60	70.40	60	68.60
Average	09.60	07.20	08.68	08.34	06	06.96	09.66	07.86	08.70	08.40	05.88	07.16	07.04	06	06.86

Months.	GRITS.			MEAT.											
	Of oats, per pound.			Beef, per pound.			Pork, per pound.			Mutton, per pound.			Veal, per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$0 08.40	$0 06.60	$0 07	$0 18	$0 12	$0 16	$0 19.20	$0 13.20	$0 16.60	$0 18	$0 12	$0 15.40	$0 18	$0 12	$0 14.40
February	08.40	06.60	07	18	12	16	19.20	13.80	16.60	18	12	15.40	18	12	14.60
March	08.60	06	07	18	12	16	18	13.20	16.60	16.80	12	15.20	18	10.80	14.20
April	09.60	06	07	18	12	15.60	18	14.40	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	18	12	14.60
May	09.60	06	07	18	12	15.40	19.20	13.80	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	19.20	10.80	14.80
June	07.20	06	07	18	12	15.60	18	12	16.20	16.80	12	15.20	18	12	14.80
July	07.20	06.60	07	18	12	15.60	19.20	13.20	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	19.20	09.60	14.60
August	08.40	06.60	07	19.20	12	15.80	19.20	13.20	16.40	18	12	15.40	18	10.80	14.60
September	08.40	06.60	07.20	18	10.80	15.80	18	12	16.40	16.80	12	15.20	18	10.80	14.60
October	08.40	06	07.20	18	12	15.80	19.20	14.40	14.40	16.80	12	14.80	18	10.80	14.80
Total	85.20	63	70.40	1 80.20	1 18.80	1 57.60	1 87.20	1 33.20	1 64.40	1 71.60	1 20	1 52.20	1 86.40	1 11.60	1 46
Average	08.52	06.30	07.04	18.02	11.88	15.76	18.72	13.32	16.44	17.16	12	15.22	18.64	11.16	14.60

Statement showing the prices of provisions in the Berlin market, &c.—Continued.

Months.	DRIED FRUIT.											
	Pears, 5 liters.			Prunes, 5 liters.			Millet, per pound.			Oat-meal, per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*
January	$0 72	$0 36	$0 50	$0 96	$0 48	$0 59.20	$0 08.40	$0 06	$0 07	$0 08.40	$0 07.20	$0 07.40
February	72	36	53.20	96	48	64	08.40	06	07	08.40	07.20	07.40
March	72	42	52	1 03	54	64.20	08.40	06.60	07.20	07.80	06.60	07.80
April	72	42	53	96	60	67.20	09	06	07.20	08.40	07.20	08
May	72	36	49.80	1 02	48	69.40	09.60	06	07.40	09.60	07.20	08.20
June	72	36	52.20	96	48	70.40	08.40	06	07.20	08.40	07.20	08
July	72	42	54	90	60	75.20	08.40	07.20	07.60	08.40	07.20	08
August	72	42	59.40	90	48	71	08.40	07.20	07.60	08.40	07.20	08
September	72	42	62.60	84	72	73.80	08.40	07.20	07.60	08.40	07.20	08
October	72	36	69.20	72	48	69.20	08.40	06.60	07.60	09.60	07.20	08
Total	7 20	3 90	5 55.40	9 24	5 34	6 83.60	8 05.80	6 04.80	7 03.30	8 05.80	0 71.40	0 78.80
Average	72	39	55.54	92.40	53.40	68.36	08.06	06.05	07.04	08.06	07.14	07.88

* It will be observed that the figures in these columns and in similar columns in the tables on the five pages immediately preceding, do not express the arithmetical mean between the highest and lowest prices. They denote, however, the true "average" as obtained by computation of the quantities sold at different prices in the Berlin market.

EXPENDITURES OF WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

Having, in the pages immediately preceding, given the prices of provisions and other articles of domestic consumption, it may be desirable in this connection to show the expenditures of the families of workmen in different localities and under different circumstances, to furnish a basis of comparison between the actual expenditures of workmen for the respective elements of subsistence, clothing, and shelter, and those of other countries in Europe and America.

Before presenting data relating to the years 1872 and 1873, information somewhat similar relating to the expenditures of families in previous years are given, which will serve to show not only the low prices which formerly prevailed in comparison with those of the present time, but the moderate rate of expenditure for living which obtained among the agricultural laborers of Germany.

[Condensed from official returns published in 1860.]

Provinces, districts, &c.	No. persons in family.	Subsistence.	Lodging.	Fuel.	Clothing.	Articles of household use and tools.	School-money and taxes.	Total.
Province of Prussia:								
District of Gumbinnen—towns	4 to 5	$73 00	$8 76	$8 76	$14 60	$4 38	$2 19	$111 69
District and town of Königsberg	.....	131 40	21 90	5 84	11 68	2 92	1 46	175 20
District of Marienwerder—towns	.....	$43 80 to 52 56	8 76	5 84	$10 22 to 10 95	.....	$2 19 to 2 92	$70 81 to 81 03
Province of Posen:								
District of Posen—rural districts and small towns	5	29 20 to 80 29	$3 65 to 10 95	$2 92 to 14 60	5 84 to 21 90	$0 73 to 9 49	97 to 3 65	43 31 to 140 88
Province of Silesia:								
Town of Görlitz	4 to 5	73 00 to 81 75	23 36 to 25 55	.....	13 14 to 15 33	2 92	4 38	116 80 to 129 93
District of Breslau—small towns	4	36 50 to 87 60	24 to 18 25	3 65 to 10 95	5 84 to 29 20	73 to 18 25	73 to 3 65	47 69 to 167 90
District of Breslau—manufacturing districts	.....	58 40 to 80 29	10 22 to 14 60	4 38 to 6 57	14 60 to 29 20	2 19 to 14 60	1 46 to 2 92	91 25 to 148 18
Province of Pomerania:								
District of Köslin—rural dist's and small towns	5 to 6	36 50 to 73 00	8 76 to 12 41	5 84 to 8 76	7 30 to 14 60	73 to 4 38	2 19 to 2 92	61 32 to 116 07
Province of Brandenburg:								
District of Potsdam—rural district	5 to 6	58 40 to 87 60	2 19 to 8 76	2 19 to 7 30	7 30 to 36 50	2 19 to 3 65	2 92 to 4 38	75 19 to 148 19
District of Frankfort—rural districts and small towns	4 to 5	51 10 to 102 20	7 30 to 10 97	2 92 to 11 68	10 97 to 14 60	3 65 to 7 30	2 92	78 86 to 149 67
Province of Saxony:								
Town of Magdeburg	5	87 60	8 25 to 21 90	7 30	21 90	3 65	3 65	132 35 to 146 00
Province of Westphalia:								
District and town of Münster	.....	62 05 to 65 69	14 60 to 18 25	3 65	10 95 to 14 60	3 65	3 65	98 55 to 109 49
District of Minden—rural districts and towns	5 to 6	51 10 to 65 69	7 30 to 8 76	3 65 to 8 76	10 95 to 14 60	2 19 to 5 11	2 19 to 3 65	77 38 to 106 57
Rhenish provinces:								
District of Düsseldorf—Circle of Essen, northern part	5	127 75	18 98	8 76	21 90	3 65	3 65	184 69
District of Düsseldorf—Mettmann, manufacturing districts	5	91 25	14 60	14 60	18 25	3 65	3 65	146 00
District of Düsseldorf—Town of Reuss, mechanics	4	65 69 to 73 00	14 60 to 26 28	5 84 to 7 30	29 20 to 37 96	2 19 to 2 92	5 84 to 7 30	123 36 to 154 76
District of Düsseldorf—Town of Deutz	5	131 40	21 90	8 76	14 60	.....	2 19	178 85
District of Düsseldorf—Town of Bonn	5	102 20	21 90	8 76	10 95	.....	2 19	146 00
District of Düsseldorf—Town of Treves	5	80 29	20 44	14 60	29 20	5 84	2 92	153 29
District of Düsseldorf—Coblentz, rural districts and small towns	5 to 6	87 60 to 94 89	10 95	8 76 to 18 98	11 68 to 21 90	3 65 to 5 11	5 84 to 7 30	128 48 to 159 13

Statement showing the prices of provisions in the Berlin market, &c.—Continued.

Months.	DRIED FRUIT.											
	Pears, 5 liters.			Prunes, 5 liters.			Millet, per pound.			Oat-meal, per pound.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.*
January	$0 72	$0 36	$0 50	$0 96	$0 48	$0 59.20	$0 08.40	$0 06	$0 07	$0 08.40	$0 07.20	$0 07.40
February	72	36	53.20	96	48	64	08.40	06	07	08.40	07.20	07.40
March	72	42	52	1 02	54	64.20	08.40	06.60	07.20	07.80	06.60	07.80
April	72	42	53	96	60	67.20	09	06	07.20	08.40	07.20	08
May	72	36	49.80	1 02	48	69.40	09.60	06	07.40	09.60	07.20	08.20
June	72	36	52.20	96	48	70.40	08.40	06	07.20	08.40	07.20	08
July	72	42	54	90	60	75.20	08.40	07.20	07.60	08.40	07.20	08
August	72	42	59.40	90	48	71	08.40	07.20	07.60	08.40	07.20	08
September	72	42	62.60	84	72	73.80	08.40	07.20	07.60	08.40	07.20	08
October	72	36	69.20	72	48	69.20	08.40	06.60	07.60	09.60	07.20	08
Total	7 20	3 90	5 55.40	9 24	5 34	6 83.60	8 05.80	6 04.80	7 03.30	8 05.80	0 71.40	0 78.80
Average	72	39	55.54	92.40	53.40	68.36	08.06	06.05	07.04	08.06	07.14	07.88

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EXPENDITURES OF WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

Having, in the pages immediately preceding, given the prices of provisions and other articles of domestic consumption, it may be desirable in this connection to show the expenditures of the families of workmen in different localities and under different circumstances, to furnish a basis of comparison between the actual expenditures of workmen for the respective elements of subsistence, clothing, and shelter, and those of other countries in Europe and America.

Before presenting data relating to the years 1872 and 1873, information somewhat similar relating to the expenditures of families in previous years are given, which will serve to show not only the low prices which formerly prevailed in comparison with those of the present time, but the moderate rate of expenditure for living which obtained among the agricultural laborers of

Extra emoluments.

Butter, 1 stone, value	3 60
1 scheffel linseed, value	2 16
2 lambs, value	2 88
Eggs, poultry, &c., value	0 84
1 calf, value	0 72
1 pig, value	5 76
1 fat pig	8 64
4 pounds wool at $\frac{1}{3}$ thaler	0 48
Total	87 00

DANTZIC.

Emoluments.

Free domicile, value	$5 04
Fuel	4 32
120 square rods land for potatoes and garden, value	5 76
30 square rods land for linseed, value	1 44
Products of cow, less cost of feed	5 28
Sale of 5 scheffel rye at 1 thaler	3 60
Sale of wool, less feed of sheep	1 08
Wages, 140 days at $\frac{2}{15}$ thaler, 168 days at $\frac{1}{10}$, and 30 days at $\frac{1}{15}$	26 98
Wages, for threshing through the winter	21 84
Total	75.34

MARIENWERDER.

Emoluments.

Free domicile, value	$5 76
Land for garden, value	4 80
Land for farming	5 76
Pasture, meadows, and hay	7 20
Fuel and light	8 64
Total	32 16
From this sum are subtracted for rent of house and garden, 2 thalers; Rent of land 2 thalers; Pasturage for 1 cow, 3 swine 2 thalers	4 32
The emoluments over	27 84
Wages, in summer, husband per day, $\frac{2}{15}$ thaler	0 10
in summer, wife, per day, $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler	0 7
in winter, husband, per day, $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler	0 7
in winter, wife, per day, $\frac{1}{15}$ thaler	0 5

POSEN.

Field-laborers receive a free dwelling with 1 morgen* land for garden, 1 morgen for potato field, free pasture for a few swine and for 1 cow, also winter feed for the latter, and wood for fuel. For these emoluments the husband renders 52, the wife 30 days' service. Daily wages, husband, 12 cents, woman, 6 to 9 cents, children, 7 cents.

Threshing in winter, which lasts 5 months, yields to the laborer about 25 scheffel rye.

POTSDAM.

The compensation of married field-laborers consists of a free dwelling and fuel, 90 square rods of field and 30 square rods of garden land, 3 morgen land for potatoes, pasture and feed for 1 cow and 1 pig, fattening at own expense; moreover, about 28 bushels rye, 4½ scheffel pease, 4 scheffel barley, 20 scheffel oats, and about 1 bushel salt.

For these emoluments and a cash pay of 30 thalers ($21.60) the husband is bound to give every day's service, while the woman, when required, receives $\frac{2}{15}$ thaler (9½ cents) per day. Thus their cash income amounts to—

Man's cash pay	$21 60
Woman's wages	14 40
Sale of potatoes, swine, &c	18 00
Total	54 00

* 1 morgen = 0.631 United States acre.

COST OF LIVING IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the annual cost of living of a rural laborer's family, consisting of wife, and three children, from the result of an official inquiry in 1849.

[The thaler computed at 72 cents, United States gold.]

Governmental districts of Prussia.	Rent.	Fuel.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Feed for cattle.	Repair of tools.	Salt and spices.	Church and school.
Königsberg	$5 76	$2 88	$43 20	$14 40	$5 76	$2 88	$2 88	$1 44
Gumbinnen	2 88	3 60	25 20	7 20	6 48	1 44	2 88	1 44
Dantzic	5 04	4 32	39 60	10 08	7 92	1 44	2 16	2 16
Marienwerder	5 76	5 76	34 56	12 96	9 36	2 16	3 60	1 44
Posen	5 40	5 76	29 40	16 92	6 36	3 60	3 24	1 56
Potsdam	5 76	5 76	57 60	23 76	7 20	2 16	1 44	2 88
Frankfort-on-Oder	5 76	5 76	46 56	14 40	11 52	4 32	1 68	3 60
Stettin	6 48	8 28	48 96	28 00	11 52	2 88	1 80	2 88
Coeslin	7 92	5 04	36 00	14 40	11 52	1 44	2 88	2 16
Stralsund	6 48	7 20	50 76	14 40	7 20	2 16	2 16	2 88
Breslau	3 60	4 68	38 16	11 52	5 04	1 80	2 16	2 16
Lappeln	3 60	5 76	36 00	12 24	5 76	2 16	2 16	1 44
Liegnitz	3 60	6 48	41 76	12 96	5 40	2 52	1 44	2 88
Magdeburg	5 76	7 92	45 36	8 64	2 52	1 80	1 44	2 88
Merseburg	6 48	5 04	44 64	10 80	3 60	2 16	1 44	2 88
Erfurt	7 20	7 92	41 76	7 92	4 32	2 16	1 80	5 04
Münster	5 04	7 20	50 40	11 52	7 20	2 88	1 80	2 88
Arnsberg	7 92	7 92	39 60	10 80	5 76	2 16	2 16	2 16
Cologne	10 80	10 80	50 40	25 20	7 20	3 60	2 16	5 76
Düsseldorf	10 80	6 96	26 28	8 64	.....	1 08	.....	72
Coblentz	9 36	11 52	93 60	25 20	.....	2 88	1 80	2 88
Treves	9 00	9 00	21 60	14 40	10 80	5 76	4 32	3 60
Aix-la-Chapelle	5 76	7 92	43 20	12 96	2 88	1 44	1 44	1 44
Average	6 35	6 67	43 20	13 88	6 92	2 47	2 22	2 5[illegible]
Percentage of each to the whole	7.60	7.98	51.67	16.61	7.56	2.96	2.54	3.08

Table showing the earnings of rural laborers who possess no real estate, but work fo proprietors.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Emoluments.

Free domicile, value	$5 76 to
Land for garden and potatoes, value	5 76 to
Pasture for 1 cow, value	5 76 to
Fuel	7 20 to
10 scheffel rye, at 1½ thaler, value	
6 scheffel barley	
2 scheffel pease, at 1⅙ thaler, value	
2 scheffel oats	
Cash	7 20 to
Total	

GUMBINNEN.

Ordinary emoluments.

Free domicile, value	
Fuel	
12 scheffel rye at 1½ thaler	
Feed for cattle, value	
Potatoes and vegetables, value	
Cash	
The above is for 24 weeks' work, (of son)	
Extra for threshing 20 scheffel grain at 1 thaler	1

for 1 cow, value	10	thalers..	$7 20
ep, value	4	thalers..	2 88
e in pigs, value	9	thalers..	6 48
try, value	1	thalers..	72
Total	69	thalers..	49 68
aboring man received in summer, per day, $\frac{2}{15}$ thaler, (9⅓ cents,) l in winter, $\frac{1}{12}$ thaler, (6 cents,) which for 140 and 84 days re- ctively; and his wife, per day, at $\frac{1}{12}$ thaler (6 cents) in sum- r, and $\frac{1}{15}$ thaler (5 cents) in winter, for 120 and 60 days respect- ly, makes	39⅔	thalers..	28 56
Total earnings	108⅔	thalers..	78 24

e condition of labor is similar in other districts of the state, and the total earnings ost of subsistence vary but slightly.

COST OF LIVING IN 1872–'73.

ge weekly expenditures of two families, consisting, respectively, of two adults and two children and two adults and four children, in the town of Barmen, Prussia.

Articles.	Four persons, 1872.	Six persons, 1873.	Articles.	Four persons, 1872.	Six persons, 1873.
and bread	$0 72	$0 86	Fuel	$0 19	$0 28
corned, salted, and smoked			Oil or other light	10	07
ts	60	96	Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	48	12
	20	24	House-rent	48	48
	13	36	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	38	12
	16	.....			
and molasses	10	12			
ses or sirup	18	.....	Total weekly expenses	5 76	5 54
	14	33½	Clothing per year	14 40	64 80
	32	38	Taxes per year	2 16	1 44
resh and salt	10	.....			
starch, salt, pepper, vinegar,	14	19	Weekly earnings of husband and wife, (the wife earning three thalers in each case)	6 48	7 20
	.....	19			
es and other vegetables	1 34	84			

ge weekly expenditures of two families, each consisting of two adults and three children, in the town of Essen, Prussia.

Articles.	1872.	1873.	Articles.	1872.	1873.
and bread	$0 79.2	$0 86	Fruit, green and dried	$0 08.6	$0 09½
corned, salted, and smoked			Fuel	19.2	29
ts	84	84	Oil or other light	16.8	17
	19.2	33½	Other articles	21.6	21½
	43.2	48	Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	33.6	33⅓
	07.2	07	House-rent	50.4	60
and molasses	07.2	07	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	08.6	09½
ses or sirup	07.2	07			
	14.4	21½			
	12	24	Total weekly expenses	5 20	5 88
resh and salt	02.4	05	Clothing per year	50 40	50 40
starch, salt, pepper, vinegar,	16.8	17	Taxes per year	5 76	5 88
	08.6	07			
es and other vegetables	60	60	Weekly earnings	6 60	7 32

Unmarried laborers receive board and lodging, 30 thalers ($21.60) per year, of wages, a load of wood; and if they are in charge of a horse and wagon, about 10 to 12 thalers ($7.20 to $8.64) annually, for bringing products to market.

FRANKFORT.

Married field-hands are furnished by the owners of estates with a free dwelling, ¼ morgen of land, pasture for 1 cow, and fuel. For dwelling and garden the laborer's wife renders one day's service each week; for rent of land the husband renders labor worth 2¼ thalers ($1.80.) For wages, the laborer receives ⅙ thalers, (12 cents,) the wife ⅛ thaler (14 cents) per day. Contract work pays the man ⅓ thaler (24 cents) a day, and during the harvest he earns ¼ thaler (18 cents) and the wife $\frac{8}{15}$ thaler (9⅓ cents) a day.

For threshing he gives one-fifteenth or one-fourteenth part of the grain threshed.

The whole earnings are thus computed—

26 weeks at ¼ thaler, (18 cents)	$28 08
Threshing 6 months, at 6 scheffel	7 20
Woman, 104 days, at $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler	7 40
Woman, 104 days, at	6 24
Extra earnings during harvest	3 60
Total	52 52

Day-laborers' work on an average—

In summer, 13 hours for ¼ thaler, (18 cents;) in winter, 9 hours for ⅓ thaler, (14 cents)

Under contract, 11 hours for ¼ thaler (18 cents) in summer; 9 hours for ⅓ thaler (14 cents) in winter.

STETTIN.

Emoluments.

50 square rods land for garden, 40 square rods land for linseed, 40 square rods land for potatoes, 50 square rods land for rye, pasture for 1 cow, 1 load of hay, 6,000 pieces of turf for fuel, for which the family render—wife 52 days at $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler, (7 cents,) rent for potatoes, linseed land, 5 thalers, ($3.60,) turf, 1⅔ thaler, ($1.01.)

For the work the man receives 1½ thalers (90 cents) per week; the wife works 290 days at $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler, 29 thalers, $20.88.

For threshing the men receive one-seventeenth of the grain; accordingly the earnings amount for the year to—

Days' wages to husband	32 thalers	$23 04
Days' wages to wife	30 thalers	21 60
For threshing	32 thalers	23 04
Increase for contract work	5 thalers	3 60
Cleaning flax	12 thalers	8 64
Attending cattle	10 thalers	7 20
Woman, by spinning	4 thalers	2 88
Yields from potato land	21 thalers	17 28
Total	149 thalers	107 28

The expenses for house rent	6½	thalers	$4 68
fuel	9⅔	thalers	6 96
food	63½	thalers	45 60
clothing	41$\frac{4}{15}$	thalers	29 71
furniture	5	thalers	3 60
salt	3$\frac{11}{15}$	thalers	2 69
taxes, church and school	4$\frac{11}{15}$	thalers	3 54
linen	8⅙	thalers	5 88
Total	142$\frac{7}{15}$	thalers	102 66

COESLIN.

Day-laborer on estate receives as emoluments—

Dwelling and garden, value	10	thalers	$7 20
Fuel, value	6	thalers	4 32
1 morgen rye, 5.10 scheffel, value	6⅔	thalers	4 80
1 morgen oats, 8 scheffel, value	5⅓	thalers	3 84
1 morgen potatoes, 60 scheffel, value	15	thalers	10 80
Pease and linseed	2	thalers	1 44

reekly expenditures of two families, consisting, respectively, of two adults and two n, in the town of Stuttgart, Würtemberg, in 1873; and two adults and five children, ity of Munich, Bavaria, in 1872.

Articles.	Four persons, Stuttgart, 1873.	Seven persons, Munich, 1872.	Articles.	Four persons, Stuttgart, 1873.	Seven persons, Munich, 1872.
bread	$1 06	$0 48	Fruits, green and dried	$0 08	.....
ned, salted, and smoked			Fuel	46	$0 56
.....	75	80	Oil or other light	10	20
.....	26	20	Other articles	06	40
.....	15	20	Spirits, beer, and tobacco (if any)	25	1 20
.....	20	.....	House rent	1 75	40
l molasses	21	28	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	40	.....
or sirup	.....	.....			
.....	40	76			
.....	14	30	Total weekly expenses	6 93	6 70
ch, salt, pepper, vinegar,			Clothing per year	35 00	16 00
.....	20	20	Taxes per year	1 60	.....
.....	18	12			
ind other vegetables	28	60	Weekly earnings	8 00	8 00

weekly expenditures of a family consisting of two adults and two children, in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1873.

Articles.	Cost or value.		Articles.	Cost or value.	
	Fl. kr.			*Fl. kr.*	
l bread	1 48	$0 76	Potatoes and other vegetables	1 48	$0 32
ned, salted, and smoked			Fruits, green and dried	.....	.....
.....	2 0	80	Fuel	1 12	08
.....	.....	.....	Oil or other light	12	08
.....	48	32	Other articles	.....	.....
.....	12	08	Beer and tobacco (if any)	18	12
.....	.....	.....	House rent	2 12	88
or sirup	.....	.....	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	.....	.....
.....	40	24			
.....	48	32			
.....	.....	.....	Total weekly expenses	10 22	4 16
h and salt	.....	.....	Clothing per year	50 00	20 00
starch	06	04	Taxes per year	1 45	30
per, vinegar, &c	06	04			
.....	12	08	Weekly earnings	.....	5 60

t showing the annual earnings and expenditures of the thirteen German families whose weekly expenditures are given in the foregoing tables.

Number of weekly list.	Earnings.	Expenditures.			
		Provisions, house-rent, &c.	Clothing.	Taxes, &c.	Total.
.....	$336 96	$299 52	$14 40	$2 16	$316 08
.....	374 40	289 64	64 80	1 44	355 88
.....	343 20	270 40	50 40	5 76	326 56
.....	380 64	305 76	50 40	5 88	362 04
.....	262 08	230 88	10 70	1 10	242 68
.....	502 32	308 36	(*)	(*)	308 36
.....	243 36	201 24	24 96	2 60	228 80
.....	336 96	315 64	28 80	7 20	351 64
.....	374 40	171 08	28 80	48	200 36
.....	†374 40	296 40	40 00	2 20	338 60
.....	416 00	360 36	35 00	1 60	396 96
.....	416 00	348 40	16 00	.....	364 40
.....	291 20	262 08	20 00	30	282 38
erage	357 84	281 52	32 02	2 79	313 44

* Not stated. † Estimated.

Average weekly expenditures of two families consisting, respectively, of two adults and three children, residing in the town of Aix-la-Chapelle; and two adults and two children in the town of Düsseldorf, Prussia.

Articles.	Four persons, Düsseldorf, 1873.	Five persons, Aix-la-Chapelle, 1872.	Articles.	Four persons, Düsseldorf, 1873.	Five persons, Aix-la-Chapelle, 1872.
Flour and bread	$0 72	$1 10	Spirits, beer, and tobacco (if any)	$0 36	$0 60
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats	67	92	House rent	84	84
Butter	36	45	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	10	.....
Cheese	.....	20	One child at school	.....	.....
Sugar and molasses	18	.....			
Milk	18	16	Total weekly expenses	4 44	5 93
Coffee	18	64	Clothing per year	10 70	29 70
Fish, fresh and salt	5	.....	Tax per year	1 10	.....
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	14	9	Weekly earnings of father and son	.....	1 65
Eggs	.....	14			
Potatoes and other vegetables	40	35	Weekly earnings of father, working for himself	5 04	.....
Fuel	17	23			
Oil or other light	9	11			

Average weekly expenditures of two families, each consisting of two adults and three children, respectively, of the town of Chemnitz, Saxony, and the city of Berlin, Prussia.

Articles.	1872.		Articles.	1872.	
	Chemnitz.	Berlin.		Chemnitz.	Berlin.
Flour and bread	$0 62	$0 78	Potatoes and other vegetables	$0 36	$0 39
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats	47	1 13	Fruits, green and dried	12	10
Lard	08	24	Fuel	24	62
Butter	58	36	Oil or other light	03	12
Cheese	05	10	Other articles	07	77
Sugar and molasses	03	12	House rent	15	55
Molasses or sirup	02	02	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	36	1 00
Milk	15	12		11	.....
Coffee	15	14			
Tea	.....	.....	Total weekly expenses	3 57	6 07
Fish, fresh and salt	05	.....	Clothing per year	24 96	26 00
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	17	13	Taxes per year	2 60	7 30
Eggs	06	14	Weekly earnings	4 68	6 00

Average weekly expenditures of two families, consisting, respectively, of two adults and four children, in 1873, and two adults and three children, in 1872, in the city of Dresden, Saxony.

Articles.	Six persons, 1872.	Five persons, 1873.	Articles.	Six persons, 1872.	Five persons, 1872.
Flour and bre d	$0 72	$1 15	Fruits, green and dried	.....	$0 72
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats	48	60	Fuel	$0 24	35
Lard	.....	08	Oil or other light		60
Butter	48	80	Other articles	.....	15
Cheese		05	Spirits, beer, and tobacco (if any)	24	12
Sugar and molasses		06	House rent	42	15
Molasses and sirup		02	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	15	12
Milk		25			
Coffee		15	Total weekly expenses	3 29	5 30
Tea		.....	Clothing per year	28 70	40 00
Fish, fresh and salt	.....	08	Taxes per year	49	2 30
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	02	09	Weekly earnings of father and daughter	7 20	(?)
Eggs	48	08			
Potatoes and other vegetables		64			

* Unknown.

MINING.

Among the working classes in Prussia the miners and iron-workers hold an exceptional position, inasmuch as their welfare and interests are attended to by the Government officials who are appointed to superintend all the mines, iron-works, and salt-works in the kingdom. This class of the laboring population is animated by an honorable *esprit de corps* dating from the earliest times, and forming a singular exception to the egotistical tendencies prevalent among the working classes of the present day. The great importance naturally attached to the conservation of so able and stanch a race of workmen as these miners and iron-workers has induced both the State and the private owners of the larger works to provide suitable dwellings for them, and to make such general provision for their comfort and well-being as to make their lot an enviable one in comparison with many of their fellow-laborers. They seldom, however, succeed in amassing any considerable savings, and some of them emigrate from time to time to other countries where the mining industry is on a smaller scale than here.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Throughout nearly the whole of Prussia, artisans, journeymen, and apprentices work regularly in summer from 5 a. m. to 12, and from 1 p. m. to 7, and even later; and in winter, from daybreak, sometimes from 6 a. m. to 8 or 9 in the evening. The hand-loom weaver frequently sits at his loom, employed in monotonous labor, for 16 hours in the day; and agricultural laborers have to work hard for 12 hours a day out of harvest-time, and during harvest-time for 14 hours. The same rule applies to farm servants.

The extreme length of the hours of daily labor is indeed one of the dark features of the condition of the working classes in Prussia, and generally throughout Germany. Night-work is especially injurious to young persons of both sexes, and indeed to females of all ages.

FOREMEN.

Foremen of works in factories, managers of printing-offices, foremen of mines, and other such like head-men and overseers employed in industrial establishments, are considered more in the light of employés than of workmen, and in disputes between the masters and the men they generally side with the former. This intermediate class is certainly one of importance and influence in the social and economical questions which are constantly arising between the representatives of capital and labor, and yet it is by no means treated with the consideration which it deserves. The reason is that there is always an abundance of educated men in this country who are only too glad to be able to obtain employment of this kind. The salaries paid to persons of this class are just sufficient to provide them with the means of living in tolerable comfort, but they are considerably lower than what are paid to a similar class in every other country.

PORTERS AND OTHER LABORERS.

Porters, loaders, packers, and such like laborers who are employed to do heavy work of all kinds, whether for commercial and industrial establishments, or in sea-ports and inland towns, or in connection with any branch of public traffic and transport, generally earn good and even high wages in this country, as the great physical strength required for this sort of labor is rare enough to prevent the labor-market from being overstocked. These people soon save a sufficient sum of money to enable them to set up an independent business as carriers, small shop-keepers, &c. Examples of this kind are numberless, but at the same time, drunkenness is the bane and ruin of many of them.

Day-laborers in the towns, men who work first for one person and then for another, are generally well off if they are known to a tolerably large circle of employers, as the wages paid this class of laborers in towns are high. If the laborer is known only to a few employers, he is very often left without work and falls into pauperism. They are employed both in town and country in cleaning the streets, in making roads and railways, felling timber, sawing wood, &c.

WORKWOMEN.

Workwomen in the towns, including all those not employed in coarse manual labor, such as seamstresses, milliners, embroiderers, and the like, are divided into two classes differing from each other very much both as regards their material and social condition. Those who, from not being able to obtain private employment, are obliged to work for the large shops, clothing establishments, fringe-makers, &c., are miserably paid, owing to the demand for this species of employment being so much in excess of what is required to meet the wants of the public, in spite of the constant changes in the fashions. The bulk of workwomen of this class, unless they are very clever at work and have some means of their own wherewith to buy a sewing-machine, take to

prostitution. Workwomen of the other class, on the other hand, who succeed in getting a good private connection, go out to work in private houses or work at home, and are able to earn a comfortable subsistence and to save money. As a general rule their moral conduct contrasts favorably with that of their less fortunate fellow-workwomen.

DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

It is almost impossible to describe in general terms the character of the houses occupied by the working classes in Prussia, varying so widely as they do in different localities. What may be true of the houses in one place is altogether inapplicable to those of another, and even of others in the same locality or in the neighborhood. The subjoined account, although necessarily imperfect, will serve to give an idea of the general class of habitations in which the laboring population lives.

In the large towns the artisan classes live almost exclusively in lodgings, and it is rarely that the independent artisan or small tradesman lives in a house of his own, whereas in the country and in the small towns the latter is more frequently the rule than the exception. The houses inhabited by the rural artisans, laborers, hand-loom weavers, &c., both as regards their structure and living arrangements, are generally of the poorest kind, especially in the eastern provinces. Laborers, factory operatives, miners, &c., are frequently obliged, even in the country, to live in lodgings or else in buildings expressly constructed for workingmen by the large landed proprietors in the eastern provinces, and by the mill-owners and proprietors of mines and iron-works, and companies in the western provinces. In many districts in the west joint-stock building companies and co-operative building societies have been established with the object of supplying the want of proper dwellings in particular localities; they purchase land with the subscribed capital and erect dwellings suitable for workingmen and their families, and then let them at a moderate rent, frequently with the option of purchase by the payment of a certain annual sum for interest and sinking-fund in addition to the rent.

CONDITION OF LABOR IN SILESIA.

In relation to the working classes in Lower Silesia, it is stated by a competent authority, that "the condition of the artisan population is, on the whole, a satisfactory one. Journeymen and factory operatives can earn competent wages without their strength being overtaxed by the hours of labor. The workmen employed in the industrial establishments situated in the plains are in peculiarly favorable circumstances. A great many of them are settled on little properties of their own, and nearly all employ themselves out of working-hours in cultivating the ground. They raise the greater part of the vegetables and potatoes for their own consumption. The working population is more and more disposed toward frugal household management, in order by careful economy to save money, without too far stinting themselves in respect to their bodily wants. One obvious consequence of this is that, owing to the moderation and sobriety of their mode of living, the workmen enjoy bodily health, at the same time that their moral condition is raised."

It is to be feared, however, that this rose-colored description applies to but a limited portion of the country.

Of the more important groups which constitute the working classes of Prussia, the hand-loom weavers of Middle Silesia, numbering about 30,000, are undoubtedly the poorest, the worst fed, and from their weak physical constitutions, which does not prevent them, however, from having large families, the least capable of raising themselves unassisted above their present condition. Some change for the better has been effected of late by the erection of large spinning and weaving factories, fitted with first-rate machinery, on the skirts of the mountains, attracted there no doubt by the cheapness and abundance of labor.

With respect to the employment of female labor in manufactories, owing to the rapid increase of population and the great development of industry, women are employed now to a much larger extent than formerly in the factories.

More than a fifth of the whole number of factory operatives are females, and considering that the greater portion of them are members of families, and that they receive comparatively good wages, they are decidedly well off in an economical point of view. Their moral condition, owing to the male and female operatives working indiscriminately together at the mills, is from all accounts much less favorable. The reports from the various provinces describe them as inordinately fond of pleasure and given to dissipation, adding that large numbers of them live a dissolute life, and have to bring up illegitimate children. Many of the mill-owners take particular care to keep the work-rooms of the sexes separate; but in some branches of manufacture this precautionary measure is impossible. The proprietors of the smaller class of manufactories show little inclination to incur expense by introducing the changes in the working of their establishments which the adoption of such a measure would render necessary.

The wages paid are for the most part sufficient to support single persons in comfort,

and if they are at all thrifty, they can save money and frequently do so, but they are insufficient to support a wife and children independently of what the latter earn themselves. The manufacturing population is pre-eminently deficient in the resolution, which distinguishes other industrial classes in this country, to strive to work their way up, even in spite of adverse circumstances, to comparative independence. The monotony of their daily labor seems to produce in them an inordinate longing for enjoyment, in the gratification of which they spend a considerable portion of their earnings and weaken their physical powers by dissipation.

The miners and iron-workers of Upper Silesia are almost exclusively Poles. They contrast unfavorably with the German workmen in their addiction to debauchery and dissipation, so much so that in many of the works where they are employed measures have been adopted for paying the weekly wages due them to their wives, to prevent them from squandering their earnings, instead of supporting their families.

CONDITION OF LABOR IN PRUSSIA IN 1872.

REPORT OF MR. LEWIS, CONSULAR AGENT AT DÜSSELDORF.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

Agricultural laborers in this district usually rent or buy a small cottage and small plat of ground, which they cultivate, usually keeping a goat or cow. If the latter, it is employed in plowing and hauling the little two-wheeled cart of the owner.

There are thousands of such small proprietors here, owning from a quarter of an acre to three acres, from which, with the aid of occasional work done for others, they manage to live. Their scale of living is very low compared to ours, and it is wonderful how they keep up their health and strength on such diet as they have. This is mostly vegetables, with occasionally a bit of pork or sausage, which is boiled with the soup or sort of stew which constitutes their main support. Coffee is universally used, but without milk or sugar, and made very weak, but it is drank three or four times a day. When working for any one their wages vary, according to the time of year and the kind of work they have to do, from twenty to twenty-nine cents per day. Most of the women of the family make or spin a piece of linen cloth each year sufficient for the needs of the family, and if they have sufficient black bread and potatoes they consider themselves well off. The children are all educated so far as they can read and write; and all the male population between the ages of twenty and twenty-six are liable to three years' military service. During this period they are probably better fed and clothed than in any other part of their lives; and, although they only get five cents per day as pay from the government, they learn habits of discipline, cleanliness, and order that stand them in good need after this service is ended. I find that drunkenness is rare among the rural population. They all drink either beer or schnaps, or both, but not to the excess we find in agricultural populations of other countries, and it is seldom they lose a days' work through this cause. They are orderly, civil, and very obliging in their manner, especially to strangers, and brawls or fights are of rare occurrence. In their way they are nearly all punctual in their religious duties; the Roman Catholic portion going to early church, and then amusing themselves the balance of the day in their restaurateurs or beer-gardens, or in making visits from one village to another. Between them and their pastor there is always great respect or regard, and he is in reality the father of his flock, and has to settle many grievances other than of a religious nature. The proportion of Catholics to Protestants in this part of Prussia is four to one. So far as I can learn their morals are good, and it is rare to find a man or woman thirty years old unmarried. Most of the men marry as soon as their military service is finished.

WORKING CLASSES IN TOWNS.

The condition of the working classes in towns is not so good in a moral and religious point of view as that of the rural population, although their earnings are double as great. There are more temptations to spend money in towns, and it is mostly spent uselessly and foolishly. The dwellings are poor and dear, and the great rise in the last few years in the price of all house property has caused the rents of the poor to rise proportionally. None, or very few new houses, are built for the poor, and they are crowded in the old and inconvenient houses, where cleanliness and comfort are impossible. The price paid for two rooms varies of course according to their size and locality, and also to the stage or story on which they are situated. The lowest price would be $2.88 per month, or ten cents per day, and from this to $5.04 or $5.76 per month. They live mostly on potatoes, black bread, and vegetables, but use more fresh meat than the country population.

The state of morals is lower than in the country, and may be accounted for by the state of overcrowding in lodging-houses, and the indiscriminate mixture of the sexes in

factories. On the whole, however, I consider their moral state better than would be found among the same class in most European communities.

The town populations are not so temperate as in the country, and among some trades *blue Monday* is the rule rather than the exception, and I consider that drinking to excess is on the increase, although nothing to compare with what the same habit is carried in England, Scotland, and Ireland. I spoke with the proprietor of a large rolling-mill who employs 250 hands, on this subject, and he told me that he had not had a case of drunkenness in his establishment for six months, and that not a single man had remained out on Monday for upward of three months. He accounted for the fact by saying that most of his hands were married men with families, and that they worked in *gangs* of six or eight, and that when one remained out it disarranged the work of those who worked with him. So also with a large wool-spinning factory that employs 200 hands. The proprietor told me that very few of his people were addicted to drinking, and it was rare that any were absent on Monday from work. The work-people do not, as a rule, look so strong and healthy as those in the country, as they do not get the same amount of fresh air and healthy exercise, although as a rule they live better. Compared to our working classes in the United States their state is far below them, both as regards living and wages; nevertheless I believe statistics would show that they are, on the whole, longer-lived.

Those trades most addicted to drinking are masons, tailors, and shoemakers, with some of the workers in iron. I omitted to mention that unmarried journeymen mechanics usually rent only a *bed* in a room with others, near where their work may happen to be, and for this they will pay from 5 to 6¼ cents per night. When at work they do not generally board in the sense of our work-people, but buy a piece of bread, and sometimes a piece of smoked ham or sausage, and ground coffee to the value of, say, 2 cents. Each has his stone jug and cup, and then this is sent to the nearest shop, where they buy their provisions, with the ground coffee, and is filled by them with boiling water, and they sit about the work they may be doing in groups and take their breakfast. For dinner they generally take a glass of beer with their bread and meat or sausage, but never anything hot in the way of meat or soup. At 4 o'clock coffee is again taken with a slice of bread, and supper when the work is finished, same as dinner. I found that the three meals cost on an average 24 cents per day, and that each man generally expended 5 to 7½ cents a day for his spirits or schnaps. This schnaps can be bought from 14 to 20 cents the quart, and when good and taken in moderation, doctors have told me that it is not only not hurtful, but beneficial to the workman who lives on such a low diet and gets so little animal food that some stimulant is necessary. The married man has his dinner sent or brought to him by his wife or one of his children, but makes his own coffee as the unmarried ones do. To sit down to a regular and comfortable meal as we understand it, is not known among these people. In conclusion I should say that the condition of the working classes here, as to morals, temperance, and religion, would compare favorably with the same class in any part of Europe.

BARMEN, PRUSSIA.

Mr. Consul Hoechster, under date of September 13, 1872, writes as follows:

The condition of the work-people in my consular district is now tolerably good, as they have had plenty of work for several years. Their morals are quite satisfactory, but their comfort at home is very poor, in consequence of the unhealthy and small rooms in which they live. They have seldom houses of their own, and as rents are very high they are obliged to live in one or two small rooms.

I have found the family of a skilled mechanic, consisting of two adults and three children, living in two small rooms, for which they pay 40 thalers rent per year. To make a somehow comfortable living, the whole family—husband, wife, and children—have to work. They can earn about 10 to 12 thalers per week, but very seldom make any savings. They live from hand to mouth, and in times when business is dull and work scarce they depend mostly on the charitable institutions, which are very good in Elberfeld and Barmen.

DANTZIC, PRUSSIA.

Extract from a letter on the condition of the workingmen, received from Mr. Collas, consular agent, under date of Dantzic, September 7, 1872:

Workingmen in this part of the country mostly live very poorly and enjoy none of the luxuries of life, their limited earnings not permitting it. The best class of workmen, such as masons, carpenters, and other mechanics, are paid at the rate of $4 per

ek in the summer and somewhat less in the winter. The second class earns about cents less, and the third class 72 cents less. There is another class of laborers, such porters who carry the wheat into and out of the granaries, and others employed in transport of timber, who earn at times double this sum; but on the whole they not better off, as winter puts a stop, in a great measure, to this sort of business. nfort is not known or attended to among these people, and a family—man, wife, l children—live in one room, which, with a sort of kitchen, is rented at about $40 a r. Women are sometimes employed in different places, and earn about $1.50 a k. Children are seldom employed before the age of fourteen, when they are either renticed and get their board and lodging, or if employed otherwise $1 to $1.33⅓, rding to their deserts and the nature of the employment. Education, although pulsory, is not much attended to among the lower classes, and morals are at a very ebb. * * * * * *

here are several iron-founderies here, Portland-cement manufactories, breweries, At Dirschau and Elbing there are also establishments of this description. Wages re are not quite so high as at Dantzic, but living is from 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Letter from Mr. Consul-General Webster on the condition of the labor- classes:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Frankfort-on-the Main, October 19, 1874.

IR: * * * * * The laborers in Offenbach, near Frankfort, where inferior class of work is produced, are of a lower order in the moral scale, idle, dis- ated, and troublesome. In a place like this, where there is a large fixed population workmen, what is called here social democracy, not unlike communism in Paris, fixed its fatal grasp, which, while it promises to improve and elevate, actually overishes and degrades. The laborer is induced to believe that association will ng to him the prosperity which his own industry and temperate habits can alone ure.

When wages were lower and the laborer received less pay, although provisions were o somewhat lower, still the absolute necessaries of life required the most, if not all t the laborer received, and there was less chance for intemperance. The increase, not been all used in providing better food and clothing. The beer-house receives re than its proportion of the increase. This is illustrated by the greater irregu- ity of the workmen, the increase of the number of beer-houses, and the later and sier carousals which often occur in the streets.

he German laborer lives very differently from the American laborer. If he is mar- l he generally has a home in some of the small villages of Germany, from which e every morning crowds of men and boys to the cities, and of women to the fields l farm-houses. If he is able to hire rooms in the cities, it is rare that the lower sses more than sleep at their homes. Like the villager, who lives too far to go and e every day, and like single men, they have only their sleeping-places, generally eral in one room. They eat and drink where they happen to be. Wherever their rk is for the time, they will make a little fire, boil their cheap coffee, buy their ad and cheap meat, generally sausages, and cook the same and make their meals in nitive style. They rarely go to the beer-house or restaurant for breakfast or dinner. e evening is generally spent at the beer-house until it is time to go to their beds the villages or their sleeping-places in the cities. They have no boarding-places ere, as according to our custom, the laborer takes his meals, sleeps, and passes his ure time. In small manufacturing villages, where there is a fixed, permanent ply of labor, with little or no surplus, the operatives, having permanent employ- nt, receive less pay and are steadier, as they are more dependent upon their em- yer. The German is not a hard-working man; that is, he does not produce much less he is a farmer working upon his own land. The fact that women are compelled work in the fields, doing every kind of work that ever the servile classes of the ith were formerly compelled to do, shows great destitution or gross indolence on part of the men. It is true that the condition of the laboring class has been very throughout Europe. In Germany it has not changed much. With better wages, ir ability to live better must be clear; still it is not plain to be seen where the rease is expended. It must be so well distributed that the gain is not apparent. e only class of Germans who seem to make great progress are the Jews. They, wever, are rarely laborers or mechanics. They take to trade or business.

All children must attend school until they are 14 years of age. They are then put labor until they are 19 or 20 years of age. Then they are called into the active army three years. Young men able to undergo a certain examination are required to ve but one year. The exercise and training of every muscle of the body they then eive, and the forced habits of temperance they there undergo, make them strong.

and healthy men, better fitted for toil and a long life than they could otherwise be. But habits of industry are not acquired. Relieved from restraint they are more jubilant. The attractions of dissipation make them unsteady. Still it cannot be doubted that the condition of every class of laborers is improving.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. P. WEBSTER,
United States Consul-General.

In reference to the unsteady habits of the laboring classes, Mr. Webster, under date of September 22, 1873, writes as follows:

Labor has of late become so irregular and unsteady, that nearly every laborer now works by the piece or square. Contractors will reluctantly make a contract for a specific time or amount. A man, who employs 1,200 laborers, states that they scarcely labor four days per week, allowing for bad weather as well as absence from work from other causes.

CHEMNITZ, SAXONY.

The following reports on the condition of the laboring classes in Germany, and particularly in the consular district of Chemnitz, possessing, as they do, great interest, are presented in full. The one was prepared by Mr. Saville, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, who was then in Europe; the other by Mr. Cropsey, United States consul at Chemnitz.

REPORT OF MR. SAVILLE.

JUNE 18, 1874.

SIR: Referring to Department letter of November 4, 1873, in which I am instructed to procure for the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, certain information in relation to the condition of labor in Germany, and particularly in Chemnitz, I have the honor to submit the following

REPORT:

The town of Chemnitz, which in 1871 contained about seventy thousand inhabitants, is situated in the midst of the most flourishing and extensive manufacturing district of Germany. More than two-thirds of the population of the town, and fully three-fourths that of the district, may be classed as laboring people. The principal industries of the section are the manufacture of cotton hosiery, machinery of all kinds, linen goods, toys, &c. Most of the hosiery goes to the American market. The agricultural laborers form but a small part of the population, and those whom I saw seemed to be less prosperous than the mill-hands and mechanics. Mr. Cropsey, our consul at Chemnitz, is of the opinion that, as a class, they are more so.

The laboring classes are generally industrious. The cost of maintaining an average family in the ordinary frugal manner of the country, exceeds the amount which a man with steady employment and average pay can earn, so that even though the natural tendency of the laborer was to be idle, his imperative wants would compel him to industry. I think, however, as a mass, the working classes of Germany are naturally industrious.

Intemperance, in the sense of drunkenness, is rarely met with in Europe, where an intoxicated man is a very unusual sight. The common liquor of Germany is beer, which is used to great excess. Ordinarily it does not produce intoxication. The annual amount of beer consumed is enormous, but very little time is lost from its effects. The most serious result of the excessive use of this liquor is the cost. I merely repeat the opinion of the best informed and most reliable authorities in Germany when I say that, taking the whole country together, the average amount spent by the lower and middle classes for beer is quite one-fourth of their earnings. The necessary consequence of this is that the comforts of the family, represented by the character of their houses and the quantity and quality of their food and clothing, are either very seriously abridged or are provided for by the labor of the women and children. And even this latter does not supply the waste, since the gross earnings of the head of the family, as I said before, do not meet the common wants of an ordinary frugal household, and the labor of the wife and children is necessary to make up the deficit.

As a general rule, the laborer is housed in poor, mean, and crowded quarters. Many families are found herded together in a single house, and but very few of them have more than one or two rooms. I was informed by a gentleman in Dresden that one of the large manufacturers of machinery in the district of Chemnitz had undertaken,

ıe years ago, to provide decent small houses for his mechanics and laborers, to be ted to them at an annual rate of 4 per cent. on their cost. The experiment was a ure, because the rent was nearly double what they paid for the miserable one or › rooms they had been wont to occupy, and to have made the improvement in this ture of their condition, economy in beer would have been necessary. These houses, lt with a view of comfortably accommodating a single average family, are now oc- ›ied by two and sometimes by three and four families.

)ne of the most noticeable features of the homes of the laboring classes, not only in 'many but throughout those parts of Continental Eur pe which I have visited, is their allor and wretchedness. Most of those I looked into were meanly furnished, even ntıng what in America would be considered the indispensable furniture and uten- of the poorest household. The.r common condition was dirty, dingy, and comfort- › to the last degree.

'he food of the laborer and his family usually consists of a substitute for coffee made m chicory, and coarse black bread in the morning and evening, and a cheap soup de from vegetables, with black bread, at noon. Occasionally they will have a piece neat, but, generally, this would not happen more than once a week. Recently there › been established in Chemnitz a market for the sale of horse-meat, which, being nparatively cheap, gives them more for their money or enables them to get it oftener ›n formerly.

'he advance in wages which occurred between 1870 and 1872 was accompanied by equal, if not greater advance in the price of all the actual necessaries of life, so that › result has not been to the benefit of the workmen and their families. Recently ges have fallen 20 to 25 per cent. without a corresponding fall in the price of food, l the consequence has been widespread suffering and want. I do not think an rease of wages, even when not accompanied by an increase in the price of food, uld result in any improvement in the comforts of the workmen or their families. ey are accustomed from childhood to coarse and meager food, and do not ordinarily e for more or better. When wages go up, therefore, the extra money earned goes to › beer-shop to pay for what they consider the one great luxury of life, plenty of ›r.

'erhaps the hardest condition of the laborer of Germany, and in fact of all Europe, ›ws out of the enforced military service from all persons capable of bearing arms. It ans the absolute loss of not less than three years out of the productive period of ›ry able-bodied man's life, during which the pay is scarcely enough to supply the ›r consumed by the soldier. As a consequence, the family is deprived of all support m this source; and when the soldier is the head of a family, as he not unfrequently they struggle through a period of wretchedness and poverty beyond description.

'he foregoing covers all the points of inquiry in Department letter, and, I believe, is 'air statement of facts as far as I had time to investigate the subject. I inclose a ter from the consul at Chemnitz, in which he has, at my request, answered the sev- l questions asked in the memorandum of the Bureau of Statistics.

Very respectfully,

J. H. SAVILLE.

Hon. B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RRPORT OF MR. CONSUL CROPSEY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Chemnitz, Saxony, May 11, 1874.

ıIR: In complying with your request to furnish information concerning the condition the working people in this consular district, I wish to say Chemnitz is situated in › midst of an exclusive manufacturing district. Of the 86,000 inhabitants in this › more than 50,000 belong to the working class, and are operatives in the numerous tories and machine-shops, one alone employing over 4,000 men. Therefore, the ıwers to questions asked will have more particular reference to this class of the ımmunity.

'he peasantry are the farmers; however, farming in this country partakes very much gardening, the women always sharing the labors of the field. These people are 'ed in a cluster of shanties that are dignified with the name of village—*each support- a beer-saloon and a church.* The lands belong to wealthy families, and are rented › in patches to the peasants. They are generally a more prosperous people than ›se engaged in the manufactories.

Question first. *Are the working classes industrious?*

'overty necessitates industry to a limited extent. They do not and cannot lay up ›thing for the future, and the loss of a day's labor thrusts them on the verge of

beggary. The instances are indeed rare where a workingman has secured a competency sufficient for the support of himself and family, and has risen above the common herd.

Question second. *Are they intemperate, and, if so, do they lose much time in consequence?*

Intemperance prevails to a certain degree. Beer is the popular beverage, and everybody indulges. Alcoholic drinks are above the reach of the poor, or drunkenness would be more common. The system becomes accustomed to the beer, and judging from the quantity one man (a native) can consume, I apprehend that one will stagger quicker from the *weight* than the *strength* of the potion.

Third. *Are the comforts of their families seriously abridged by the amount spent by the men in drink?*

In many instances they are. The military law, rigidly enforced, requiring three years' active service from every able-bodied man on the c mpletion of his nineteenth year, frequently works a hardship where there is but a single son in the family.

Fourth. *What is the condition of the rooms they occupy?*

They are deplorable. Families are stowed away together in dirty, dingy, vermin-breeding alleys, attics, and cellars.

Fifth. *Do many families live in one or two rooms only?*

A vast majority of the whole do.

Sixth. *Has the recent advance in wages resulted to the advantage of the families of the workmen?*

The price of living, the simple necessaries of life, has advanced in equal ratio with wages. At present there is a decline in the price of labor, attributable to the falling off of foreign trade, and as a natural consequence actual suffering is wide-spread.

The chief meal of the average artisan consists of a few potatoes and unbolted rye-bread, washed down with cheap beer, with the occasional addition of a few ounces of horse-meat.

A stupid nature, and dull ambition, with the inborn idea that they will labor all their lives as their fathers did before them, makes the working class of some portions of Germany perpetual slaves to poverty, and the day is far off when they shall be emancipated from this thraldom.

I forward you a report of the Chemnitz Chamber of Commerce for 1871, and a similar report issued by the city of Plauen for the year 1873, which will give you further information. .

With great respect, I am, sir, yours, &c.,

LOUIS E. CROPSEY,
United States Consul.

Hon. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.

LEIPSIC, SAXONY.

Mr. Consul Steuart writes as follows, in reference to the habits of industry and temperance among the working class:

"From observation of the laboring class in Leipsic, I should say that they are obliged to be industrious in order to live; that beer is their principal beverage, and intoxication is not often seen on the streets."

PAUPERISM IN SAXONY.

The following statements in regard to pauperism, and to the food and lodging of the working class in Saxony, are condensed from the British consular reports:

The number of paupers in Saxon poor-houses on a given day in three different years was as follows:

Year.	Poor-houses.	Male paupers.	Female paupers.	Total paupers.
December 3, 1858	2,540	10,817	13,019	23,836
December 3, 1861	.....	10,047	12,256	22,303
December 3, 1864	2,555	7,967	9,617	17,584

It has been calculated for 1861 and 1864 that out of 100 of each of the following classes of workmen in towns, the following were paupers:

Class.	1861.	1864.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Master mechanics	15.88	14.43
Master journeymen	19.03	12.96
Sedentary workmen	16.81	21.95
Factory operatives	2.57	2.25
Daily laborers	32.12	31.58

The chief causes of pauperism are ascertained to be idleness, evil habits, and drunkenness.

FOOD AND LODGING.

The diet of the Saxon is simple, and not unhealthy. It consists chiefly of rye-bread, butter, bacon-fat, pork, sausage, beef and veal, potatoes, cabbage in great variety, dumplings, and soups. The meat most in use is pork, being as cheap as beef and more substantial. Beer is smaller than in England, but good and healthy. Of that any amount may be drank; not so of ardent spirits, in the use of which caution is greatly to be recommended.

The rooms in which workingmen live are usually healthy, being chiefly in the upper stories, and seldom under fifty yards in area. In lodging-houses, however, the healthiness of the rooms is in exact proportion to the number of beds, whether two or four or more, that are introduced into them. The Saxon bed is short and narrow, and its furniture is an Indian-grass mattress, a wedge pillow with straw stuffing, and a feather bed.

LABOR AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS IN CHEMNITZ.

In connection with the two foregoing reports in reference to the condition of the laboring class of this seat of industrial activity, it may be well to present the following translation of a statement in relation to the large number of associations which have been established by the working people for mutual benefit and protection, and for their advancement in technical and general knowledge:

The commercial and industrial district of Chemnitz, in Saxony, to an area of 770,045 German acres has a population of 789,183 inhabitants, a large majority of whom are working in or for the numerous establishments engaged in the various trades and industries represented in that district.

This large number of people, living upon their daily earnings without being able to accumulate a sufficient amount to last them longer than a month or two when misfortune of any kind overtakes them, have been induced for this reason at first, (and also owing to their social disposition,) as also their taste for knowledge, to establish as many institutions and associations as there are trades; these are called the trades-unions and labor associations.

These associations are based on so many different plans and made to serve so many various purposes, that every want and need is provided for, and since they are mutual associations, are productive of decided benefits to the individual as well as to the community.

The membership of these associations, whose special object is the organization and support of industrial schools, both for the young and the aged, and the establishment of mutual savings and sickness-funds, is constantly on the increase; nor do they restrict themselves to their first object, but they continue to develop and enlarge their respective fields of action, and already several among them have instituted branches of so-called "associations for protection against malicious debtors."

The principal associations in the district of Chemnitz are those limited to making advances of money to members after a certain period of membership, or on personal security, a period of from one to six months at ½ to 2 per cent. interest. These were sixty in number, with an aggregate membership in 1870 of 20,075, and a deposit and interest-fund of $2,542,395, and outstanding advances to the amount of $8,074,801. Next in order are the mutual savings associations, fifty-one in number, with 129,534 depositors in 1870; amount of deposits $3,735,949; the smallest deposit being from six to ten cents, paying from 3 to 4½ per cent. interest.

Consumption associations number twenty-one, with a membership of 5,191 and a clear profit of $12,525 in 1870.

Industrial associations and associations to promote mental culture number thirty-five, and have libraries aggregating nearly 10,000 volumes, pamphlets and periodicals, and about 50,000 members with lecture courses on scientific, industrial, commercial and other subjects and annual contribution fee ranging from 24 cents to 90 cents.

DRESDEN, SAXONY.

The following report of Mr. Consul Brentano, on the condition of the working-classes in Saxony, with the accompanying tables showing the consumption of bread and beer during the six years from 1868 to 1873, inclusive, will be read with interest:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dresden, October 9, 1874.

* * * * * * *

In regard to the information you request, I desire first to state that Dresden cannot be classed among the manufacturing or industrial cities. Being the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and the residence of the reigning dynasty, the erection of manufactories or other industrial establishments in the city, or its immediate neighborhood, was, till of late, in no way encouraged.

Devoted to the culture of the fine arts, of science, music, and literature, Dresden has, through its fine collection of paintings, works of sculpture, and public gardens, acquired a world-wide reputation, and attracted strangers from all parts of the globe. Wealthy people of different nationalities have taken up their residence here either permanently or temporarily, to enjoy the amenities of culture and refinement. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the smoke-stack of industrial establishments and the noise of the steam-hammer were no very desirable accessories to the state capital. But the steamships on the river Elbe, which divides the city in two parts, the old and the new city, (Altstadt and Neustadt,) and which is navigable from a point a little above Prague, in Bohemia, to Hamburg, on the German Sea, and the iron-horse on the land, were irresistible in opening even the city of Dresden, euphemistically called "Elbe Athens," to the inroads of an industrial era.

Although in the last few years quite a number of new industrial establishments were founded, or such establishments already existing were enlarged, and although there are in the city, or its immediate neighborhood, establishments for the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, for mechanical purposes, for machineries, for chemical manufactories, steam brick-yards, cotton-spinneries, dyeing establishments, breweries, printing-houses, in which establishments several thousand laborers find employment, yet these men who work in such establishments are only a small portion of the laboring class of this city.

In consequence of the establishment of the German Empire and a German citizenship giving every German the right to settle anywhere in the "Fatherland," there was, in late years, quite an influx of population into the larger cities, and especially into Dresden, the population of which has now nearly reached the second hundred thousand. This necessitated the erection of many new buildings, thereby attracting operatives in the building-line, as masons, stonecutters, bricklayers, joiners and carpenters, locksmiths, tilers and slaters, plasterers, painters, whitewashers, &c. To these [illegible] be added other workmen of skilled labor, tailors, shoemakers, tanners, cabinet-makers and piano-makers. For the production of fine and elegant furniture, especially ca[illegible] and inlaid furniture of excellent workmanship, and for the manufacture of hi[illegible] finished pianos, the city of Dresden enjoys an excellent fame.

The wages of the laborers had reached their highest scale in the period of 1871-[illegible] but have, in consequence of the crisis which commenced in the autumn of 1873 [illegible] which has continued more or less up to the present time, somewhat declined. If [illegible] consequences of that crisis have had a less detrimental effect upon the laboring cla[illegible] of Dresden, the causes may be found in the fact that Dresden is not a manufactur[illegible] or industrial city in the common sense of the word, as above shown; and, therefo[illegible] not so much affected by a general crisis as places having a preponderance of facto[illegible] population.

In addition to these causes it may be observed that during the last year, when the[illegible] was some relaxation in private building enterprises, as compared with the two previous years, a great many public buildings were being erected. I mention here the erection of extended military buildings, barracks for the quartering of several regiments of soldiers, an extensive polytechnic school, a new royal opera-house in the Altstadt on the site of the one burned in 1869, a royal theater in the Neustadt, extensive dock[illegible] along the Elbe, and large water-works. The latter necessitated the laying of water pipes all over the city, as up to the present time the water supply of Dresden was of very primitive nature. As another cause, I may mention that the high state of agr[illegible]

culture around Dresden, and the many improvements in this important branch of the national resources, gave employment to all laborers who could not find such in the city proper, and the high prices of the farm-products enabled the farmers to pay good wages. A new railroad, in progress of building from Dresden to Berlin, also gives employment to a great many skilled and common laborers.

As regards the industry of the laboring-classes, it is known that the Germans generally are a laborious and saving people, and the same may be said of the laborers of Dresden and the surrounding country. In 1871 the average rise in the price of labor was about 50 per cent.; in some branches even more; and the effect of it may be shown by the fact that since that time the consumption of bread, meat, and beer has increased considerably.

I am indebted to Dr. Janasch, the director of the newly-established bureau of statistics of the city of Dresden, for some very interesting statistics in regard to the consumption of the above-named articles. As the city of Dresden levies a small import duty (octroi) on all eatables and drinkables at the barriers, it can be easily ascertained how much is consumed in the city. The following table gives the number of inhabitants during 1868-1873, inclusive, the percentage of the increase of the population, the consumption of meat in the city, the consumption per capita, and the percentage of the increase of consumption:

Year.	Number of inhabitants.	Per cent. of increase of population.	Consumption of meat.		Per cent. of the increase in the consumption of meat.
			By the whole population.	Per capita.	
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*	
1868	154,308	.....	17,880,104	115.86	.....
1869	159,382	3.28	19,536,952	122.57	9.3
1870	164,456	3.18	20,632,214	125.45	5.6
1871	169,530	3.08	22,731,164	133.97	11
1872	174,604	3.99	24,570,036	140.72	8.3
1873	179,678	3.09	26,340,750	146.60	7.3

The table annexed, marked A, shows the import and export of wheat and rye flour, and of bread, and the consumption of these articles by the whole population and per capita. While the increase in the consumption of the cereals kept step with the increase of population, the consumption of meat increased in a higher ratio, which shows that the circumstances of some people have greatly improved, and it may be contended that it was the laboring classes who, by the higher wages which they earned, were enabled to live in a better and more substantial manner.

In regard to the habitations, the mode of living of German laborers compares very unfavorably with the condition of American workingmen. While a great many of the American laborers, especially the skilled class, reside in neat, comfortable cottages mostly their own, the workingmen here, as a general rule, live in tenement houses in the suburbs of the city. I speak here of the permanent resident class. The fluctuating laboring population which comes in from the country remains in the city during the week, and returns to their families on Saturday, put up at sleeping-places, (schlafstellen,) where often quite a number occupy one and the same apartment.

As a whole, the German laborers here are temperate. An exception to this rule may be found under that class of workingmen which I have just described, who have no home here, and who consequently resort to beer and liquor saloons. The consumption of beer has of late considerably increased, (as is shown by the annexed statistical table marked B,) and there is no doubt that the laboring classes figure to a great extent among the consumers of this Teutonic beverage. But it would be a serious mistake to conclude, from this increase in the consumption of beer, that among the laboring classes intemperance was on the increase. On the contrary, beer is considered by the German as a nourishment, and in the same ratio as the consumption of beer increases, the use of that most pernicious beverage, distilled liquor, must necessarily decrease. My experience is (and many Americans, some of whom were strictly abstinence men, who made observations on this subject, entirely agree with me) that a more quiet Sunday cannot be found than here, although beer-saloons and beer-gardens are on that day crowded by the laboring classes and the small business men and their families. An exception to this rule will be found among those laborers who are single men, or who are here without their families, occupying such sleeping-places as I have above described.

the moral teachings of religion, but also the dogmas of the different reli
denominations, form a part of the lessons in the public schools. In some pa
Germany they have recently commenced to establish non-denominational, or r
schools, in which all the children, regardless of their denominational character
gregate and are taught the doctrines of Protestant or Catholic Christianity, or Jud
by the respective professors of those creeds; but in Saxony the distinction
different denominational schools was sanctioned by a law which was promulgat
present year.

* * * * * * *

I give it as my opinion that the advance of wages during the past few yea
resulted in benefit to the laborers and their families.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LORENZO BRENTANO
United States Co

Hon. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Tables showing the [illegible] consumed, in Dresden in the years from 1868 to 1873, inclusive.

Articles.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Quantity.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Quantity.	Percentage of increase + or decrease − from 1868.	Quantity.	Percentage of increase + or decrease − from 1869.	Quantity.	Percentage of increase + or decrease − from 1870.	Quantity.	Percentage of increase + or decrease − from 1871.	Quantity.	Percentage of increase + or decrease − from 1872.
A.—Flour and bread.												
Population	154, 308		159, 382		164, 456		169, 530		174, 604		179, 678	
Wheat-flour:												
Imported ... cwt.	155, 966. 43	.....	190, 677. 32	.....	204, 063. 77	.....	203, 948. 73	.....	204, 881. 06	.....	200, 808. 04	.....
Exported ... do	9, 360. 20	.....	11, 036. 67	.....	21, 415. 58	.....	23, 506. 39	.....	9, 002. 20	.....	10, 424. 71	.....
Consumed ... do	146, 606. 23	.....	179, 640. 65	.....	182, 648. 19	.....	180, 442. 34	.....	195, 878. 86	.....	190, 383. 33	.....
Consumption per capita ... pounds	95. 01	.....	112. 71	.....	111. 06	.....	106. 44	.....	112. 18	.....	105. 96	.....
Rye-flour:												
Imported ... cwt.	104, 533. 81	.....	101, 135. 39	.....	120, 205. 56	.....	130, 029. 18	.....	113, 001. 76	.....	105, 792. 27	.....
Exported ... do	98. 68	.....	488. 97	.....	6, 093. 37	.....	11, 659. 11	.....	187. 46	.....	963. 52	.....
Consumed ... do	104, 435. 13	.....	100, 646. 42	.....	114, 112. 19	.....	118, 370. 07	.....	112, 904. 30	.....	104, 828. 75	.....
Consumption per capita ... pounds	67. 68	.....	63. 15	.....	69. 39	.....	69. 82	.....	64. 66	.....	58. 34	.....
Bread:												
Imported ... cwt.	129, 066. 7	.....	136, 898. 36	.....	139, 123. 42	.....	139, 831	.....	159, 083. 15	.....	177, 260. 33	.....
Exported ... do	1, 452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 487	.....	.....	.....
Consumed ... do	127, 614. 7	.....	136, 898. 36	.....	139, 123. 42	.....	139, 831	.....	155, 596. 15	.....	177, 260. 33	.....
Consumption per capita ... pounds	82. 70	.....	85. 89	.....	84. 60	.....	82. 48	.....	89. 11	.....	98. 65	.....
B.—Beer.												
Population, including military	159, 884		166, 548		172, 230		176, 570		181, 679		186, 664	
Produced:												
Simple beer ... hectoliters	133, 699. 77	.....	125, 183. 99	− 6. 37	133, 674. 71	+ 6. 78	149, 099. 80	+11. 54	152, 460. 99	+ 2. 25	169, 477. 02	+11. 16
Lager beer ... do	105, 121. 77	.....	112, 650. 57	+ 7. 16	111, 230. 21	− 1. 22	130, 753. 14	+17. 55	130, 115. 12	− 0. 49	150, 612. 20	+15. 75
City-brewed beer consumed:												
Simple beer ... do	129, 733. 72	.....	121, 042. 24	− 6. 70	129, 312. 77	+ 6. 83	144, 545. 52	+11. 78	147, 708. 01	+ 2. 19	164, 943 59	+11. 67
Per capita ... liters	81. 14	.....	72. 68	−10. 43	75. 08	+ 3. 23	81. 86	+ 9. 03	81. 30	− 0. 68	88. 36	+ 8. 68
Lager and strong beer ... hectoliters	63, 470. 99	.....	67, 946. 93	+ 7. 05	72, 587. 79	+ 6. 83	82, 654. 65	+13. 87	59, 449. 59	−28. 07	54, 837. 24	− 7. 76
Per capita ... liters	39. 70	.....	40. 80	+ 2. 77	42. 15	+ 3. 31	46. 81	+11. 06	32. 72	−30. 10	29. 38	−10. 21
Imported beer consumed:												
Simple beer ... hectoliters	52, 505. 52	.....	53, 448. 04	+ 1. 80	59, 436. 96	+11. 20	70, 029. 32	+17. 82	82, 130. 94	+17. 28	88, 457. 66	+ 7. 70
Per capita ... liters	32. 84	.....	32 09	− 2. 28	34. 51	+ 7. 54	39. 66	+14. 92	45. 21	+13. 99	47. 39	+ 4. 82
Lager and strong beer ... hectoliters	47, 690. 75	.....	64, 476. 66	+35. 20	73, 128. 25	+13. 42	94, 264	+28. 90	125, 105. 60	+32. 72	160, 304. 35	+28. 14
Per capita ... liters	29. 83	.....	38. 71	+29. 77	42. 46	+ 9. 69	53. 39	+25. 74	68. 86	+28. 99	85. 87	+24. 70
Exported:												
Simple beer ... hectoliters	3, 966. 05	.....	4, 141. 75	+ 4. 41	4, 361 94	+ 5. 31	4, 554. 28	+ 4. 43	4, 752. 98	+ 4. 35	4, 533. 43	− 4. 61
Lager and strong beer ... do	41, 650. 78	.....	44, 703. 64	+ 0. 13	38, 642. 42	−13. 56	48, 098. 49	+24. 47	70, 665. 53	+46. 92	95, 774. 96	+35. 53

CELEBRATED INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The iron-works and the locomotive-shops of Mr. Borsig, at Berlin, and of the Saxon Machine Company, at Chemnitz, have already been referred to in the preceding pages. Both produce engines, machines, and a variety of other works, which although destitute of the beauty of finish of similar articles made in the United States, yet possess the desirable quality of durability, and have attained a reputation which is no doubt deserved. The tools and appointments of at least one of the establishments are unquestionably inferior to those of first-class shops in Philadelphia, Paterson, Providence, Taunton, and other cities of the United States. No inducement therefore exists for presenting an extended notice of industrial works, which, however deserving of credit, possess in no degree features which can be profitably imitated by similar works in the United States.

But among the metallurgic industries of Germany, there is one which, whether in regard to its history, its extent, the excellence of its workmanship, the liberality of its administration, or its general prosperity, is so far in advance of others—being perfectly unique—that it demands a foremost place among the noteworthy industrial establishments, not only of Germany, but of the world. Reference is made to the

STEEL WORKS OF FRIED. KRUPP, IN ESSEN, PRUSSIA.

In pursuance of the author's determination to examine the principal manufacturing establishments of Europe, a visit was made to Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, where the celebrated steel-works of Fried. Krupp are situated. While waiting in the office, a notice, in the English, German, and French languages, was observed on the walls, requesting visitors not to ask for admission into the works, because of the interruption and annoyance it would occasion to the workmen, and not thereby impose upon the proprietor the pain of a refusal.

Although, in obedience to this intimation, a request for the coveted "open sesame" was not made to Mr. Krupp, yet a cordial invitation was extended to the author to call, on his return from Saint Petersburg, and thoroughly examine the works. The following extracts from his note-book, in regard to the capacity and capabilities of this gigantic establishment, are here presented:

ESSEN, *September* 20, 1872.

Left Düsseldorf by first train to visit the celebrated steel-works of Fried. Krupp, having been invited to do so on my previous visit here.

The town of Essen is utterly unattractive in itself, and possesses no interest apart from this remarkable establishment. The population (51,768 in 1871) consists of those engaged in the works, or in supplying those who are so engaged with food and other necessaries of life, and are wholly dependent upon the works for their means of subsistence.

I was politely conducted through every part of the works by Mr. Hagemann, who, with great patience and courtesy, pointed out every object of interest and answered my numerous questions.

MEN EMPLOYED.

The total number of men employed is as follows:

In the works at Essen	12,000
In coal-mining, ore-mining, &c	5,000
Total	17,000

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Cast steel produced last year, 125,000 tons.

Whole value of steel, steel guns, shafts, tires, rails, wheels, axles, &c., produced in 1871, 12,000,000 thalers, = in United States gold, $8,640,000.

Iron and iron-ore used, 200,000,000 pounds.

Coal used per day, 30,000 centner, or nearly 500,000 tons per annum.

Coal now costs 24 thalers per 100 centner, = 5 tons, or nearly 2,400,000 thalers, = $1,728,000 per annum.

Number of crucibles used per day, 5,000.

Total coal per annum, 250,000 thalers, = $180,000.

Total cost of labor, 5,000,000 thalers, = $3,600,000.

RATES OF WAGES.

Owing to the mode in which the men are paid it is difficult to ascertain the rates of wages, but the earnings average about 1⅓ thalers (96 cents) per day.

Men in each branch of work are allowed certain minimum wages, but men of skill and industry are either paid by the piece or receive extra allowances at the end of the year. For instance, the wages of skilled forgers is 60 cents per day, but the most industrious and skillful earn as high as 2½ thalers ($1.80) for 11 hours' work. The rate of the next class is 20 groschen, (48 cents,) while they earn 1⅓ thalers, (96 cents.) The third class are allowed 18 groschen, but earn 1 thaler per day. Men in the forging and finishing shops receive the highest pay.

Puddlers in iron-rolling mills earn about 2½ thalers ($1.80) per day.

Apprentices are allowed 6 groschen per day, the best from 7 to 8, but only one-half is regularly paid to them, the balance remaining until the end of the apprenticeship, when each has a considerable sum to enable him to enter upon the customary "wandering."

Unskilled laborers receive but 4 thalers ($2.88) per week. My inquiry as to how these lived on so small a sum was referred to the foreman, who shrugged his shoulders, as if to say it was a question in economy beyond his comprehension.

EXTRA EARNINGS.

The men work, ordinarily, 11 hours per day, but as the works are open and in operation at night and even on Sundays, many men work extra hours, and thus increase their earnings. The mode of payment of the workmen, at least of those most skilled, is substantially by piece-work, or in proportion to their respective industry and skill. In the casting of large shafts, cylinders, guns, &c., the highest skill is required, as, in case of failure, great loss to the proprietor would ensue. When all is ready, men of long experience and great skill are called from their regular work, assist for but twenty minutes, perhaps, and are paid for this extra service at high rates in addition to their regular earnings.

At the end of the year Mr. Krupp distributes a very large amount* to his workmen in the shape of gratuities, (*gratifications*,) proportioned to the skill and success shown by results. For instance, the men who have been the most regular at work, who have had few or no "blue Mondays," who have done their work well, spoiled no work, made no mistakes, and caused no defective castings, receive the largest gratuities.

* The sum distributed in the preceding year, 1871, was given in confidence, with a request that it should not be published.

BENEFACTIONS.

Workmen when sick get half wages, and are cared for in hospital without cost. The men pay toward the expenses of the hospital one groschen out of each thaler earned, the firm contributing one-half as much as the aggregate contributions of the men.

A workman of good skill will receive, in scrip, 100 thalers, payable to his family after his death. In case of sickness or inability to labor he can obtain an advance, not exceeding 50 thalers, on it, which is to be repaid on his return to work.

Mr. Krupp is building houses for 1,800 families, which will be rented to workmen very low, each family occupying two or three rooms. He will continue to build every year. Unmarried men to the number of about 1,000 are lodged and boarded at low rates. They are furnished with abundance of meat and vegetables for dinner, which, with one-half pound of butter and one-quarter pound of coffee per week, and lodging, are furnished at 7 groschen per day, $1.18 per week. Bread is an extra charge, furnished at cost. I visited the bakery, where nearly 10,000 pounds of rye bread and from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of wheaten bread are made daily, of excellent quality, as I found by tasting both kinds. Not only the single men who are supplied with food, except bread, but the families of all the workmen obtain their bread here at cost, viz, a loaf of rye bread, weighing 6 pounds, for 4¼ groschen, (10 cents,) and a loaf of white bread, weighing nearly 3 pounds, for 4½ groschen, being, respectively, about 2½ and 3½ cents per pound. The meat and vegetables for the boarders are of good quality and well cooked, everything being clean and nice. Although the dining-rooms and dormitories resemble barracks, they are very clean, and are kept in good order.

There are stores to supply boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, &c., to workmen at cost; also a manufactory of seltzer water, which is sold to them at the low price of ½ groschen (1¼ cents) per bottle.

Mr. Krupp has established schools and reading-rooms, will build a theater, and is doing everything he can for the comfort, the instruction, and the amusement of his employés and their families.

CRUCIBLES.

All the crucibles for re-smelting the puddled steel, of which 5,000 are used daily, are made on the premises. They cost but 5 groschen (12 cents) each. I did not ask the kind of clay used, but from the appearance and cheapness I think it is the ordinary fire-clay and common plumbago. They are used but once, then broken, remolded, burnt, and again used. If used several times without breaking, as in England, the clay is unfit for remolding. They consider it cheaper to use the crucibles but once and remold the clay, and recommend the steel-makers in the United States to make their crucibles, which is cheaper than to purchase them.

QUALITY OF STEEL AND SECRET OF SUCCESS.

With regard to the soundness and good quality of the steel castings made in this establishment, they appear to be entirely faultless. I saw immense guns, nearly completed, intended for exhibition at Vienna next year; an immense shaft for a steamship of one of the German lines to New York, which seemed the very perfection of workmanship, and for which 1 thaler per pound was to be paid; and great numbers of other manufactures of steel, either completed or in progress, all of which ap-

ared to possess great excellence. In regard to tools, machinery, and pointments these works do not, in my opinion, surpass in excellence ose of the steel-works of Messrs. Firth & Sons, of Sheffield. But as the oducts have obtained a higher reputation than those of any other manu-cturer, how is this admitted excellence obtained? No doubt it is in part e to the analyses of the various ores from his mines in Germany and ain, and from Great Britain and other countries, and from experiments de by the experienced and celebrated analytical chemists in his em-y. But, in my opinion—the opinion of an inexpert in metallurgy and echanical engineering—this firm has no secrets in regard to the admix-re of various kinds of iron which, if known, would enable other man-ufacturers to produce as good steel. The superiority is, I believe, owing the following causes: Most of his workmen have been a long time in s employ, and have great experience and skill; his foremen thoroughly derstand their business, possess technical training, and the highest actical knowledge. These are all attached to the proprietor by his actice of giving extra pay for skilled work, by his annual gratuities, his generosity exhibited toward the men in every possible way, and s sympathy with them. His workmen are thus warmly attached to n, and strive to promote his interest by performing their several ties thoroughly and well. In the reputation of the establishment for cellence of workmanship they are, therefore, interested.

ORIGIN OF THE WORKS.

The works were established in 1810, by Mr. Fried. Krupp, who died en his son, the present proprietor, Mr. Alfred Krupp, was but a little er fourteen years of age. Having had some experience he left school d, in company with one of the skilled workmen, continued the busi-ss, on a very small scale at first; but he soon obtained a high reputation the excellent quality of steel produced, and gradually increased the tent and product of the works. A pamphlet, giving a full and de-led account of the history, present condition, and product of the rks, is in course of preparation for the Vienna Exposition, a copy of ich will be sent to me.

The small house in which Mr. Alfred Krupp was born is still standing ong the large shops, and is kept in good repair. The name of the m continues, as at first, "Fried. Krupp," and will probably so continue future generations.

CAST-STEEL MANUFACTORY OF FRIED. KRUPP.

The following information in regard to the extent and capacity of these rks is condensed from the pamphlet prepared for the Vienna Expos-on, which is alluded to in the above notes:

The cast-steel manufactory near Essen was established in the year 1810. It was con-cted by Alfred Krupp from the year 1826, and taken by him on his own account in 18.

The works have been gradually developed, and at this time they cover a continuous a of more than 4,784,000 square yards, of which about 900,000 square yards are vered in, and employ more than 12,000 workmen, independently of about 2,000 who e supplied by building-contractors.

In the mines and smelting-works belonging to the firm, there are employed a further mber of about 5,000 workmen. Therefore, the total number would amount to about 000 men.

The number of officers and fixed employés is at present 739.

The quantity of cast-steel produced in the year 1872 exceeded 125,000 tons.

The articles manufactured from this cast-steel were, axles, tires, wheels, and crossings

for railways, rails and springs for railways and mines, shafts for steamers, different pieces of machinery, boiler-plates, rolls, spring-steel, tool-steel, guns, gun-carriages, shot, &c.

There are now in operation 250 smelting-furnaces, 390 annealing-furnaces, 161 heating-furnaces, 115 welding and puddling furnaces, 14 cupola and reverberatory furnaces, 160 furnaces of other kinds; 275 coke-ovens, 264 smiths' forges, and 240 steam-boilers, besides 70 more in course of construction.

Seventy-one steam-hammers in all, of which 66 weigh from 2 hundred-weight to 110 hundred-weight each, and one each of 140, 150, 200, 400, and 1,000 each; 286 steam-engines, representing altogether 10,000 horse-power, among which there is one of 1,400, 3 of 800, 5 of 150, and one each of 500, 200, and 120 horse-power.

One thousand and fifty-six machine-tools, viz: Three hundred and sixty-two turning-lathes, 82 shaping-machines, 195 boring-machines, 107 planing-machines, 42 punching and grooving machines, 32 pressing-machines, 63 grinding-machines, 31 glazing and polishing machines, 142 machines of different kinds.

In the year 1872 there were consumed, coals, 500,000 tons; coke, 125,000 tons; water, 113,000,000 cubic feet, supplied from several water-works; gas, 155,000,000 cubic feet, supplied by the gas-works of the establishment, for 16,500 burners.

To facilitate the traffic on the works, there are about 24 miles of railways of usual gauge, with 180 sidings and 39 turn-tables, on which run 12 tank-locomotives of about 16 inches cylinder diameter, and 530 cars, also about 10 miles of small-gauge railways, of 30-inch gauge, with 147 sidings and 65 turn-tables. The traffic on these railways is carried on by means of horses and of 3 locomotives of 6-inch cylinder diameter, and 270 cars.

The carriage department comprises, besides, 272 wagons, and altogether 191 horses, of which 60 wagons and 80 horses are supplied by contractors.

To facilitate the communication between the several workshops, there are thirty telegraph stations.

A permanent fire-brigade, consisting of seventy men, has also been instituted, who perform at the same time police duty. There are one hundred and sixty-six watchmen besides.

The general supply stores, under control of the firm, supply those belonging to the works for ready cash, provisions, clothing, dry goods, boots, &c., at cost prices. The receipts at the different stores amount at present to £11,000 (nearly $55,000) monthly, and are continually increasing.

There are also three beer-houses, one hotel, one seltzer-water manufactory, one flour-mill, and one bakery, with two steam-engines, producing at an average eighty-five tons of bread monthly.

Of the dwellings for the officers and workmen, there are for the former two hundred and six; for the latter, two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, either inhabited or in course of construction. There are living now in these houses more than eight thousand individuals, and the number is being rapidly increased. The existing boarding-houses offer board and lodging to two thousand five hundred unmarried workmen, and other houses of the same description are now being built for the accommodation of one thousand six hundred more.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the sick consist of one hospital containing one hundred beds, and one epidemic hospital with one hundred and twenty beds, all under the supervision of physicians especially engaged for the purpose.

A sick, burial, and pension fund has also been instituted for the workmen. The firm contributes to this fund half the amount of the contributions paid in by the members, being, in addition, at the expense of providing pensions and support for those who have been rendered unfit for work in their service, and for the widows of their workmen. The total receipts in the year 1872 amounted to £16,000, the expenditure to £12,500, and the capital in hand at the beginning of the present year (1873) to £19,348.

From another fund members receive for their families free medical treatment against an annual payment of seventy-two cents.

Finally, the firm has organized a chemical laboratory, a photographic and lithographic atelier, as well as printing and book-binding establishment. In the printing-office there are two steam and four hand presses in operation.

Besides the cast-steel works near Essen, the firm possesses considerable mining and smelting works, which secure to it a regular and uniform supply of the best raw material. These comprise coal-pits in Prussia, iron-ore mines to the number of four hundred and fourteen, with an area of more than 239,200,000 square yards.

The firm possesses important concessions of excellent iron-ore beds in North Spain, whence it is intended to import annually up to 300,000 tons of ore for the production of cast-steel. To facilitate the importation, a railway in Spain nearly eight miles long, as well as several steamers, are already in course of construction.

The Sayner and Oberhammer smelting-works contain two blast-furnaces, which produce daily about twenty tons of "spiegeleisen" and "charcoal spiegeleisen;" the

Mülhofer smelting-works on the Rhine, containing four blast-furnaces, each of which produces daily about forty-five tons of spiegel, Bessemer, and fine iron; and the Herrmans' smelting-works on the Rhine, near Neuwied, with three blast-furnaces.

Also, the Bendorf smelting-works; the Johannes smelting-works near Duisburg, on the Rhine, producing daily in four blast-furnaces from about one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty tons. The construction of six more furnaces has been commenced, and the works are in connection with the Rhenish and the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway.

These works have also one hundred and forty coke-ovens in operation, and one hundred and twenty more in course of construction.

Krupp's smelting-works produce, accordingly, at the present time, with eleven blast-furnaces, nearly ten thousand tons of pig-iron per month.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME ARTICLES MADE FOR THE EXHIBITION.

One crucible cast-steel block, (1,800 crucibles, each containing about sixty pounds,) 24 inches octagonal, weighing fifty-two and one-half tons.

This casting, originally cylindrical, has been reduced to the octagonal form by forging under a fifty-ton hammer, to illustrate the malleability of the material. Cuts were made in four different places, while in a red-hot state, to show, when broken off later, the density and soundness of the cast steel. This block of gun-metal quality is intended for the body of a gun of 14-inch caliber, and receives the required form by further forging.

One locomotive straight axle, of crucible cast steel, in the forged state.

One forged tender-axle, of crucible cast steel. The body of this axle is forged complete under the hammer, and requires no further workmanship.

Six carriage-axles, of crucible cast steel, forged according to the dimensions approved by the German railways.

Two unwelded rings of crucible cast steel, forged from solid blocks by making a cut in the middle and driving them out under a hammer.

One locomotive-eccentric crank and one driving-wheel crank, both of crucible cast steel, in the finished state. These pieces of machinery are supplied by the works in the rough, turned, or finished state.

Two carriage-axles, of crucible cast steel, body forged, ready fitted with tires of same material, and spoke-wheels, nave included, of wrought iron.

Two carriage-axles, of crucible cast steel, ready fitted with disk-wheels cast in molds, of same material.

A collection of cast-steel springs for locomotives, tenders, and carriages.

Bessemer steel rails, the manufacture being illustrated by a Bessemer casting, from which octagonal blocks are forged as shown by the exhibited sample.

Rolls and rolling-machines illustrating the most usual forms and dimensions used in this branch of manufacture, one of the oldest of the establishment.

Artillery material.—The guns are manufactured from crucible cast steel of a quality especially adapted for the purpose, and are, those of the smallest calibers excepted, constructed according to the built-up system. All guns have Krupp's round wedge.

The naval and coast gun-carriages are generally manufactured from wrought iron; only particular parts, such as the axles, axle-trees, cylinders, and piston-rods of the hydraulic buffer and the slide rollers of the coast-gun carriages being made of cast steel. Cast iron is only used for small truck-wheels.

Heavy guns on carriages for coast defenses, ship-guns on battery-carriages with hydraulic buffers and self-acting running-out apparatus; lighter guns on ship and upper-deck carriages, and on slide and on wheel carriages, for siege purposes, as also field-pieces and one light mountain-gun on carriage, were among the articles exhibited at Vienna.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES.

From information obtained from Germany, in relation to the working-classes, since the foregoing went to press, the following is presented:

The condition of the working-classes in Bavaria during the year 1873 is described as prosperous, even in comparison with the previous year. The former high wages were generally maintained, though, it is added, few of the recipients appear to have taken advantage of the improvement in their material condition to lay by anything for future contingencies. With the exception of the journeymen-printers' strike, no organized strike occurred in any trade during the year, but the relations between employers and workmen are described in the report of the Stüttgardt chamber of commerce as anything but satisfactory.

The following is extracted from that report:

The sound sense of the working-classes is becoming more and more obscur systematic efforts made to mislead them into hostility toward capital, unde text of oppression and great injustice. Worked upon for party purposes, a distrust has gradually s.rung up and developed to an extent which gives jus for fearing that not only production will suffer from the growing complicat that social order in general may be placed in peril.

FARM-LABOR.

From the report of a commission appointed by the German turists to inquire into the condition of the rural laborers in the (Empire, it appears that the wages paid are higher in districts large landed proprietors, and also when the productiveness and quent rentability of the soil is greater:

The proportion of wages for contract work to the per diem paid shows that tl exceed the daily summer wages by 49 per cent., the average contract-wages 59 cents, the average daily wages being 40 cents in summer and 35 cents in w

Generally, one-third of the rural laborers in Southern and Western and o in Eastern and Northern Germany work under contract.

The average yearly earnings of agricultural laborers approximate the followi

1. Free laborers owning land.....
2. Laborers hired under contract.....
3. Free laborers not owning land.....

The number of their working-days averages 300 in the year. It is remarke exclusively Catholic districts the number of work-days is smaller than in inhabited principally by protestants.

The wages paid show an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent. during the last to twenty-five years.

The wives of rural laborers generally contribute to the support of the famil by working for wages or by tilling their own family-farm, or by both.

Children generally work at agricultural labor where other industrial int not predominate, otherwise they seek employment in factories.

Our information shows that nearly everywhere the earnings of the father ar cient alone to meet the necessities of a family.

Agricultural employers generally claim for their laborers a higher moral than that accorded to other laborers, while many acknowledge their avera lectual inferiority. The data received will not warrant a comparison of their material condition. As to the general condition of the rural laborers, compa that of ten or twenty years ago, the reports received, although somewhat dictory, indicate a general improvement in morality. The decrease of crimes property is universally acknowledged; while sobriety has improved in Nort decreased in Southern Germany.

While a general improvement in their material condition is freely acknowl is remarked that, as a class, the laborers have not become more provident.

While the prices of rye and beef, during the past twenty to thirty years, l vanced 25 and 53 per cent., respectively, wages, during the same period, have i from 50 to 100 per cent.

Emigration to foreign countries is greater in Northern Germany, and less fr tral and Southern Germany.

The inducements to emigration are stated generally to be "to improve the tion;" "to acquire a homestead;" "induced by agents or relatives in Americ evade military service."

In Prussia the current of emigration seems to have run from west to east cated by the fact that, of each one thousand inhabitants, there emigrated from

	1844–'59.	1860–'67.
Rhenish Prussia	1.6	1.2
Westphalia	1.7	1.7
Pomerania	1.1	3.1
Posen	0.3	1.6
Prussia, provinces of	0.2	0.4

But, while 64,505 persons emigrated from the Kingdom of Prussia in 1872, on followed in 1873. Although without exact tables, the information for 1874 in continued decrease in the number of emigrants. It may therefore be assumed t gration from Northern (especially Northeastern) Germany has passed its climax, continue to decrease in the same ratio as previously in Southern and Western G

The migration of laborers, especially of single men and women, (the latt numerous,) from the country to towns and cities is noticeable.

LABOR IN AUSTRIA.

Manufacturing industry is of comparatively modern growth in Austria, which has not long ceased to be a purely agricultural country. The industrial population is not, therefore, to any considerable extent engaged in manufactures which come into competition with the productions of the United States. By reference to the following table, it will be noticed that glass-ware, manufactures of leather, including gloves, buttons, and fancy goods, constitute the principal articles of Austrian manufacture which find a market in the United States. Silk goods, musical instruments, china-ware, jewelry, and some other articles of luxury serve to swell the amount of our imports; but, it will be observed, the articles of chief value which we receive from that country are fruits and wool:

Statement showing the value of exports, direct and indirect, from Austria to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.

Direct trade.		Indirect trade.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Chemicals	$8,231	Buttons	$400,970
Cordage	1,659	Chemicals, &c	27,156
Fancy goods	12,048	Cotton, and manufactures of	33,826
Fruits of all kinds	298,477	China-ware, &c	40,340
Glass	690	Fancy goods	163,863
Old and scrap iron	26,912	Flax, manufactures of	6,869
Jute, raw	1,164	Fruits	416,221
Gloves of kid, &c	1,475	Furs	25,221
Metals, &c	420	Glass and glass-ware	442,213
Musical instruments	1,204	Iron and steel, and manufactures of	10,112
Paints	2,548	Jewelry	39,052
Sulphur	985	Leather, and manufactures of	319,121
Wine, spirits, and cordials	399	Musical instruments	58,221
Wool	9,754	Silk, and manufactures of	77,823
Unenumerated	8,714	Wine, spirits, and cordials	15,381
Free of duty	113,962	Wool, &c	509,607
		Unenumerated	136,135
		Free of duty	99,809
Total	488,642		2,830,940

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM AUSTRIA.

The large Teutonic element of our population has already been referred to, but it is worthy of remark, the immigration from the Austro-Hungarian Empire was not extensive. The last census exhibited the fact that there were in the United States on the 1st of June, 1870, only 30,508 natives of Austria proper, 40,289 of Bohemia, and 3,737 of Hungary. And although during the last semi-decade there has been an increase in the number of immigrants from that country, yet the aggregate is by no means large, as will be seen by reference to the following statement:

Number of immigrants who arrived in the United States from Austria during the five calendar years from 1870 to 1874, inclusive.

1870	5,283
1871	4,770
1872	5,100
1873	6,943
1874	6,891
Total	28,987

Vienna is one of the ancient and famous capitals of Europe, but, until the late exposition, was less known to Americans than almost any other. Its population in 1872 was 980,000. It is the most important manufacturing city in the empire. The principal products consist of silk and other stuffs, gold-lace, silver-lace, ribbons, hardware, and ornamental goods, philosophical instruments, carriages, and paper. There are several porcelain works, one of which employs 150 painters and about 1,500 work-people. There are also manufactured steel ornaments, jewels, watches, musical instruments, and chemical preparations. There are locomotive and engineering works, a gun-factory, and a manufactory of small arms, belonging to the government. Tobacco is manufactured under a government monopoly. The manufacture of silk-stuffs is an important branch of industry, and 4,000 persons are employed in the weaving of shawls; but the most flourishing trade is the manufacture of meerschaum-pipes, in which much skill and artistic taste are displayed. Glove-making is also carried on to much perfection, and the trades and manufactures common in large capitals are prosecuted here.

Notwithstanding its disadvantages of climate and situation, few places possess such ample resources, such large means of enjoyment, both intellectual and physical, as the imperial city. The streets are crowded with a lively, active, bustling population. The Exposition of the industry of all nations, held in 1873, which transcended in magnitude every effort of a similar character previously attempted in any country, has doubtless been productive of vast benefit to that city, as well as to the whole empire, by reason of the disbursement there of the immense sums of money that were necessarily expended in carrying out the objects of the enterprise, and also on account of the improvements in arts and sciences that have been introduced, and the quickening that has been given to all the industrial processes of civilization. The permanent benefits accruing to trade and commerce, and the prestige that has resulted from the concourse of the representatives of all nations, are, it is believed, sufficient returns for the cost and labor bestowed upon the undertaking.

THE KID-GLOVE MANUFACTURE.

The Vienna manufacturers were fully represented at the Exhibition by a collection remarkable for elegance. Several kinds of gloves were found in this selection as they are exported to all parts of the world. By means of important improvements introduced in glove-cutting, regulating, and sewing by machinery, the Austrian article has acquired a good repute, and consequently extensive markets. The principal seats of this manufacture in Austria are Vienna and Prague. For several years past the demand in England and America has been very considerable, and the export to those countries, as well as to Switzerland, Holland, the Danubian Principalities, Russia, and the East has steadily increased, as will be seen from the following figures. The value of gloves exported from Austria amounted in 1863 to $3,300,000; 1864, to $4,590,000; 1865, to $6,840,000; 1866, to $9,420,000; 1867, to $12,195,000; 1868, to $14,070,000; 1869, to $15,795,000; 1870, to $16,545,000; 1871, to $21,090,000; and 1872, to $22,545,000.

WAGES IN WOOLEN-MILLS.

The following table, exhibiting the wages paid to the work-people employed in the manufacture of woolen goods in several parts of Austria, has been translated from the original statements, which were obtained and transmitted to the author of this report in 1872:

Statement showing the rate of wages paid to work-people employed in woolen-factories in the undermentioned places in the year 1872.

Occupation.	Yaegendorf.		Brünn.	
	Hours.	Weekly wages.	Hours.	Weekly wages.
Workmen in warehouse	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	$2 18	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	$1 97 to $2 03
Wool-sorters			do	1 45 to 1 51
Dyers	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	2 04	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	2 18 to 2 06
Wolfers*	5 a. m. to 8 p. m.	1 94	Accord'g to need.	2 91 to 3 15
Plushers			do	2 91
Combers, (girls)	5 a. m. to 8 p. m.	1 21	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	1 40 to 1 59
Spinners, (girls)		$2 91 to 4 85	Accord'g to need.	(a)
Spinners, (boys)	5 a. m. to 8 p. m.	1 16	do	(a)
Dressers	do	2 18	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	2 91 to 3 40
Master dressers			6 a. m. to 8 p. m.	9 70 to 16 97
Master spinners		5 82 to 8 73	do	7 27 to 9 70
Yarn-reelers, (girls)			Accord'g to need.	(b)
Twisters	5 a. m. to 8 p. m.	1 21 to 1 70	do	(c)
Yarn-spoolers, (girls)	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 21 to 1 70	do	(d)
Warp-shearers	do	1 45	do	3 88 to 4 37
Sizers			do	2 91 to 3 40
Hand-weavers	10 hours at most.	2 42 to 3 88	do	4 37 to 5 82
Spoolers		97 to 1 21	do	(e)
Coarse burlers	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 16	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 31 to 1 45
Needle-women	do	1 16	do	1 89 to 2 03
Fine burlers	do	1 16	do	1 45 to 1 69
Washers			do	1 97 to 2 33
Fullers' hands	5 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 94	do	1 97 to 2 33
Master fullers	do	3 88		5 82
Nappers	do	2 18	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 60 to 1 75
Master nappers				7 27 to 12 12
Card-cleaners	5 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 21	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 89 to 2 03
Dryers			do	1 89
Shearers	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 21 to 1 45	do	1 60 to 1 89
Shearers, (boys)			do	99 to 1 16
Brushers			do	1 75 to 1 89
Master shearers		4 85 to 7 27		4 85 to 7 27
Frizzers			6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 75 to 1 89
Pressmen			do	2 91
Master pressmen				4 85 to 5 82
Stokers	5 a. m. to 8 p. m.	3 40 to 4 37		2 91 to 3 49
Engine-tenders				2 91 to 3 40
Factory blacksmiths	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	2 18 to 2 91		4 85 to 5 82
Factory carpenters	do	2 18 to 2 91		3 40 to 4 85

*Wolfers in the original; the English equivalent unknown.

Occupation.	Troppau.		Bielitz.	
	Hours.	Weekly wages.	Hours.	Weekly wages
Workmen in warehouse			5 a. m. to 7 p. m.	
Wool-sorters	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	$1 02	do	
Dyers	do	1 75	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	
*Wolfers	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	1 31	5 a. m. to 7 p. m.	
Plushers	do	1 31	do	
Combers, (girls)	do	1 11	do	
Spinners, (girls)	Variable	$3 39 to 3 88	do	$2 91 to
Spinners, (boys)	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	88	do	
Dressers		1 94 to 2 42	do	
Master-dressers		7 76	do	
Master-spinners			do	
Yarn-reelers, (girls)	Variable	1 45 to 1 94	do	
Twisters	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	1 31	do	
Yarn-spoolers, (girls)	do	(e)	do	
Warp-shearers		1 45 to 1 94	do	
Sizers		2 18	do	
Hand weavers	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	2 91 to 3 39	do	
Spoolers	Variable	(e)	do	
Coarse burlers	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 45	do	
Needlewomen	do	1 69	do	
Fine burlers	do	1 69	do	
Washers	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	2 18	do	
Fullers' hands	do	2 18	do	
Master-fullers	do	3 39 to 3 88	do	
Nappers	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 45	do	
Master-nappers			do	
Card-cleaners	6 a. m. to 7 p. m.	1 16	do	
Dryers	do	1 45	do	
Shearers	do	1 16	do	
Shearers, (boys)			do	
Brushers			do	
Master-shearers			do	
Frizzers			do	
Pressmen			do	
Master-pressmen			do	
Stokers		2 62	do	
Engine-tenders	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	2 62	do	
Factory blacksmiths	Variable	5 82	do	
Factory carpenters	6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	3 20	do	

* Some of these occupations have not been translated, others probably not correctly rendered, owi to a want of technical knowledge on the part of the translator.

a Per 100 "strnehne" warp and woof, according to fineness, 24 to 38 cents; strong yarn, 49 to cents. A strnehne is 1.760 Vienna ells, or 1,508 English yards.

b Per 100 strnehne 9.7 to 14.5 cents, according to the fineness of the yarn.

c Per 100 strnehne 48 cents.

d Per 100 strnehne 10.7 cents.

e Per 100 strnehne 30 cents.

PRAGUE, BOHEMIA.

This ancient city, the capital of Bohemia, possesses many industria establishments of considerable importance; and it is to be regrette that a statement of the rates of wages in each branch of manufactur was not obtained.

MARKET-PRICES IN PRAGUE.

Statement showing the average market-prices of grain and other commodities in the city o Prague, during the year 1873.

Articles.	Value in United States gold.	Articles.	Value in United States gold.
Wheat per bushel	$2 06	Hay per cwt.	$1 3
Rye do	1 43	Straw do	86
Barley do	1 18	Beef per pound	14
Oats do	65	Wine per gallon	$1 03 to 1 45
Pease do	1 47	Beer do	15 to 20
Beans do	2 27	Wood per cord	6 24 to 9 00
Millet do	2 58	Wool per cwt.	55 89 to 86 24
Buckwheat do	1 37	Laborers' wages, without board per day	37 to 60
Indian corn do	1 53		
Potatoes do	46		

PRICES OF HOUSE-RENT IN PRAGUE.

	Percentage of the whole.		Percentage of the whole.
20	36.9	From $231 to $462	7.4
20 to $92.40	27.2	From $462 to $924	3.4
40 to $138.60	13.7	From $924	1.1
.60 to $184.80	6.2		
.80 to $231	4.1	Total	100.0

Average wages of a laborer in 1873, from 39 to 72 cents.

following statement, translated from a report of the Chamber of rce of Lintz, on trade of Upper Austria, shows the rates of wages aid to work-people employed in the various factories and indus- tablishments in that year:

Daily wages in Upper Austria in 1870.

ustrian florin, subdivided into 100 kreutzer, is about equal to 48 cents, United States gold.]

Occupied in—	In Austrian currency.	In United States gold.
nneries	40 kreutzer to 2 florins	19.2 to 96 cents.
tories	40 kreutzer to 1½ florins	19.2 to 72 cents.
neries	30 kreutzer to 1.2 florins	14.4 to 58 cents.
ctories	35 kreutzer to 1 florin	16.3 to 48 cents.
spinneries: Adult males	60 kreutzer to 1 florin	28.8 to 48 cents.
spinneries: Adult females	35 to 60 kreutzer	16.3 to 28.8 cents.
spinneries: Children	25 to 35 kreutzer	12 to 16.3 cents.
tories	45 to 50 kreutzer	21.6 to 24 cents.
ories	30 kreutzer to 3 florins	14.4 cents to $1.44.
ories	40 kreutzer to 1½ florins	19.2 to 72 cents.
nd lithography	65 to 80 kreutzer	31.2 to 38.4 cents.
and dye-stuff factories	35 kreutzer to 1 florin	16.3 to 48 cents.
s	40 kreutzer to 1½ florins	19.2 to 72 cents.
f in Lintz	80 kreutzer to 2 florins	38.8 to 96 cents.
sing factories	50 to 90 kreutzer	24 to 43.2 cents.
factories	70 kreutzer to 1 florin	33.6 to 48 cents.
me factories	25 kreutzer to 1 florin	12 to 48 cents.
	85 kreutzer to 1 florin	40.8 to 48 cents.
ories	*6 to 9 florins	*$2.88 to $4.32.

* Monthly wages, including board and lodging.

Average annual wages in Upper Austria in 1870.

Occupations.	In Austrian currency.	In United States gold.	Occupations.	In Austrian currency.	In United States gold.
	Florins.			*Florins.*	
rs	100	$48 00	Cast-steel-file cutters	200	$96 00
kers	117½	56 31	Hammersmiths	100	48 00
	221	106 08	Chain-forgers	104	49 92
kers	100	48 00	Sword-smiths	111	52 80
s	118	56 64	Copper-hammerers	130	62 40
makers	130	62 40	Coppersmiths	100	48 00
rers	235½	113 00	Machinists	300	144 00
n iron cooking-utensils	140	67 20	Machine nail-makers	120	57 60
n iron and steel articles	200	96 00	Knife-makers	102½	49 12
	200	96 00	Needle-makers	104	49 92
rs	100	48 00	Locksmiths	100½	48 32
nders	104	49 92	Blacksmiths	90	39 20
ers	287½	139 24	Scythe-makers	153½	73 68

first part of the foregoing statement shows that the daily wages r factory labor were sufficiently moderate, but the yearly wages hanics and other skilled workmen exhibit such low figures, even

for the year 1870, before the general rise in the price of labor, tha explanation is required. Either the sums named must have been p addition to board, or the men worked but a portion of the year.

From the following table, furnished to the author by the United S vice-consul at Trieste, it will be observed that the rates of wages i sea-port, in 1873, were in excess of those in most other continental

Ra'e of wages paid for mechanical labor in Trieste, Austria, in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Daily wages.	Occupation.
Blacksmiths	$1 20	Plasterers
Brick-layers or masons	1 00	Shoemakers
Cabinet-makers	*1 00	Stone-cutters
Carpenters	1 20	Tailors
Coopers	1 00	Tanners
Machinists	*2 00	Tinsmiths
Painters	1 50	Wheelwrights

* And upward.

Although the above wages appear high, as compared with the paid in other European cities, yet the purchasing power of the ear of work-people is by no means great, as will appear from the pri provisions and other necessary articles in Trieste, given in the foll table:

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, and also of rent, in the town of Trieste.

[Furnished by Mr. Visich, United States vice-consul.]

Articles.	Retail-prices in 1872.	Articles.	Retail-prices in
PROVISIONS.		GROCERIES, ETC.—Cont'd.	
Flour:		Coffee, Rio:	
Wheat, superfine	$11.80 per barrel.	Green	30 to 40 cents per
Wheat, extra family	$12.80 per barrel.	Roasted	40 cents per poun
Rye	$6 per barrel.	Sugar, good brown	12 cents per poun
Corn-meal	$8.40 per barrel.	Sirup	50 to 6[illegible] cents per
Beef, fresh:		Soap, common	9 cents per pound
Roasting-pieces	28 cents per pound.	Starch	10 cents per poun
Soup-pieces	22 cents per pound.	Fuel:	
Rump-steaks	24 to 25 cents per pound.	Coal	$12 to $15 per ton.
Veal:		Wood, hard	$3 to $4 50 per cord
Fore-quarters	28 cents per pound.	Wood, pine	$2 to $3 per cord.
Hind-quarters	34 cents per pound.		
Cutlets	34 cents per pound.	DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.	
Mutton:		Shirtings:	
Fore quarters	12 cents per pound.	Brown, 4-4, standard quality	10 to 15 cents per
Leg	14 cents per pound.	Bleached, 4-4, standard quality	12 to 16 cents per
Chops	14 cents per pound.	Sheetings:	
Pork:		Brown, 9-8, standard quality	10 to 12 cents per
Fresh	20 cents per pound.	Bleached, 9-8, standard quality	11 to 13 cents per
Bacon	22 cents per pound.	Tickings, good quality	26 to 40 cents per
Hams, smoked	50 cents per pound.	Mousseline de laines	20 to 40 cents per
Shoulders	40 cents per pound.	Satinets, medium quality	60 to 90 cents per
Sausages	30 to 50 cents per pound.	Boots, men's heavy	$4 to $8 per pair.
Lard	24 cents per pound.		
Butter	30 to 46 cents per pound.	HOUSE-RENT.	
Cheese	35 to 50 cents per pound.	Four-roomed tenements	$1 to $1.50 per mont
Potatoes	$1 per bushel.	Six-roomed tenements	$1.80 to $2 per mont
Rice	6 to 9 cents per pound.		
Beans	5 to 7 cents per quart.		
Milk	6 to 10 cents per quart.		
Eggs	12 to 15 cents per dozen.		
GROCERIES, ETC.			
Tea, Oolong, or other good black	80 cents per pound.		

In the following statement, translated from an official publication Austria, published at Vienna in 1872, the measures and values expressed in the respective standards of the United States:

t showing the price of provisions and fuel, and the daily wages of ordinary labor, in rious parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in the month of March, 1872.

ernmental districts and cities.	Beef.	Veal.	Pork.	Mutton.
	Cents per lb.	*Cents per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*
erg	14.8	11.8 to 16.6	15.4 to 17.7	.....
pol	9.5	11.8	14.2	.....
Border:				
	11.3	11.8	13.01	8.3
Gradisca	10.6	11.3	13.01	8.3
kirchen	14.2	15.4	17.8	.....
	16.6 to 21.3	16.6 to 20.1	18.9 to 20.1	14.2 to 17.8
sier	16.6 to 17.8	14.2 to 15.4	16.6 to 17.8	13 to 14.2
tschin	17.8	15.4	18.96	.....
sburg	17.8	17.8	18.96	.....
z	17.8 to 19.5	15.4 to 16.6	18.96	15.4
h	16.6 to 17.8	11.9 to 14.2	17.8 to 20.1	13 to 14.2
nig	13 to 14.2	9.5 to 10.7	18.96	11.9 to 13
	16.6 to 17.8	15.4 to 16.6	16.6 to 18.96	.....
stria:				
nauer	17.8	17.8	17.8	.....
a	19.5	20.7	25.5	20.7
a-Neustadt	18.9 to 20.1	22.5 to 41.5	20.1 to 21.3	14.2 to 15.4
k:				
	17.2	27.5	23.7	13 to 15.4
:				
irchen	14.2 to 14.8	15.4 to 16	17.8 to 18.96	10.7 to 11.8
el	15.4	.....	20.7	.....
nfurt	14.2 to 16.6	16.6 to 17.8	20.1	11.8 to 13
h	14.2 to 15.4	15.4 to 16.6	17.8 to 18.96	.....
rmarkt	14.8 to 16	15.4 to 16.6	.....	.....
ch	9.5 to 10.6	15.4 to 17.2	14.8 to 16	10.7 to 11.8
stria:				
r	16.6 to 20.1	15.4 to 17.8	17.8 to 20.1	.....
	14.8 to 17.2	14.8 to 16	18.96 to 20.1	11.8 to 13
	14.2 to 17.8	14.2 to 17.8	.....	.....

amental districts and cities.	Lard.	Bread.	Wood.	
			Hard.	Soft.
	Cents per lb.	*Cents per lb.*	*Per cord.*	*Per cord.*
erg	.....	2.7 to 10.8	$6 12 to $7 99	$5 10 to $6 37
pol	.....	2.2 to 10.8	6 37	5 10
Border:				
	35.5	9.5 to 10.7	3 06	2 04
Gradisca	29.6	3.6 to 5.9	3 06 to 4 08	2 04
kirchen	26.7	.....	8 16 to 9 17	4 08 to 6 12
	28.4	4.1 to 5.3	7 90 to 8 46	6 12 to 6 37
sier	30.8 to 33.2	3.6 to 10.7	7 65 to 8 66	4 58 to 5 61
tschin	27.5	5.3 to 13.6	6 12	4 34
sburg	27.5	4.7 to 8.3	7 15	5 66
z	29.6	5.9 to 10.7	7 39 to 7 65	4 59 to 4 84
h	27.5	3 to 8.3	5 60	3 81
nig	30.8	3 to 10.7	5 09	4 08 to 4 18
	22.8 to 24	5.3 to 20.1	.....	3 31 to 3 57
stria:				
nauer	27.5	4.4 to 10.7	7 65	5 10
a	24.3	.....	12 10 to 12 23	8 66
a-Neustadt	23.7 to 26	7.8 to 8.9	8 66	5 61
k:				
	23.7	4.1 to 7.7	7 15 to 8 16	5 61 to 6 63
:				
irchen	27.5	3.6 to 8.3	4 08 to 5 09	2 55 to 3 06
l	26.7 to 29.6	5.9 to 13	2 80 to 3 06	2 14 to 2 29
nfurt	26	3.6 to 9.5	2 29 to 2 50	1 84 to 1 99
h	27.5 to 29.6	4.1 to 9.5	4 43	2 80
rmarkt	27.5	4.1 to 11.8	3 06 to 4 08	2 29 to 3 06
ch	26 to 27.5	4.1 to 5.9	3 26 to 3 36	2 45 to 2 55
stria.				
r	27.5	4.1 to 8.2	8 66 to 9 17	6 37
	24.9 to 26	4.1 to 7.1	8 92	6 63
	29.6 to 33.2	4.1 to 7.7	7 15 to 8 16	4 84 to 5 66

Price of provisions and fuel, and the daily wages of ordinary labor, &c.—Continued.

Governmental districts and cities.	Coal.	Brown coal, (peat.)	Charcoal.	Average daily wages.*
Gallicia:	*Per ton.*†	*Per ton.*†	*Per ton.*†	*Cents per day.*
Lemberg	$8 25 to $6 64	$4 42 to $4 80	$3 84 to $4 72	28.8 to 31.6
Tarnopol			6 72	38.4
Military Border:				
Olocae		1 92 to 2 40		38.4
Weisskirchen	8 64 to 9 60	7 68 to 8 64	9 60 to 11 52	28.8 to 57.6
Moravia:				
Brünn	9 60	5 76 to 7 20	6 72 to 8 64	24 to 48
Kremsier	7 65 to 8 64		17 28 to 18 24	28.8 to 33.6
Neutitschin	9 22		11 52	33.6
Nikolsburg	8 64	9 60	34 56	28.8
Olmütz	8 06	8 06	7 68 to 9 60	28.8
Teltsch	13 44	13 44	11 52	19.2 to 24
Silesia:				
Zauernig	9 31	2 59 to 4 99	16 80	19.2 to 24
Bohemia:				
Tabor	6 72 to 7 20		4 32 to 4 80	19.2 to 22.8
Lower Austria:				
Treismauer				28.8 to 38.4
Vienna-Neustadt	11 52 to 12 48	8 64 to 9 60	5 76 to 9 60	28.8 to 48
Steiermark:				
Graz		3 65 to 3 84	4 80	28.8 to 48
Kaernten:				
Feldkirchen	5 18		9 60 to 12 48	33.6 to 38.4
Kappel	17 28 to 19 20		11 52 to 12 48	48
Klagenfurt	6 53	3 17	2 70 to 3 46	33.6 to 38.4
Villach	5 95		14 40 to 17 28	33.6 to 38.4
Völkermarkt			17 28 to 18 24	31.2 to 38.4
Krain:				
Laibach	4 32		4 35 to 4 80	28.8 to 33.6
Upper Austria:				
Urfahr		4 42		33.6 to 38.4
Tyrol:				
Bozen			33 60 to 38 40	33.6 to 43.2
Meran			10 56 to 12 48	38.8 to 48

* For ordinary labor. † Per metric ton of 1,000 kilograms.

COST AND CONDITION OF LABOR IN AUSTRIA.

As the author was unable, from want of time, to visit Austria and make a personal investigation in regard to the cost and condition of labor in that empire, and as his efforts to obtain from consular and other original sources the necessary information were not attended with satisfactory results, he is under the necessity of drawing largely from the reports of the secretaries of legation and consuls of the British government. It is to be regretted that this information was not gathered by them at a later period than 1870, as in the following pages the rates of wages are given previous to the general advance in 1871 and 1872.

In the villages about Vienna there is a considerable number of weavers, who are also agricultural laborers; and in the mountainous woodlands of the Waldvientel, from Krems, on the Danube, northward to the Bohemian, and westward to the Upper Austrian frontier, the agricultural laborer, when field-work is slack, earns from 15 to 19 cents a day by weaving. These weavers are able to compete with the power-looms, in consequence of their extremely low wages and the coarse quality of the ware they produce, which cannot be made by machine-work. Considerable quantities of cloth-stuffs thus manufactured, and of very inferior quality, are not only consumed in Austria, but also exported at low prices to the Danubian Principalities and other parts of Turkey.

* * * * * * *

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

In 1867 the average rate of wages of agricultural laborers in Austria was from 30 to 40 florins a year, (from $14.40 to $19.20,) of women, from 10 to 30 florins, ($4.80 to $14.40,) exclusive, however, of board and lodging, which is provided by the employer. But owing, probably, in part to the construction of railways, and in part to the general rise in prices, the rate of wages for agricultural labor has risen considerably throughout Austria during the last three years, and is still rising.

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN MINES.

Every mine-contractor is bound by law to settle with his workmen, at least, quarterly. Whenever a workman is discharged he must be paid at once. No outstanding claim on the part of masters against men can legally invalidate or qualify the above-mentioned obligation.

The stoppage of a workman's wages by his employer for payment of debt contracted by the workman to a third person is illegal.

WORKING-HOURS.

In the steel-casting factories wages are paid by hundred-weight produced. In the ron and lead refineries wages are also paid by weight, and the average length of labor it the blast-furnaces is twelve hours per diem. At puddling the men only work six ours at a time, with long intervals of repose between the different loadings of the urnace. At the end of every six hours one set of workmen is relieved by another. A est every twelve hours is allowed in welding and rolling. For engine-waiters, and orkmen employed in the refining forges, the work is from eight to eight and a half ours for every four "loupes" or blooms, with a quarter of an hour's rest between each loom. The day's work in this department is reckoned at ten and a half or eleven ours on the average. Wire-drawers and benders, pin-makers, rollers and water-rawers, work for twelve hours, stopping for breakfast and dinner. Coal-workers get heir breakfast and dinner-hour free when they work for twelve hours, but not when hey only work for eight hours. The average length of the working-day, therefore, oes not exceed ten and a half or eleven hours.

HE HOURS OF WORK, WAGES, AND INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF WOVEN GOODS.

Work in the Austrian weaving establishments goes on throughout the whole year ith the exception of Sundays, the church festivals, and certain national or local festi-als.

The number of working-days, therefore, in most manufactories is about 300. The ily hours of work amount to twelve here and there, more especially in summer, to irteen in other places, and in winter to ten or eleven.

The rate of wages varies according to the fluctuation of the average market price d the price of provisions in different districts. It adjusts itself further according to e description and sex of the laborer. In the year 1870 the daily wages of a laborer nployed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, at their highest average, were as fol-ws:

Districts.	Kreutzers.	U. S. cents.
wer and Upper Austria	80 to 1 florin.	38 to 48
ralberg	65	31
rol	60	29
hemia, (flat or low country)	50	24
licia	40 to 45	19½ to 22
her districts	55	26

Since then there has been everywhere an increase in wages, which amounts to and en exceeds 20 per cent.

With reference to the question of the increase of the produce of the loom in Austrian anufactories, no sufficient information can be given, because it is only latterly that atistical data have been collected on the advancement of industrial products. As far can be gathered from them, the production of textile articles in Austrian establish-ents during the year 1870 are:

Articles.	Value—	
	In florins, (Austrian currency.)	In U. S. gold.
tton fabrics	35,000,000	$16,800,000
oolen fabrics	60,000,000	28,800,000
lk	7,000,000	3,360,000
bbon, (lace-work and manufacture of borders)	10,000,000	4,800,000
nen manufactures: The portion produced in factories is small and amounts to	5,000,000	2,400,000

The cotton manufactures in the years 1870 and 1871 show a remarkable increase, which is principally to be attributed to the cheaper price of raw materials, and to the interruption of French and German competition on account of the war.

Woolen manufactures have also considerably increased since 1866, on account of the requirements of the army, and the increased consumption of such goods in the interior.

Since, however, the foreign, and especially the English, competition (favored by the lowering of the ægis and the duties on imported woolen manufactures) has made itself felt to the most wonderful extent, the condition of this branch of industry has become less favorable.

Latterly, indeed, these (being principally concentrated in and about Vienna) have been injuriously affected by the great increase of wages, and some branches of the business have been affected to such an extent as not to make any return. * * *

The number of flax-yarn factories at work in 1870 amounted to 62, with 370,790 spindles.

The manufacture of linen, especially in Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia, is carried on principally by means of hand-looms. Spinning by machinery is being very slowly established. The number of machine-looms in use amounts to 346, of which 294 are in Silesia, 30 in Moravia, and 22 in Tyrol.

In Hungary there were in 1873 but four manufactories of textile fabrics, the highest average wages of male hands (at Losenz) being 38 cents, and the lowest, (at Käsmark,) 19 cents; of women, from 15 to 24 cents, and of children, from 9 to 15 cents, per day. Further quotations are made from the British consular reports, as follows:

FACTORY HANDS AND TRADE-WORKMEN.

Under this head there is a great deficiency of trustworthy official statistics. The following statements are based upon information collected from the Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and as they only refer to the larger establishments, they must not be regarded as a complete record of the condition of the working-classes employed. If the scanty statistics which are, as yet, the only ones accessible even to official inquiry, may be trusted, there are in Austria about 6,310,000 workmen. Of this number 17.2 per cent. (or 59,343) are provided with lodging by 493 employers. The mode of the provision made for their lodging is various; 1,348 workmen are lodged with their employers; 245 establishments provide free lodging only for 24,810 workmen; 4 establishments provide free lodging only for married men; 37 establishments furnish comfortable lodgings for married men at a low rent; 15 establishments, employing 2,290, provide beds at a small weekly charge for 1,053 workmen, and beds free of all charge for unmarried workmen; 87 factories, employing 8,512 hands, provide lodging and beds, rent free, for unmarried men, partly in workmen's barracks, partly in separate cottages; 18 establishments give lodging to 60,000 workmen. Lodgings, rent free, for superintendents, are provided by 28 factories, employing 2,607 hands. Allowance for rent is given by two establishments, employing 60 workmen.

Some few establishments undertake the construction of houses, of which, by the annual payment of a small rent, the workman can gradually purchase the ownership. Most of the Austrian railway companies, it may here be mentioned, allow a discount on the price of railway-tickets for workmen. The Sudbahn, for instance, is very liberal in this respect.

Board is wholly or partially provided by 379 establishments for 46,739 workmen, or about 13.7 per cent. of the whole working-class as above estimated. Many workmen are boarded entirely by their employers; others receive, for the cultivation of garden produce, &c., pieces of land rent free, or at a very trifling rent. In some factories food is distributed at wholesale prices to the hands; and in others, co-operative stores have been established by the workmen themselves. The capital for starting these stores is in many cases raised from loans advanced by the employers, or by the sick-relief fund, and they are generally supplied with store-room, and office buildings, free, on the premises of the factory. In some factories married men are supplied with food, and single men receive an allowance for board. In others, eating-houses are established, where a good dinner of soup, meat, and vegetables can be got at a very moderate price. For the kitchens of these eating-houses, the factories with which they are connected generally furnish the fuel, and sometimes the cooks. Many factories have their own baking-ovens, and some supply free rations of rice and potatoes to their hands.

Sick relief and compensations, &c.—Seven hundred and twenty-three establishments, employing altogether 141,764 hands, (about 40 per cent. of the whole working-class,) afford support, of one sort or other, to their hands in case of sickness, and compensation in case of accident or death. By 185 establishments (30,498 hands) the hospital fees for sick workmen are paid entirely. In five factories, 211 workmen, the expenses

for the care and cure of the sick are defrayed by the joint contribution of masters and men. In 496 factories (109,990 hands) relief societies and pension funds are established, to which the employers contribute a fixed sum, varying in amount from 12 florins to 420 florins per annum, in addition to a contribution of from 20 to 30 per cent. on the contributions of the workmen. The contributions of the workmen are graduated in proportion to their age and health, (on the life-insurance principle,) and vary from 1 to 7 per cent. of their wages. The majority of workmen pay only 1 or 2 per cent. Out of 64,000 hands, for instance, 16,000 are returned as paying 1 per cent., and 31,000 as paying 2 per cent. Those who pay only 1 per cent. receive, in case of sickness, medicine and medical attendance free; a small contribution to the burial expenses is also received by their families in case of death. Those who pay 2 per cent. receive, in addition to the above, support to the amount of half their wages, when they are on the sick-list. The average length of time for which this support is continued is eight weeks. More extended relief and other advantages can only be secured by contributions at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent. to the relief-fund. Those factories in which the workman's contribution to this fund is fixed at 5 or 6 per cent., afford pensions and small annuities to widows, orphans, and permanent invalids. The relief-fund itself, however, is rarely if ever able to bear these expensive claims upon it; and the system is only maintained by extensive assistance on the part of employers.

In the government factory at Zeltwig, for instance, this annual assistance amounts to the thousandth part of the gross profits. And by the Sudbahn engine-factory 1.60 per cent. of the annual wages is paid to the same account. In the chemical-factories, where labor is especially exposed to accident and loss of health, the rate is generally 7 per cent.

In the trades the care and cure of the sick is provided for by their respective "genossenschaften." Educational establishments for the working-classes have hitherto been insufficient in number and defective in quality. Seven factories support drawing-schools; fifteen support music-schools; thirty-nine afford gratuitous instruction in their own schools: thirty-one pay for schooling at the communal-schools; three factories pay only a certain annual sum to the communal-schools toward the education of the children connected with them. Sewing-schools for girls and nurseries for workmen's infants are numerous. They enable, wherever they are established, every respectable working-woman to place her infant where the greatest care is taken of it, without charge, during the time she is at work. Such an institution would be a godsend to many honest and hard-working English mothers.

As regards the education of the working-classes in Austria, there can be no reasonable doubt that an immense and beneficent stimulus will have been given to it by the recent school-bill already described.

Working-hours.—The statistics on this head are very incomplete. The average working day seems to be about twelve hours.

It must be remembered, in connection therewith, that the working-classes in Austria at present enjoy no less than seventy-six whole holidays in the course of the year; and in some of the provinces the number of holidays is greater.

SURVEY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADES FROM A WORKING-CLASS POINT OF VIEW.

The great deficiency of official statistics on the subject here especially considered has obliged me to confine the following short survey of the principal trades established in Austria to the representation of those trades at Vienna.

Turners.—One of the most important trades here represented is that of the turners. Its principal articles of manufacture are pipes and walking-sticks, &c.

The shoemakers number about 10,000 at Vienna. This trade, a very flourishing one, not only supplies all the Austrian and Hungarian markets, but also exports annually to the value of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 florins. One Vienna house alone exported in the course of last year the value of 400,000 francs. A good journeyman should earn as much as 2 florins (96 cents) a day. Piece-work is general in this trade.

Joiners.—There are about 8,000 of them in Vienna, and the supply of labor in this trade is considerably under the present demand, which within the last two or three years has been rapidly rising, in consequence of the great number of houses now building and furnishing at Vienna, and the large export of furniture to the principalities. The average rate of wages in this trade is from 2 florins 60 kreutzers to 3 florins (about $1.20 to $1.44) a day for good workmen.

Tailors.—This trade is perhaps the most prosperous of all. During the civil war in the United States a great part of the Union army was supplied with clothing from Prague and Vienna. A little later a single Vienna firm provided clothing for the whole of the Egyptian army. Yet, in spite of these facts, the complaint is general that the Austrian army, in 1866, was very insufficiently clothed, although, at the same time, the Saxon army was provided with good and sufficient clothing by the Austrian tailors.

The circumstance complained of must be entirely attributed to the jobbing of contractors. In this trade, also, the supply of labor is below the demand. Several master

tailors of Pesth, and other towns, recently endeavored to engage at Vienna 2,000 journeymen workmen, but in despite of high offers they were unable to obtain half that number. The rate of wages in this trade is from two to three florins (96 cents to $1.44) a day. A system of piece-work carried on in this trade is very generally complained of by all the most respectable workmen in it.

There are about 2,000 master tailors at Vienna, employing about 6,000 workmen and apprentices. They have good markets in the principalities and along the Lower Danube. The capital of the Vienna tailors is about 400,000 florins, ($192,000.)

Weavers.—There are about 10,000 silk, wool, cotton, shawl, ribbon, and lace weavers in the capital, residing chiefly in its western suburbs. Their average wages are low, and rarely exceed five florins ($2,40) a week. Lately, however, the trade has improved, and the present wages of the Vienna ribbon-weavers average at about eight florins, ($3.84.)

Plumbers and lamp-makers.—With a considerable export market; average rate of wages twenty florins ($9.60) per week.

Smiths and iron-workers.—Supply of labor below demand; wages from two to three florins (96 cents to $1.44) a day. The engine-factories of Messrs. Seigel, at Vienna and Wiever-Neustadt, (which last year exported fifty locomotives to Russia,) employ upward of 2,000 hands.

Carriage-builders.—Business brisk; good home-markets in Austria and Hungary. Considerable export to the principalities and Russia. Wages high.

Tanners.—Work heavy and wages low. A strike of the tanners for higher wages in 1866 was summarily settled by wholesale imprisonment, and many of the men emigrated. But within the last year the rate of wages has been somewhat pushed up by the determined resistance of all the men to the old rates.

Saw-grinders.—Men and masters together, this trade numbers about 1,200 representatives at Vienna. This year the men struck for higher wages, * * * which has had the effect of raising the rate of wages in the trade from four to five florins up to seven and eight florins ($3.36 to $3.84) a week.

Builders.—The rapidity with which houses are now being constructed at Vienna, to meet the wants of an enormously-increased population, has given an immense impetus to this trade. Although one establishment alone produces a million of bricks per diem, the supply of material is very inadequate to the demand, and the price of bricks is twenty-three florins ($11.04) per thousand. The average rate of wages in this trade is, for a head workman, 62 cents a day; (the day's work being from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.) for an assistant workman, 48 cents, and for a woman 40 cents.

Brass, bronze, and German-silversmiths.—There are at Vienna about 900 workers in bronze; $380 of them are married men. About 30 women are also employed in this trade. Of these 900, from $2.88 to $3.36 a week is earned by 200, from $3.36 to $4.32 a week by 500, and from $4.32 to $5.32 a week by 100. About 100 others earn by piece-work from $3.36 to $4.80 a week.

The German-silversmiths number 300 at Vienna. About 200 of them earn from $2.88 to 3.36 a week, and the rest from $3.36 to $4.80 a week. The working-hours in this trade are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with only one hour's rest for the day's meal. Many of the men work extra hours, at the rate of from 6 to 10 cents per hour. During the months from January to August, however, this trade is slack, and the masters then discharge the majority of their workmen. An unmarried workman cannot support himself at Vienna under 40 cents a day for board, at the rate of $72 a year for lodging and clothing.

Printers, setters, and type-founders, number at Vienna about 2,000 workmen, and from 700 to 800 apprentices. The apprentices, after two years' service, earn from 96 cents to $1.92 a week, but cannot become workmen until after four years' apprenticeship.

The workmen and apprentices have their own sick relief-fund, to which the monthly subscription is 24 cents.

The working-hours at the Vienna printing-offices are ten per diem, with extra wages for extra work. The men are now agitating for a reduction to nine hours. The average wages of a type-setter are from $1.44 upward per diem. The number now employed at Vienna is 1,400.

Bakers.—Inferior workmen only earn about 72 cents a week, and head workmen about $1.68 a week in this trade.

RAGUSA.

The following is condensed from a report made by Mr. Paton, British consul at Ragusa, under date of February 12, 1872:

The chief cause of the miserable state of the agricultural laborer, and also of the embarrassed state of the proprietor, is the inequality of the olive-crop—one year most abundant, and then for two or three years not covering the expense of culture. In the good years, occasional olive-plantation labor is, relatively speaking, not ill paid, the

laborer receiving from 24 to 30 cents a day, without food; but when permanently employed not more than 10 or 12 cents a day, with food.

The following are the present rates of wages of the town-operative class in Ragusa: Workmen employed in the manufacture of the thick woolen long-pile blanket receive about 24 cents a day, without food. Hatters receive a little more; hoe-makers, about 22 cents.

The pay of a tinman, a plain house-painter, or a plumber is 32 cents; shoemakers earn from 24 to 28 cents; women who sew on the elastic part with the machine receive 16 cents; barbers, tailors, and smiths, mostly natives, earn 30 cents per day.

Among the more highly-paid work-people are boatmen, who, if they own a boat, make 40 to 48 cents per day. Masons and carpenters are also paid about 48 cents a day. Skilled apothecaries earn about 84 cents per day; street-porters about 20 cents. The worst-remunerated condition is that of the seamstresses, who do not make more than 12 cents per day; but a female dressmaker earns 24 cents. The best-paid artisans are jewelers, who receive from 60 to 72 cents per day.

CONDITION OF AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY.

Since this page was first put in type the following information has been furnished by Hon. Philip Sidney Post, consul general of the United States at Vienna:

During the years between 1867 and 1873, Austria enjoyed a high degree of industrial prosperity, but the year 1872 was characterized by extraordinary speculations, consequent upon the acquisition of most of the industrial establishments of the country by banks and joint-stock companies. In 1873 came a monetary crisis which deranged the entire industry of the country. In some branches of production there is still (August, 1875) the greatest distress. At Brunn the weavers, a particularly ill-paid class, whose condition has recently been rendered worse by the introduction of new machinery and an increase in the cost of living, have been on strike for several months, and a large body of military has been required to preserve the peace. The iron-industry of Vienna is now generally paralyzed. The railways are economizing and few orders are given. In the great works of the Staatsbahn, where in 1872 good workmen received from $3.36 to $4.80 per day, none are now paid more than $1.44, and it is feared that the establishment will close entirely.

The workmen, attracted in good times to the manufacturing centers, are sent back in times of distress to the districts in which they were born or had acquired a residence, these districts being chargeable for their support.

HABITS AND CONDITION OF WORK-PEOPLE IN AUSTRIA.

The improvidence of the Austrian workmen is illustrated in the result of an effort to increase the production of pearl buttons, the demand for which in Austria has long exceeded the supply. An increase of wages produced an effect directly contrary to the one anticipated, for the men finding it possible to live by three days' work per week, instead of the five to which they had been accustomed, devoted the other two days to recreation. The people are industrious, but fond of amusement, and few of them work as energetically as do persons of their class in England or America, though when not interrupted by the numerous holidays observed here, they are usually steady and methodical in their labor. They all drink beer or wine, but there is no such thing as intemperance in the American sense, and cases of drunkenness, if they occur, must be rare indeed.

In the large cities house-rent is high, and the houses of the workmen are far from comfortable. In Vienna the state and municipal tax on rent approaches 50 per cent. of the rent paid. It was a fraction over 42 per cent. last year. The enhancement of prices consequent upon an excessive paper currency has not been attended with a proportional increase of wages, and the laboring classes are now in a suffering condition even when employed, while the unemployed are dependent upon public assistance in the districts to which they belong.

Extract from the Baltimore American of June 29, 1873:

All the most menial work in Vienna is done by women, such as cleaning and sweeping the streets, gathering up garbage, carrying water, and pumping it from the cisterns to the reservoirs in the upper stories, sawing wood, spading the ground, the making and carrying mortar in buckets, and handling the brick used in building. There are, no doubt, many thousands of them to-day doing this species of laboring-work in Vienna. They are of all ages, young, middle-aged, and old; but all seem to be strong and healthy. The wages are one florin (48 cents) per day.

LABOR IN SWITZERLAND.

The various industries of this little state, which, in its mountain home, has for nearly six centuries preserved its independence, are of deep interest to the citizens of a newer but more widely extended republic. It is to be regretted that the labor of so worthy and industrious a people should have received so inadequate a reward, for in few parts of Europe have the earnings of the working-people been so poorly paid. These low rates of wages have induced a comparatively large emigration, chiefly to the United States,* where the rewards of industry were more abundant.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The manufactures of Switzerland, which to any considerable extent find a market in the United States, are chiefly confined to two, viz, silk goods and watches.

The following table, which gives the value of the principal articles of Swiss production which were exported into the United States in the decade from 1864 to 1873, is translated from a statement published by the Statistical Bureau of Switzerland:

Statement showing the exports from Switzerland to the United States in the ten years from 1864 to 1873, inclusive.

[Franc computed at 19¼ cents.]

Articles.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Silk, and manufactures of	$4, 963, 126	$5, 744, 240	$6, 194, 491	$3, 669, 524	$4, 133, 331
Tissues of cotton and wool	321, 230	832, 436	1, 008, 793	397, 474	242, 367
Embroideries	68, 694	220, 785	631, 047	615, 047	594, 775
Braiding straw and horse-hair	157, 307	296, 631	620, 060	474, 319	408, 987
Watches and parts of	1, 653, 052	2, 203, 881	2, 553, 215	2, 020, 672	2, 041, 597
Music-boxes	14, 134	21, 138	58, 501	51, 713	67, 687
Cheese	47, 107	95, 525	138, 525	161, 391	206, 300
Leather	4, 314	.....	21, 623	30, 563	42, 268
Sundries	36, 081	94 774	214. 216	235, 058	316, 348
Total	7, 265, 045	9, 509, 410	11, 440, 471	7, 655, 761	8, 054, 974

Articles.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Silk, and manufactures of	$5, 567, 812	$6, 969, 733	$8, 370, 963	$7, 948, 384	$5, 276, 891
Tissues of cotton and wool	439, 361	232, 996	385, 027	516, 414	572, 229
Embroideries	759, 857	1, 357, 669	2, 007, 288	2, 230, 349	2, 116, 397
Braiding straw, and horse-hair	546, 539	757, 392	605, 805	258, 326	430, 479
Watches and parts of	2, 597, 903	3, 219, 872	3, 335, 622	3, 570, 940	2, 545, 539
Music-boxes	50, 454	66, 534	68, 374	86, 161	84, 547
Cheese	247, 341	304, 280	329, 223	434, 697	403, 361
Leather	8, 698	113, 525	136, 768	87, 141	83, 160
Sundries	298, 664	451, 108	492, 687	366, 504	263, 428
Total	10, 516, 629	13, 493, 099	15, 731, 757	15, 498, 816	11, 776, 404

* The number of immigrants into the United States from Switzerland during the last fifty-four years is as follows:

Decade	1821-1830	3, 257
	1831-1840	4, 921
	1841-1850	4, 644
	1851-1860	25, 011
	1861-1870	23, 839
Year	1871	2, 824
	1872	4, 031
	1873	3, 223
	1874	2, 436
Total		74, 086

The following statement, compiled from the records of the United States Bureau of Statistics, shows the values of the principal articles which were imported from Switzerland during the fiscal year 1874, and the countries through whose ports the various commodities reached the United States:

Statement of imports (indirect) from Switzerland into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.

Commodities.	Quantities.	Values.
FREE OF DUTY.		
Bolting-cloths		$133,755
Books, &c		1,334
Chemicals, dyes, &c		4,003
Horse-hair used for weaving ... pounds	1,110	1,486
Silk, raw ... do	2,658	23,435
All other articles not elsewhere specified		2,652
Total		166,665
DUTIABLE.		
Books, &c		32,858
Brass, and manufactures of		14,571
Buttons of all kinds		1,589
Chemicals		6,586
Clothing		945
Cotton manufactures		2,653,863
Fancy goods		9,366
Flax manufactures		20,113
Glass-ware		5,024
Hair manufactures		68,642
Iron and steel manufactures		43,309
Jewelry		27,569
Leather of all kinds ... pounds	119,800	80,010
manufactures of		2,112
Musical instruments		58,671
Paintings, &c		8,945
Precious stones		30,005
Provisions		396,767
Silk manufactures		4,504,170
Straw manufactures		362,286
Watches		2,066,649
Wine and spirits		6,186
Wood manufactures		11,841
Wool manufactures		10,804
All other articles not elsewhere specified		1,707
Total dutiable		10,424,131
Total free of duty		166,665
Total imports		10,590,796

The above imports into the United States from Switzerland were made through the ports of—

Belgium	$12,545
France	5,285,833
Germany	3,796,114
England	1,488,452
Scotland	972
Netherlands	6,880
Total	10,590,795

WATCH-MAKING.

Although the exports of silk manufactures exceed in value those of watches, yet the latter industry is more widely extended, and of more advantage to the country, in consequence of the employment which it affords to the people, especially to women and children. Geneva and Locle are celebrated for the extent of the products of watches, but the

principal seat of the industry is at Chaux de Fond, which is the largest settlement where watch-making is carried on. In the valleys of the canton of Neuchâtel (in which this town is situated) you will hardly pass a farm-house without seeing one or more windows designed to let light fall upon a workman's bench.

The statement above presented gives the value of watches and watch-materials which were exported to the United States during a decade; but the value of the whole annual production of Switzerland is stated to be $17,600,000. It must be borne in mind that this is but the original cost of manufacture, without the addition of profit or duty. Indeed, the exports consist largely of watch-movements, and, therefore, afford but an inadequate idea of the value of Swiss watches to the wearers, after gold and silver cases have been supplied, and the various dealers and the government have imposed their respective tariffs. The following is the estimated production of watches:

Estimated comparative production of watches in the principal manufacturing countries.

Countries.	Number of watches.	Value.
Switzerland	1,600,000	$17,600,000
France	300,000	3,300,000
England	200,000	3,200,000
United States	100,000	1,500,000
Total	2,200,000	25,600,000

From the general census of Switzerland of December 1, 1870, and the report of Dr. Hirsch on the industry of watches at the Vienna Exposition, the following information is obtained:

Number of laborers in the manufacture of watches in Switzerland, by cantons and sex.

Cantons.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Neuchâtel	11,081	5,383	16,464
Berne	9,302	4,743	14,135
Vaud	2,439	1,313	3,752
Geneva	2,330	1,288	3,618
Total	25,242	12,727	27,969

Dependent on these 27,969 persons are about 47,000, making (in a round total) 75,000 persons living from the industry of watches in Switzerland.

RATES OF WAGES.

As the author was unable to visit the manufacturing towns of Switzerland, and make personal inquiries in regard to the cost and condition of labor therein, he is able only to present such limited data in that regard as has been recently furnished by the consuls of the United States. For less recent but more full information he has drawn largely from the British consular reports.

Owing to the varied sources of information, it is impossible to make the same classification as has been made in the case of Germany and other countries.

MECHANICAL AND FARM LABOR.

The figures in the following tables were furnished by the United States consuls of the districts indicated, in November, 1873.

Rate of wages paid for mechanical labor in Chaux de Fond, Zurich, and Balse, Switzerland, in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Chaux de Fonds.	Zurich.	Basle.
SKILLED WORKMEN, BY THE DAY ONLY.			
Vatchmakers	$1 50	.....	$0 60
lacksmiths	75	$1 00	.....
ricklayers or masons	75	90	76
abinet-makers	1 00	90	60
arpenters	1 00	90	1 00
oopers	.....	80	60
achinists	1 20	$1 00 to 1 25	1 20
ainters	1 00	90	73
lasterers	1 00	1 00	80
hoemakers	75	70	70
tone-cutters	1 00	1 20	90
ailors	80	80	60
anners	.....	60	70
mamiths	80	60	70
Vheelwrights	75	80	70
PRICE OF BOARD.			
or workmen, per week, October, 1873	2 50	2 00 to 3 00	.....
or workwomen, per week, October, 1873	1 75	1 50 to 2 00	.....

ate of wages paid for farm-labor in Basle, Zurich, and Chaux de Fond, Switzerland, in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Daily wages in Basle, with board.	Daily wages in Chaux de Fond, with board.	Daily wages in Chaux de Fond, without board.	Yearly wages in Zurich, with board.
FARM-LABORERS.				
xperienced hands in summer	$0 40	$0 45	$0 75	$120 to $160
xperienced hands in winter	24	.....	.....	.....
dinary hands in summer	32	.....	.....	100 to 120
dinary hands in winter	20	.....	.....	.....
mmon laborers at other than farm-work	40	.....	$0 50 to 65	.....
male servants	16	.....	.....	50 to 60

WAGES IN A SILK-RIBBON FACTORY.

Mr. Consul Erni forwards the following statement of the rates of ages paid in 1873 by Messrs. Fichter & Sons, manufacturers of bbons at Basle:

	Per week.
arious inferior work done by girls from fourteen to fifteen years	$1 40 to $2 00
ibbon finishers or cleaners, girls from fourteen to twenty years	1 80 to 2 40
Work by the piece:	
ilk-winding, women and girls	2 00 to 2 40
Women preparing the warp	3 20 to 5 00
Weavers, both men and women	4 00 to 7 20

WAGES AND COST OF SUBSISTENCE.

The following letter from Mr. Consul Byers, dated Zurich, March 29, 1873, accompanying a statement of wages in 1873, and the prices of

articles of subsistence at different periods since 1800, affords some indication of the condition of the laboring classes:

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have made out a schedule of prices for the leading articles of subsistence at this city during the different decades of the last seventy years. I also include present wages paid workmen here. The wages paid now are proportionately larger than the prices paid for provisions seventy years ago. The workmen's houses are good, built of stone usually, but are poorly ventilated, and often crowded with many families in a house. The distinction made here between common laborers, mechanics, &c., and the upper or non-laboring classes, is one not easily realized by an American. A gulf extends between the consumer and the producer. The simple truth of the matter is, the workingman lives very poorly here, as in Germany. He works ten hours a day, with one hour's rest at noon, and has, until since the labor "strikes," been very poorly paid. The prices shown in the table, as well as the wages mentioned, are those of to-day in Zurich, and not of yesterday.

Poor pay and poor living, as a rule, have not tended to make the best or the most rapid workmen. The dress of the working-classes is tolerably good. Many holidays are allowed, and this is a relief, of course, to the usual hum-drum life led by a common workingman. Much wine and beer is used by all classes, especially the lower, who make up in quantity what is lacking (and there is a good deal) in quality. Drunkenness does not, I think, prevail among the working-classes as much here as in America or in England, but tipsiness is not always the exception. Since the great battle between capital and labor has commenced, the condition of the workingman of Switzerland has been visibly, and I trust permanently, improved. One of the greatest influences at work here in behalf of the poorer classes, is placing authentic information in the hands of the people in regard to the opportunities that await industry and honest labor in the New World, and I hold it to be a religious, as well as an official, duty of our consuls and diplomatic officials abroad, to scatter the truth regarding our country to the people here in Europe whenever opportunity is to be had. The accompanying table will give an idea of the workingman's living earnings in Zurich, all of which are rapidly increasing.

Daily wages of mechanics.

	Cents.		Cents.
Machinists	60 to 80	Stonemasons	90 to 100
Tinners	60	Bricklayers	90
Founders	80 to 100	Saddlers	60
Carpenters	80 to 90	Shoemakers	60 to 80
Cabinet-makers	80 to 90		

First-class engravers and good jewelers earn much higher wages, reaching sometimes from $1.20 to $2.40 and even $3 per day. Common laborers earn from 40 cents to 60 cents a day. In silk establishments and cotton-spinning mills, &c., a large number of women are employed who earn daily from 30 cents to 40 cents. Number of working-hours, ten a day, with one hour's rest at noon. Rent for one floor of four to five rooms for working-people from $80 to $120 per year.

Statement of prices of articles of subsistence in Switzerland from the year 1800 *to the present time.*

[The franc computed in U. S. coin at 20 cents.]

Year.	Two pounds of bread.	One pound of beef.	One pound of butter.	One quart of milk.	One pound of potatoes.
1800	11½ cents	7 cents	13 cents	.....	.....
1825	5 3 5 cents	5 1-5 cents	13 cents	.....	.....
1850	6 3 5 cents	5 4-5 cents	14 cents	1 4-5 cents	3 3-5 cents
1873	10 2-5 cents	17 cents	24 4-5 cents	4 4-5 cents	1 2-5 cents

Flour, 6 cents a pound; sugar, 11 cents a pound; cheese, 18 cents a pound; beer, 3 cents a glass; pork, 17 cents a pound; ham, 24 cents a pound; veal, 20 cents a pound; wine, 10 cents a bottle.

INCREASE IN EXPENSES OF LIVING.

following is an extract from a pamphlet by Mr. A. Chatelant of ıtistical bureau at Berne:

ncrease of expenses of living in Switzerland was a constantly progressive one e year 1840 up to the year 1850, and not an irregular augmentation. The total ıce now amounts to from 75 to 100 per cent., as will be proved by the following ·nt, showing the percentage of rise in the price of each single article:

		Percentage of increase.
bread	per pound	66.6
bread	do	21
ıg white bread	do	31.2
	do	94.1
	do	84.8
	do	80.6
	do	49.2
live hogs)	do	54.5
	do	61.6
in bulk	do	64.2
	do	30.6
es, (white)	per 15 liters	40
es, (red)	do	46.3
ge	per 25	77.9
	per piece	55.5
apples	per 15 liters	50
ples	do	70.8
	do	50
dried apples	do	27.9
dried pears	do	86.7
	do	88.3
	do	86.8
al	do	56.5
	per pound	80 to 90
	the measure of 4 pounds (Swiss "muss")	166.6

price of foreign provisions increased in nearly the same or even at a higher ratio ıose of home production, as appears from the statistical price-lists of Ham-

	Percentage of increase.
	120.2
	71.9
	14.7
o	54.3
ur	139.3
n fire-wood	101.6
ood of pine	90.7
	50

there was also a great augmentation in the prices of clothing, shoes, house-ght, washing, taxes, and medicine.

e period from 1861 to 1872, the general increase in the expenses of living was to 45 per cent., and of provisions from 30 to 40 per cent. Mr. Chatelant ar-t the conclusion that in the cities of Berne and Basle, (expenses at Zurich and are fully as high,) an income of from 3,500 to 4,000 francs ($700 to $800) furnishes a tolerable existence without any aspirations as to comfort or any for time of need.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house-rent and board, in the manufacturing towns of Basle, Zurich, and Chaux de Fond.

Articles.	Basle. Retail prices in— 1872.	Basle. Retail prices in— 1873.	Zurich. Retail prices in— 1872.	Zurich. Retail prices in— 1873.	Chaux de Fond. Retail prices in— 1872.	Chaux de Fond. Retail prices in— 1873.	General average.
PROVISIONS.							
Flour, wheat, super.. per bbl	$9 00	$6 00	.....	*$0 07	$0 06*	$0 05*	.....
Flour, wheat, ex. family..do..	10 00	6 40	*$0 06½	*06½	05*	05*	.....
Flour, rye.....do..	6 00	5 60	*06	*05	04*	04*	.....
Corn meal.....do..	6 00	.....	*05	*04	.....	04*	.....
Beef, fresh, roast..per pound.	15	18	16	18	18	.....	$0 17
Beef, fresh, soup pieces..do..	12	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	14
Beef, fresh, rump steaks..do.	17	18	16	18	18	25	18½
Beef, corned.....do..	.....	.....	10	18	18	20	16½
Veal, fore-quarters.....do..	15	20	19	21	17	20	18½
Veal, hind-quarters.....do..	16	20	19	21	17	20	18.8½
Veal cutlets.....do..	18	22	19	21	17	20	19½
Mutton, fore-quarters....do..	14	17	13	14	18	20	16
Mutton, leg .....do..	15	.....	13	14	18	25	17
Mutton-chops.....do..	15	.....	13	14	18	25	17
Pork, fresh .....do..	14	18	14	17	22	25	17½
Pork, corned or salted... do..	21	.....	13	.....	25	25	21
Pork, bacon.....do..	.....	18	.....	24	25	25	22
Pork, hams, smoked.....do..	26	28	18	28	25	28	25½
Pork, shoulders.....do..	14	.....	.....	28	25	28	23½
Pork, sausage.....do..	.....	25	.....	.....	25	28	26
Lard.....do..	13	24	19	16	25	.....	19
Codfish, dry.....do..	04	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	07
Butter .....do..	25	26	26	30	28	30	27½
Cheese.....do..	13 to 18	24	16	20	20	18	19
Potatoes.....per bushel	95	*01½	1 10	*01	50	50	74
Rice.....per pound	05 to 06	06	06	06	06	06	06
Beans.....do..	04 to 05	06	04	05	08	06	05½
Milk.....per quart	03½	06	05	03	05	06	04½
Eggs .....per dozen.	36	20	18	20	18	20	21
GROCERIES, ETC.							
Tea, Oolong, or other good black.....per pound	1 20	.....	1 44	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 16
Coffee, Rio, green.....do..	18 to 20	24	25	24 to 28	20	25	25
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do..	.....	30	20	32	24	.....	28½
Sugar, good brown.....do..	13	13	.....	14	12	12	12.8
Sugar, yellow .....do..	13	09	.....	14	10	12	11.6
Sugar, coffee.....do..	.....	10½	12	10	10	12	11
Molasses.....do..	.....	.....	16	.....	09	06	10½
Sirup .....do..	.....	.....	16	.....	08	10	11½
Soap, common .....do..	08 to 09	08	08	07	10	08	08½
Starch .....do..	08 to 09	08	10	08	10	18	10½
Fuel, coal .....per ton	8 50	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50
Fuel, wood, hard....per cord.	8 00	8 00	.....	9 00	10 00	11 00	9 20
Fuel, wood, pine .....do..	.....	.....	.....	5 60	7 00	8 00	6 87
Oil, coal.....per gallon.	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.							
Shirting, brown, 4-4, standard quality..... per yard.	21 to 24	21 to 24	23	24	20	20	22
Shirting, bleached, 4-4, standard quality ..... per yard	39	39	31	.....	24	24	31.4
Sheeting, brown, 9-8, standard quality ..... per yard	30	30	38	21	28	28	29.1½
Sheeting, bleached, 9-8 standard quality..... per yard.	37 to 40	37 to 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	38½
Cotton flannel, medium quality ..... per yard.	76	76	67	.....	.....	.....	73
Tickings, good quality...do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	50
Prints .....do..	19 to 22	19 to 22	24	22½	20	20	21½
Mousseline de laines .....do..	15 to 45	15 to 45	25	.....	.....	.....	24½
Satinets, medium quality..do..	45	45	29	.....	50	50	43 8
Boots, men's, heavy.....do..	.....	.....	5 00	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00

*Per pound.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Basle. Retail prices in— 1872.	Basle. Retail prices in— 1873.	Zurich. Retail prices in— 1872.	Zurich. Retail prices in— 1873.	Chaux de Fond. Retail prices in— 1872.	Chaux de Fond. Retail prices in— 1873.	General average.
HOUSE-RENTS.							
Four-roomed tenements, per month	$6 00	$13 30	$4 87	$3 00 to $4 00	$8 50	$14 00	$8 36
Six-roomed tenements, per month	$10 00 to 12 00	20 00	9 50	4 60 to 10 00	10 00	16 50	12 33
BOARD.							
For men, (mechanics or other workmen) per week	1 70 to 1 80	1 89	$1 90 to 2 28	2 00 to 3 00	3 00	2 50	2 30
For women employed in factories per week	1 20	1 50	1 33 to 1 52	1 40 to 2 00	2 50	1 75	1 66

EXPENDITURES OF WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

Table showing the income and expenditures of the families of five workmen in Basle, Switzerland, in the year 1872.

[Furnished by Professor H. Kinkelin, of Basle.]

	FAMILY— I. Ribbon-weaver, wife, and four children.	II. Silk-ribbon weaver, wife, three children, and one female servant.	III. Mechanic, wife, and two children.	IV. Founder in machine-shop, wife, and three children.	V. Carpenter in machine-shop, wife, and two children.
Weekly earnings:					
Man	$5 88	$5 60	$5 70	$7 32	$6 60
Wife	2 88	5 20	2 40	40	.....
Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 80
Total	8 76	10 80	8 10	7 72	8 40
Total, say 52 weeks	455 52	561 60	421 20	401 44	436 80
Weekly expenditures:					
Flour and bread	1 30	1 48	80	1 11	1 12
Meat	60	48	1 09	1 12	56
Butter	40	39	40	28	22
Cheese	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Sugar	10	11	11	11	13
Milk	1 00	1 26	70	53	48
Coffee, and substitutes	20	24	24	20	22
Soap, starch	12	12	10	09	12
Salt, pepper, vinegar, olive-oil	20	08	10	06	08
Potatoes, vegetables	54	80	50	52	40
Oil or petroleum	14	12	24	13	20
Wine, beer, tobacco	40	28	1 40	84	24
Other articles	.....	20	40	.....	16
Total	5 00	5 56	6 28	4 99	3 93
Total for 52 weeks	260 00	289 12	326 56	259 48	204 36
Annual expenditures:					
Coal and wood	20 00	24 00	14 00	18 00	20 00
Rent of house	60 00	88 00	52 00	60 00	52 00
School and church	10 00	6 00	.....	1 80	3 00
Clothing and shoes	58 00	52 00	50 00	66 00	30 00
Taxes	1 80	60	2 14	2 05	1 65
Total	409 80	459 72	444 70	407 33	311 01

REMARKS BY PROFESSOR KINKELIN.

Family I. The weekly earning of the husband, as workingman in the factory, is only $2.80. He makes about $140 during the year, by extra work. The mother earns her money by cleaning two school-houses. To the expenses must be counted $10 for insurance of the family in a society for relief during sickness, &c.

Family II. The mother works also as ribbon-weaver. Husband and wife work in the same factory.

Family III The mother works as ribbon-weaver; the husband as mechanic. It is believed that the expenses are given very high, and the earnings too small. The husband has given his earnings as $4.20, but his employer gives it positively as $5.70.

Family IV. It is not known at what the wife works.

Family V. One child works in the ribbon-factory. Boots, &c., worth about $20, are not included.

In families III, IV, and V, the weekly earning of the husband is given by the employers, calculated from the months of June, July, and August, 1872.

The expenses as well as the earnings are not at all times the same as given, but sufficiently accurate for comparative statements.

Concerning the expenses of the five families, I wish to state that the first estimate was given to me by the husband of the family in question; the second one was made by a competent and experienced man; the same as to the three others.

I regard the same as good as can be made. An account of expenses is seldom kept by workingmen. (An exception seems to be family IV.) They use the money as long as they have any. With little money they use little; with more money they live better.

Mr. Consul Byers, under date of Zurich, October 16, 1873, in transmitting a statement giving the cost of provisions and other articles of subsistence, and another of the expenses of a family of five persons, makes the following remarks:

In the list of the weekly expenses of a teacher's family of five persons, the average is about the same as for workingmen, and shows plainly that the income is less than the expenses. There are cases authentically reported showing that an industrious workingman cannot, even with the help of his wife's hands, earn nearly the amount required for the common necessaries of life, not to mention such a thing as luxuries. The figures were exactly these: Earnings of man and wife, 1,700 francs; expenses of the family, 2,212 francs. These figures tell the simple tale for Switzerland, and no amount of fine-spun theories and loose assertions can alter them; they are there, and the workingman knows them to be sober and fearful facts.

The rates of wages now paid in Switzerland to all kinds of workingmen are very much higher than they ever were before. I might add that house-rent is continually on the increase, and the tenements that are rented at the prices stated, 15 to 20 francs ($3 to $4) per month, are by no means over-comfortable or pleasantly and healthfully situated.

RATES OF WAGES AND COST OF SUBSISTENCE.

Average rates of daily wages in the cotton, flax, wool and silk factories of the canton of Gall, Switzerland.

[Condensed from the British consular reports.]

	Men.	Women.	Childre[illegible]
COTTON.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Wadding factory	32 to 60	20 to 34	14 to [illegible]
Cotton, thread, and knitting-yarn factory			1[illegible]
Spinning-mills	30 to 80	22 to 30	15 to 20
Mechanical spooling and twisting mills	20 to 30	.....	.....
Ordinary hand-weaving mills:			
1. Plain stuffs	13 to 50	12 to 30	4 to 16
2. Checkered-weaving mills	18 to 50	12 to 36	4 to 20
3. Figured-weaving mills	37 to —	24 to —	7 to —
Jacquard-loom weaving mills	22 to 60	15 to 40	15 to 16
Power-loom weaving mills:			
1. Plain stuffs	24 to 80	24 to 36	16 to 25
2. Checkered stuffs	40 to 50	30 to 40	14 to 20
Stocking and hosiery weaving mills	40 to 80	18 to 24	.....
Hand embroidery	10 to 25	10 to 20	4 to 10
Mechanical embroidery	38 to 80	20 to 40	12 to 25
Linen manufactories ("singerien")	20 to 30	.....	.....

RATES OF WAGES AND COST OF SUBSISTENCE—Continued.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
LINEN.			
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Spinning-mills	54 to 54	27 to —	20 to —
Weaving-mills, (hand-weaving)	16 to 40	10 to 40	10 to 30
WOOL AND HALF WOOL.			
Spinning-mills	24 to —	.....	.....
Hand-weaving	20 to 30	20 to —	.....
Mechanical weaving	30 to —	20 to —	.....
SILK.			
Spinning and throwing mills	24 to —	20 to 24	10 to 14
Weaving mills:			
a Stuffs	20 to 50	16 to 30	6 to 20
b Ribbons	50	.....	.....
c Pocket-handkerchiefs	60	.....	.....
d Half-silks	24	.....	.....
SINGEING, BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING.			
Singeing	26 to 55	23 to 26	.....
Natural bleaching	40 to 60	30 to —	.....
Artificial bleaching	30 to 60	20 to 32	.....
Turkey-red dyeing	36 to 52	28 to 36	24
Checkered dyeing:			
a Dyeing stuff in the piece	36 to 50	.....	.....
b Dyeing yarn	35 to 54	30 to —	.....
Printing	40 to 50	24 to 26	12 to 22
Cutting off the superfluous parts of the figure-weft on the wrong side of broché goods:			
By hand	10 to 32	.....	.....
By machine	40 to 55	12 to 36	.....

NOTE.—The franc computed at 20 cents United States coin.

Average daily rates of wages in various industrial establishments in the canton of St. Gall.

Extraction of metals and manufacture of hardware—	Cents.
Copper and lead mines	40
Iron mines	40
Forges and smelting-furnaces	40
Iron-works	44 to 80
Founderies—gray pig-iron, men	44 to 60
children	20
soft pig-iron	52
metal casting	56 to 60
Engine factories, men	56 to 60
children	30
Machine-shops, men	40 to 80
Arms factories	40 to 50
Cooking-utensils and stove-factories	40 to 44
Grinding and filing down	38 to 60
Wire, tack, and nail factories	34 to 60
Wire-mills	40
Preparation of minerals and other substances for scientific, industrial, and military purposes—	
Lime-kilns, men	40 to 60
children	12 to 20
Brick-kiln, potteries, and drain-pipe factories, men	30 to 50
children	20 to 22
Powder-mills, men	100
Glass-manufactories	60
Gas-works	48
Color-factories	40
Lucifer-match factories	
Chemical laboratories	30 to 60

[illegible]	50 to 70
[illegible]	
[illegible]	60
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	36 to 40
[illegible]	72

[illegible] and animal substances for industrial purposes—

[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible]	24
[illegible]	40 to 70
[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible]	24 to 30
[illegible]	40 to 50
[illegible]	30 to 60
[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible]	34
[illegible]	40 to 44
[illegible]	
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	30

[illegible]—

[illegible]	44 to 60
[illegible]	20
[illegible]	20
[illegible]	50 to 60
[illegible]	20
[illegible]	40 to 60

[illegible] manufactories—

[illegible] factories, men	50 to 60
women	16 to 20
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	20
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible]	50

[illegible]

[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible] men	30 to 50
women	20 to 40
children	20
[illegible]	34
[illegible]	18
[illegible]	14
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	36 to 60
[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible] men	35 to 60
women	18 to 40
children	15

[illegible] of daily wages in the canton of Valais.

[illegible]	40 to 60
[illegible]	30 to 36

ıltural laborers, men	24 to 40
ıborers	20 to 40
ngaged in breaking up ground	40 to 50
rs	60 to 70
ners (with yoke of oxen)	80 to 100
ers	46 to 60
inders	40 to 50
ımakers	20 to 36
ınics	20 to 40
s	40 to 50
ıakers	30 to 56
ers	20 to 60
miths	40 to 70
s	28 to 50
rs	40 to 60
ers	20 to 36
ners	36 to 60
s	22 to 28
s	40 to 60
rights	30 to 42
rs	36 to 60
niths	80 to 120
, men, engaged by the year	20
women, for 250 days	8
ıtresses	20 to 22
ers	20 to 36
ıs	20 to 56
erwomen	36
waiters engaged by the year	20
rs	20
bermaids	20
r-maids	20
ers	20
servants	8 to 10
nters	40 to 56
-cutters	50 to 60

CANTON OF GENEVA.

Occupation.	Average wages per week.	House-rent per week.	Living per week.
ng jewelers, (men)	$6 60	$0 69	$2 80
ng jewelers, (women)	4 20	69	2 00
s	3 00	69	2 25
	2 76	69	1 68
rs	3 12	69	2 25
s	3 24	69	2 25
	*2 80	69	1 68
rs	3 60	69	2 25
	2 64	69	1 68
cutters	3 96	69	2 25
ymen tailors	3 60	69	2 25
ressers and barbers	2 40	69	1 68
niths	2 28	69	1 68
	4 56	69	2 25
makers, (men)	5 40	69	2 25
makers, (women)	3 00	69	1 61
nders	3 00	69	2 25
iths	3 60	69	2 25
t-makers	3 60	69	2 25
terers	4 32	69	2 25
decorators	3 36	69	2 25
raphers	3 0	69	2 25
miths	3 24	69	2 25

* Employed seven days per week.

CANTON OF APPENZELL.

Occupation.	Average wages per week.	House-rent per week.	Living per per week.
Saddlers	$2 52	$0 32	$1 40
Coopers	2 28	32	1 40
Bakers	*2 16	32	1 40
Butchers	2 40	32	1 40
Joiners	2 40	32	1 40
Tailors	2 40	32	1 40
Tinkers	2 76	32	1 40
Silk-factories, (men)	3 84	32	1 40
Silk-factories, (women)	1 92	23	1 12
Ribbon-factories, (men)	3 96	32	1 40
Ribbon-factories, (women)	1 92	23	1 12
Yarn-factories, (men)	3 84	32	1 40
Yarn-factories, (women)	1 92	23	1 12
Wool-factories, (men)	3 60	32	1 40
Wool-factories, (women)	1 68	23	1 12

* Employed seven days per week.

CANTON OF BERNE.

Average rate of wages of the working-classes, with and without board.

Occupation.	Average wages per week.	Occupation.	Average wages per week.
WITH BOARD AND LODGING.		Cabinet-makers	$1 05
		Glaziers	1 19
Working watchmakers	*$1 39	Plasterers	2 12
Coopers	1 19	House-decorators	2 12
Brewers	4 00	Smiths	3 33
Shoemakers	1 40	Locksmiths	3 [illegible]
Gardeners	†1 85	Toolsmiths	3 30
Barbers	†1 07	Mechanics	4 [illegible]
Turners	1 00	Brass-founders	3 12
Porters	2 40	Founders	3 [illegible]
Office-porters	2 52	Tinmen	3 60
Bakers	‡1 19	Engravers	4 [illegible]
Butchers	1 49	Lithographers	4 [illegible]
Farm-servants	60	Lithographers	3 72
Women-servants	§3 30	Compositors	3 60
		Printers	3 60
WITHOUT BOARD AND LODGING.		Bookbinders	3 10
		Goldsmiths	4 [illegible]
Masons	3 00	Brush-makers	3 11
Foremen	$4 20 to 4 80	Tailors	3 [illegible]
Stone-cutters	3 00	Saddlers	4 [illegible]
Foremen	Up to 4 80	Potters	4 [illegible]
Carpenters	3 30	Cartwrights	3 60
Foremen	Up to 4 80	Photographers, operators	6 72
Joiners	3 00	Photographers, assistants	3 12

* Provide their own tools.
‡ Work on Sundays.
† Engaged by the month.
§ Per month.

NOTE.—The above artisans often earn more by piecework.

Table showing the average prices of provisions and fuel in the canton of Berne.

		Cents
Bread, rye mixed with wheat	per Swiss pound = 1.103	$0 04
Beef, first quality	do do	13
Beef, second quality	do do	12
Veal	do do	13
Pork	do do	19
Potatoes	do do	6
Butter	do do	20
Suet	do do	18
Lard	do do	18
Pine-wood	per klafter	5 60
Beech	do	9 20
Turf	per wagon load	5 00

showing the quality, quantity, and average prices of provisions con-ed per week by an ordinary day-laborer's family at Berne, consisting persons—2 adults and 6 children.

8.823 pounds English per day, at 4 cents per pound	$2 24
imperial pints per day	67
1.103 pounds English per week	20
made of chiccory, ("sparkaffee,") a small packet per week	2
essence of	3
1 pound per week, at 5 cents per pound	5
1 pound Swiss, (about once a month,) of lean bacon, at 18 cents	4
s, 10½ imperial quarters per month	22
ge, made into sauer-kraut	4
	20
cents; fruits and vegetables, 10 cents	13
Total	4 04

nt disbursed by the same family for house rent, fuel, taxes, and various other necessary household expenses during the year.

or one large room for the whole family, and part use of a kitchen	$30 00
r cooking-purposes—a bundle of beech wood per day	18 25
warm the room in winter—one large cart-load of turf	5 00
ng, during the winter months, a pint of oil per week, at 10 cents	2 60
pal gas rates	40
ng, one small box, per month, at 4 cents; soap and matches, 3 cents	84
-books and slates for children attending school, per annum	4 00
ge, thread, needles, &c., per annum	3 00
washing done at home, (1 Swiss pound,) 9 cents per week	4 68
rease for boots and shoes, 1 Swiss pound, 20 cents per month	2 40
Total	71 17

showing the annual average expenditure for clothing of an ordinary workingman.

price $6, usually lasts three years	$2 00
coat, price $1.40, usually lasts one year	1 40
ers, price $2.80 to $3	2 90
price 85 cents; two required every year	1 70
ngs, cotton, price 40 cents, usually last one year	40
ngs, woolen, price $1, usually last one year	1 00
price $2.20, usually last one year, require being twice resoled, extra ex-e $1.40	3 00
price 80 cents, usually last one year, resoled four times, extra, 68 cents	1 48
ies, price 30 cents, usually last one year	30
at, price $1.60, usually lasts three years	53
, price 30 cents, usually last one year	30
ers, summer, price $1.40, usually last one year	1 40
-wais' coat, price 69 cents, usually lasts two years	34
t-handkerchief, price 16 cents, two required every year	32
, price $1.80, usually lasts two years	90
Total	18 57

lowest computation of the annual cost of clothing for a workingman in this is $14.32 provided he does not wear second-hand clothes.

showing the average annual expenditure for clothing of a woman of the working-class.

price $8, usually worn three years	$2 66
oat, price $2.20, usually worn two years	1 10
, price $1, two required every year	2 00
price $1.40, two required every year	2 80
price 61 cents, two required every year	1 22
ngs, cotton, price 16 cents, two required every year	32

* 1 pound Swiss = 1.103 pounds English.

Stockings, woolen, price 50 cents, two required every year	
Underclothing, price 42 cents, usually worn one year	
Jacket, price $1.60, usually worn two years	
Neckerchief, price 60 cents, usually worn one year	
Bonnet, price $1, usually worn four years	
Gloves, price 30 cents, usually worn two years	
Shawl, price 40 cents, usually worn ten years	
Comb, price 14 cents, usually worn one year	
Shoes, price $1.60, usually worn one year, but require being twice resoled; extra expense $1.12	2
Shoes, price 60 cents, usually last one year, but require being resoled six times, extra expense, 92 cents	1
Pocket-handkerchief, price 12 cents, two required per year	
Under-waistcoat, usually wears one year	
Hood, price 60 cents, usually worn two years	
Total	18

Table showing the average annual cost of clothing for a boy under 14, belonging to the working-class.

Coat, cotton-warp linen, price, including lining, 90 cents, make, and accessories, 50 cents, one required per annum	$1
Waistcoat of the same material, one usually lasts a year	70
Trowsers, of the same material, $1.10 each, three pairs per annum	3
Shirt, cotton, 50 cents each, two per annum	1
Stockings, cotton, at 20 cents, two pairs per annum	
Stockings, woolen, at 50 cents per pair, two pairs per annum	1
Shoes, at $1 to $1.40 per pair, resoling them twice a year, 44 cents each time	2
Neck-tie	
Cap, woolen	
Pocket-handkerchief, 8 cents each, two per annum	16
Braces, 12 cents per pair, one per annum	12
Total	10

CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES.

There is no establishment in Switzerland where workmen can obtain cheap clothing at least at all commensurate with the small price of other necessaries. This is, no doubt, a singular omission in a country pre-eminently distinguished for its associations organized with a view of ameliorating the condition of the working-classes, and dispensing charity generally. On the other hand, there are to be found in nearly every town and village public fountains and washing apparatus, protected by roofing, where linen can be washed with ease, and at little or no cost.

If it be a matter of importance to the workman to obtain food at moderate rates, it is of no less consequence to him to find cheap lodging, for the necessity of paying rent is one of the severest, if not the heaviest load by which his finances are oppressed.

* * * * * * *

A society for erecting improved dwellings for the industrial classes was founded at Lausanne in 1860, with a capital of $40,000. Another more recently, with a capital of $60,000, at Geneva, where the charge for a single room and kitchen amounts to $30 a year, and the rent of a kitchen, which can be let separately, is as low as $2 a month. Again, at Neuchâtel, another society has erected a considerable number of lodging-houses, and proposes to build others for the working-classes. The apartments are grouped in fours, with a common entrance, two apartments being on the ground-floor, and two on the first floor. Each lodger has his own garden, and the rent paid is very moderate.

* * * * * * *

As in other manufacturing countries, certain occupations are more prejudicial than others to the industrial classes. Domiciliary labor, too, so prevalent throughout the confederation, and which at first sight would appear to have a favorable effect in a sanitary sense on the operative, has not all the advantages it is generally held to possess. It produces the evil effects of too sedentary a life, and also entails constant application to work subjected to no direct control. The manufacture of watches, both in this respect, and as regards the strain on the eyesight, is considered to be one of the most injurious occupations, although the authorities have everywhere taken the best precautionary measures, both to protect the workman, as far as possible, from its attendant evils, and to prevent children from being employed in this trade at too early an age.

In the glass-blowing works, also, men are exposed to a very high temperature, and to long night-watches, both of which are very prejudicial to health, especially in the Valais and Bemeze Jura. In the potteries situated at Horgen, in the canton of Zurich, a particular disease is prevalent, called the "lead" colic. Again, wherever the straw-plaiting establishments most abound—in Fribourg and Ousernone especially—the workman is subject to a disabling affection at the extremity of the fingers, in consequence of his being repeatedly obliged to dip the hands in cold water, and keep them wet. In the northeast of Switzerland, where industry is most developed, the injury to health, resulting from manufactures, is naturally excessive. The only exception is to be found at Schaffhausen, where there are large iron and steel founderies, and where machinery, wagons, arms, and watch-cases, &c., are largely manufactured. In the dyeing-works generally, especially in those where Turkey-red is much used, certain operations necessary in the process of drying require a high degree of heat, which is held to be fatal to the lungs. In the cotton-printing establishments there is not sufficient ventilation to counteract the dangerous exhalations, arising from the coloring-substances in use. Cotton-spinning, moreover, produces a fine dust, which attacks the respiratory organs, and is found very injurious to health in Switzerland; while weavers, who mostly work in cellars or on the ground-floor, are subject to diseases of the lungs, produced by damp.

* * * * * * * *

In Switzerland agriculture is carried on to the greatest perfection that the climate and soil of such a country will allow. By means of trenches and sluices, water is conveyed from the mountains to any required point; extreme care is taken to economize and render available the manure obtained from their herds, and great judgment is shown in the culture of the different kinds of soil. Even apparently sterile and unavailable slopes are made use of, mold being carried up from below and spread upon them in the form of terraces. The use of animal labor in agricultural operations is not extensive, chiefly owing to the rugged surface of the country; and nearly everything is done by hand. The grain-crops are inferior in quantity, but the pasturage is extremely good, and its bright verdure such as to render it a distinguishing feature of the country. The vine is cultivated in several localities, and some of the wines produced are of a very good quality. The cultivation of tobacco is undergoing great development, especially in the northern part of Vaud, which yields a cheap, though rather indifferent produce. The domestic economy of a Swiss country household is very simple; from their land and cattle they can supply nearly the whole of their wants, and the profits of their dairy afford them the small sums of money they require. The quantity of timber at present exported exceeds $430,000 in value, but this must ultimately have a very bad effect on the country, as it is so far beyond the rate of growth.

* * * * * * * *

In 1861 an association was formed at Berne for the purpose of erecting workingmen's dwellings, with a capital of $60,000. It has constructed houses containing sixty-eight separate tenements, twenty-eight of which consist of only one room, a kitchen and its dependencies, with a garden attached, at a rent of $30, and the remainder at from $49 to $55 each per annum. A second society was started at the capital in the course of the same year on a more extended scale, since its resources represent a fund of $200,000, although the shares are not all paid up. It has built some forty houses, also divided into tenements, for which an annual rent (in round numbers) of $40 for each apartment is demanded. In the accounts hitherto given of the provision made for lodging the working-classes, those dwellings only have been mentioned which are constructed for married men and their families settled in particular districts, since this class of workmen, having the first claim on public solicitude, has naturally received the greatest share of public attention. But there are two other classes of operatives, the unmarried and the itinerant workmen, which must not be forgotten, and which, indeed, well deserve to be included among the objects of those philanthropic exertions which we have just been considering. It is to be feared that, as a rule, both fare ill in Switzerland as regards lodging, their hardships in this respect being mainly caused by the circumstance that they have no other resources to look to but those which flow from their daily wages. Yet it cannot be said that charity is not largely extended to these less fortunate members of the industrial classes. The itinerant workmen frequently find gratuitous accommodation in some public institution, such as the "Hôspital des Bourgeois" at Berne and the old hospital at Stanz. Throughout the communes, in the canton of Neuchâtel, beds are at his disposal free of charge. At the railway junction at Olten, he is provided with food as well as with a bed for one night. Many other instances of similar hospitality might be cited. All operatives are, moreover, very considerate to each other, and are sure to give a hearty welcome to their itinerant fellow-laborers, in the fullest sense of the term.

* * * * * * * *

The International Workingmen's Association is particularly active at Lausanne, and has accomplished important practical results, such as finding labor, organizing clubs, banks, &c., for its members. Omission must not be made of the society of "Grütli,"

which, though of a more political character than the foregoing, is exclusively Swiss, and while constantly discussing the problem of "capital *vs.* labor," (for the reason that a large majority of its members are laboring men,) and whose political character is closely allied to the question of labor, exercises, by its principles and popularity, a wholesome influence over the laboring classes.

This association has founded many important institutions, such as societies of mutual support, savings-banks, cheap eating-houses, &c., and erected various resorts for instruction and amusement.

There are also other societies, purely religious, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, exercising special supervision over the education and well-being of the operative class. Similar results have been experienced in other countries, and led to the creation of the International Congresses of Brussels, Frankfort, and London. The Genevese "Society of Public Utility" early recognized the importance of the suggestions proposed at these congresses, and with a view to avert the evils of localization, and for the general dissemination of knowledge, have founded a library of 2,000 volumes on social questions, comprising many books not found in other collections. All these various philanthropic efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Swiss population at large, and of the operative in particular, meet with valuable aid from the native employers. A purely democratic spirit prevails in this regard, among employers and employed. The employer would not be considered by his subordinates, or even by himself, as entirely capable to conduct the affairs of his establishment, had he not in his younger days ascended, step by step, the ladder which brought him up from a room-sweeper to the level of the most skilled in the trade. In Glarus, which may be considered a model canton as regards the relations between proprietor and employés, and where a third of the population consists of operatives, the communes encourage every new enterprise, superintend the schools and local libraries, and, in critical periods, find labor, provide soup kitchens, and buy provisions for the purpose of reselling them at cost price to their distressed workmen. At Olten, in the canton of Soleure, where the company of the Great Central Railway gives employment to 700 workmen, we find perhaps the most striking example of the prosperous condition of the operative in Switzerland. While the rate of wages is higher in the company's works than in the factories situated in other cantons, the hours of labor are limited to from ten and a half to eleven hours. In case of sickness the operative is always certain of being kindly cared for; or if high prices prevail, prompt measures are taken to relieve his distress. Cases of ill behavior have never been known to occur at Olten. The operatives are much attached to each other, and look upon the director of the works in the light of a father rather than a master.

The laws of Switzerland oblige every Swiss to attend the "primary" schools for a certain number of years; and it may be said here, the government has now under consideration, also, a law regulating the hours of labor.

So widespread, however, is education in Switzerland that every commune has its schools, and absence from these institutions is exceedingly rare. Generally speaking, the laws oblige them to commence attendance at the age of six or seven, and they are bound not to leave the primary school until they are fifteen or sixteen. The law which requires that children should attend the primary schools virtually imposes an obligation on the state, or, more correctly, on the communes, of endowing numerous schools throughout the country. These institutions are of a first-rate character, both as regards system and management. It is generally allowed that the primary schools offer a solid basis to the education of the people. The industrial classes here as elsewhere are better educated than the agricultural population; but on the whole few countries can boast of so general a diffusion of knowledge throughout the masses as is met with in Switzerland. What are called "industrial" schools are also very considerable in number. There the subjects of study include drawing, modeling, calculation, (especially in its application to industry and commerce,) German, French, the elements of geometry, chemistry, and physics. There are many such institutions in the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neufchatel, Berne, Lucerne, Zurich, Tessin, St. Gall, &c. At Lugano gratuitous instruction is given in the application of chemistry to art and industry. Various other institutions of a like nature are found in different parts of Switzerland, testifying to the general interest taken in the education of the artisan and industrial classes. Lectures on scientific, historical, and social subjects are given in the different cantons with beneficial results. The Swiss operative undergoes his apprenticeship either under parental supervision at home or more frequently under the eye of his employer. Whenever any new branch of industry is introduced a number of apprentice schools are immediately instituted. Among other numerous examples, we find in the canton of Vaud a school where silk-weaving is taught. At Fribourg and Geneva there are institutions where apprentices receive instruction in plaiting straw, &c. But clock and watch making, demanding prolonged and difficult studies, is perhaps the branch of trade, above all others, in which the practical education of the apprentice is carried to the highest pitch of perfection. Schools have been founded for this purpose at Geneva, Chaux de Fond, and Locle, the establishments at the two former places being municipal institutions, and the latter exclusively for the poor. The watch and clock

institutions at Chaux de Fond was founded as recently as 1864. Instruction is given to pupils either devoting themselves exclusively to watch and clock making or to workmen desiring to receive finishing lessons in any particular handicraft. They are, however, obliged to satisfy the examiners that their previous studies in other schools have been sufficiently complete. Prizes are given and certificates of general capacity on leaving the establishment.

* * * * * * *

The following from another source affords information of an interesting character in regard to the condition of the working-people of Switzerland:

Perhaps the Swiss artisan is the most fortunately situated of all the continental workingmen. This is the result of various causes. "In most countries," observes Mr. A. G. G. Bonar, "the laboring classes are, as a rule, wholly dependent for their means of existence upon that one department of labor in which circumstances have individually placed them, and are, therefore, exposed to the disastrous results of whatever fluctuations may affect it. In Switzerland, this is happily so far from being the case that it may almost be said to constitute the exception. The peasant, when not actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, finds useful and profitable occupation in a hundred different ways, from felling timber on the mountains to making portions of the complicated and delicate works of watches. The artisan, likewise in his leisure moments, or when unable to find work, cultivates the small plots of ground which he often owns, while his wife, and even his children, after school-hours, contribute more or less directly to the support of the family." The Swiss is never ashamed of work, and if it be not obtainable in his own country he will seek it in others. Combined with this love of labor is to be found an habitual thriftiness which enables the Swiss workman, although in receipt of lower wages than are to be obtained in many other countries, to save money, and even enjoy a state of comparative ease. Were the English artisans, with their high rates of wages and abundant means of employment, to display anything like the economical propensities of their Swiss brethren, the whole social condition of the industrial classes in England would become completely revolutionized. That low wages necessarily mean poverty and suffering is refuted by the example of the Swiss. With wages frequently lower than those of a Dorsetshire peasant, he contrives, by the smallness of his wants, his indomitable thrift, and dislike of idleness, to acquire a more independent position than is possessed by many of our best-remunerated workmen.

In the history of the Swiss working-classes we have a significant view of the value of education, if not carried too far. There are comparatively few Swiss who cannot read or write, and not unfrequently we find the artisan rising to the post of manager, and from thence to that of partner or employer, by reason of the educational advantages possessed by him. From his earliest childhood principles of the strictest economy are instilled in his mind, and the habit of saving encouraged by every possible means. He understands the industrial value of education, and, consequently, never omits an opportunity of extending his knowledge. While our artisans are wasting their time and money at a public house, the Swiss workman is busy with hand or brain preparing for the contingencies of the future. Compared with the wages obtainable in England the average earnings of the Swiss workmen must appear very low. In the canton of Zurich, for instance, they range from 17 cents to 96 cents per day, the number of working-hours being from 12 to 14. In the various cotton and silk factories the rate of wages is far below those obtainable in Lancashire and Warwickshire, although the quality of the labor is scarcely a whit inferior. In the canton of Basle unskilled hands in the silk-trade obtain about $1.56 per week, while first-class dyers average $4.84. Like the Germans, the Swiss have successfully adopted the principles of co-operation, extending their application to productive purposes, but the liberality with which most employers treat their workmen—a circumstance which renders strikes almost unknown in Switzerland—tends to retard any extensive development of the latter class of co-operative associations.

Owing to the excellent system of education among the Swiss, and their frugal and industrious habits, the workingman has many advantages over his fellow-competitors in other lands. To provide the Swiss workingman with the means of spending his leisure hours pleasantly, and perhaps usefully, is the self-imposed task of numerous societies, not a few of which are founded by workmen themselves. Under their auspices local circulating-libraries have been formed in many parts of the country, even in some of the most secluded rural communes, the works of which they are composed being carefully selected in order that they may suit the taste and position of those for whom they are more particularly intended. In 1866 the canton of Geneva already possessed forty-three of these libraries, with 39,000 volumes, and that of Lucerne forty-one. The number in the remaining cantons has not yet been ascertained. There are also numerous other public libraries, containing works of a much higher class, as well as museums in all the principal towns. Almanacs, reviews, and

newspapers are likewise published for the special use of the working classes, and many of the daily papers give out on Sundays an extra sheet with the object of affording them additional reading matter. Lectures on the social and political questions of the day and other attractive subjects are frequently given, not only in the great centers of population, but also in the remote communes, where, in the absence of regular lecturers, the village clergyman or schoolmaster, and sometimes even ordinary workmen, undertake this task. There are innumerable workingmen's associations which have some regular place of meeting, where books, periodicals, games, and refreshments are provided for the members, whose time is chiefly engaged in debating, getting up dramatic performances, and acquiring a knowledge of modern languages, book-keeping, drawing, arithmetic, history, &c. Much attention is also devoted to music, both vocal and instrumental, as a means of innocent recreation, singing being taught in all the primary schools. There is hardly a village which does not possess one or more choral societies, and in many cases a brass band. The rural districts of the canton of Lucerne may be cited as an example of the general taste for music, the beneficial effects of which cannot be too highly appreciated. In this little strip of territory there are no less than sixteen principal choral societies, seventeen musical societies, thirteen theatrical societies, and twenty-five brass bands. Lenzberg, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, could some years back, boast of possessing two hundred pianos. In obscure villages dramatic performances are sometimes given by the peasants themselves. In some parts of Switzerland pageants are periodically got up at considerable expense to commemorate some event of extraordinary interest in the local annals. Rifle matches and athletic sports are common throughout the country. All classes without distinction take part in these pastimes.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated at Zurich:

THE SWISS WOMEN.

There is sad enough need of the elevation of women even in Switzerland. One hundred women climb each day to the splendid buildings which overlook the city of Zurich, the first fountain of learning in the republic; one thousand women toil from sunrise till late evening in the narrow lanes below, dragging heavy hand-carts, staggering under large burdens balanced upon their heads, sawing wood, or gathering the refuse from the streets with basket and shovel; in short, performing the most menial service that the lowest class of male laborers are condemned to do in America. I have often seen two slender women sawing oak and ash wood in the street while a stout fellow stood by leisurely splitting the same sticks. One poor old creature the other day sat upon the curb-stone holding her saw reversed between her knees, and in utter weakness was rubbing the stick of wood upon it to saw it in two.

LABOR IN ITALY.

In this ancient and renowned country there are few if any manufactures which enter into competition with similar branches in the United States. The following statement shows the kind and value of the products of that kingdom which found a market in the United States in the year indicated:

Statement showing the quantities and values of imports into the United States from Italy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.

Articles.	Direct.		Indirect.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.				
Argols ..... pounds	742,412	$132,356	217,584	$35,264
Chemicals, dyes, &c		16,173		1,162
Gums ..... pounds	42,193	5,498		
Hides and skins		58,557		
Oils:				
Fixed ..... gallons	9,650	5,170		
Volatile or essential ..... do	35,335	169,573	6,091	32,239
Paintings, &c., of American artists		141,334		14,464
Rags of cotton, &c ..... pounds	30,382,421	1,473,267		
Seeds		20,280		
Silk, raw ..... pounds			2,524	21,223
Sulphur, crude ..... tons	40,897	1,241,740		
Other articles, (principally tropical fruits, including olives)		2,373,461		211,186
Total free of duty		5,637,409		315,538
DUTIABLE.				
Books, &c		3,603		3,220
Breadstuffs, pease, &c ..... bushels	1,482	2,065	589	834
Chemicals, drugs, &c		580,377		45,855
Fancy goods		10,349		14,234
Fruits of all kinds		847,990		114,429
Hair, human		1,600		18,598
Hemp, raw ..... tons	244	50,450	181	40,461
Jewelry		1,137		26,999
Leather of all kinds ..... pounds	4,940	3,293		
Gloves ..... dozen pairs			57,838	197,754
Marble and manufactures of		538,088		
Oils:				
Olive, salad ..... gallons	24,637	38,933	4,336	5,066
Olive, not salad ..... do	29,260	20,982	490	407
Volatile or essential ..... do	68,570	213,000	13,327	42,985
Paintings		150,679		25,865
Provisions		11,275		4,550
Salt ..... pounds	53,541,474	42,613		
Straw, manufactures of		178,857		583,197
Wine:				
In casks ..... gallons	66,556	23,435	5,978	4,702
In bottles ..... dozen	3,053	7,375	38	119
Wood, manufactures of		22,346		7,259
Wool, raw ..... pounds	46,691	5,837	52,772	11,876
All other articles		107,601		42,424
Total dutiable		2,861,885		1,190,834
Total free of duty		5,637,409		315,538
Total imports		8,499,294		1,506,372

The indirect imports came through the ports of—

Belgium	3,309
France	503,214
Germany	14,502
England	827,536
Scotland	67,483
Ireland	22
Quebec	306
Total	1,506,372

EMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

The people of Italy, like those of the other Latin nations, are, as a rule, disinclined to emigrate. The following shows the total immigration into the United States from Italy during the past fifty-four years, aggregating but 47,409 in more than half a century. Nor were these all immigrants, as the figures in the table for the years previous to 1870 denote *alien passengers*, many of whom afterward returned to their native land.

Emigration from Italy by decades, from 1820 to 1870, and by years since 1870.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1820 to 1830	389	1872	7,239
1831 to 1840	2,211	1873	7,473
1841 to 1850	1,590	1874	5,787
1851 to 1860	7,012		
1861 to 1870	12,781	Total in 54 years	47,409
1871	2,927		

RATE OF WAGES.

The following statements, in regard to the cost of labor in Italy previous to 1872, are taken from an official report on the state of the leading branches of industry, which was made in the year 1865:

Iron-mines.—Number of mines worked, 44; number of persons employed, 2,212; adults, 1,888; children, 324.

Average daily wages in iron-mines.

Location.	Adults.	Children.
	f. c.	c.
Piedmont	1 50	.....
Lombardy	1 33	70
Tuscany, (adults and children)	1 61	.....
Calabria	1 25	95

Copper-mines.—Number of mines worked, 34; number of persons employed, 2,412.

Daily wages.

Location.	Adults.	Children.
	f. c.	c.
Piedmont	1 73	85
Liguria	1 40	80
Lombardy	1 56	.....
Venetia	1 2	75
Emilia	1 70	.....
Tuscany, (adults and children)	1 76	.....

Galena-mines.—Number of mines worked, 13; number of persons employed, 4,105; adults, 3,417; children, 426.

Daily wages.

Location.	Adults.	Children.
	f. c.	c.
Piedmont	1 67	60
Lombardy	1 46	.....
Venetia	1 30	.....
Tuscany, (adults and children together)	1 32	.....
Sardinia	2 9	.....

c.—Number of mines worked, 1 in Venetia; number of persons employed, 23 adults ıge daily wages, 1 franc 30 centimes.

ld.—Number of mines worked, 14, in Piedmont; number of persons employed, 635 s and 7 children. Daily wages, (average,) adults, 1 franc 80 centimes; children, ntimes.

icksilver.—Number of mines worked, 2; number of persons employed, 288; adults, children, 10. Average daily wages: adults, Venetia, 1 franc; Tuscany, adults and ren, 1 franc 80 centimes.

kel.—Number of mines, 2, in Piedmont; number of persons employed, 24, adults. ıge daily wages, 1 franc 70 centimes.

n pyrites.—Number of mines, 2, in Piedmont; number of persons employed, 36 s. Average daily wages, 1 franc 76 centimes.

nganese.—Number of mines, 4; number of persons employed, 213; adults, 188; ren, 25. Average daily wages, Piedmont, adults, 1 franc 90 centimes; Liguria, s, 1 franc 43 centimes; children, 94 centimes.

thracite.—Number of mines, 2; number of persons employed, 4 adults. Average wages, 1 franc 38 centimes.

nite.—Number of mines, 20; number of persons employed, 750; adults, 579, and ren, 3, (*sic.*) Average daily wages: Piedmont, adults, 2 francs. Liguria, 1 franc 79 ınes; children, 1 franc 15 centimes. Lombardy, adults, 1 franc 37 centimes. Venetia, s, 1 franc 32 centimes; children, 75 centimes. Emilia and Marches, adults, 1 franc ıtimes. Tuscany and Umbria, adults and children, 1 franc 76 centimes.

phur.—Number of mines, 379; number of persons employed, 22,935; adults, 13,678; ren, 9,257. Average daily wages: Emilia, adults, 2 francs 61 centimes; children, ıntimes. Marches, adults, 2 francs 48 centimes; children, 1 franc 40 centimes. ', adults and children, 1 franc 74 centimes.

s-works.—Number of persons employed, 1,117. Average rate of wages, 2 francs 17 mes.

roleum-works.—Twenty-one men. Wages from 1 franc 25 centimes to 2 francs.

ıhalt-works.—Sixty-three men and boys. Wages from 1 franc 57 centimes to 3 s 20 centimes.

mical-works.—Four hundred and twenty-six persons. Wages varying from 44 mes to 4 francs.

ce-burners.—Thirty-eight; their highest rates of wages being from 50 centimes to 5 s.

l-founders.—Seventeen. Average wages from 1 franc 26 centimes to 2 francs 35 mes.

rcelain and earthenware.—Number of persons employed, 1,493. Average rates of s for skilled workmen, 2 francs 15 centimes; for adult laborers, 1 franc 70 centimes; ıildren, 58 centimes.

t-works.—Average wages from 1 franc 3 centimes to 2 francs 75 centimes.

ıme useful data are contained in an interesting account of the pro- s and present state of the woolen manufacture in Italy, which was ished in 1868, by Mr. Alexander Rossi, a senator of the kingdom the owner of extensive mills at Schio, in the province of Vicenza. total number of persons employed was estimated at about 25,000, the average rates of wages which they received were as follows:

· men and children, from 14 cents to 25 cents per day.

emen: Spinners, from 40 to 70 cents; weavers, from 45 to 60 cents; others from 45 cents.

ese rates are said to be from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than in France, Belgium, or and.

ım a tabular statement, giving in detail the rates of wages paid for different kinds ırk in the woolen manufacture in Italy in 1868, the following are selected:

Occupation.	Per day.	Occupation.	Per day.
s, (women)	$0 17	Finishers, (women)	$0 17
s	34	Pressers	36
s	35	Seamstresses	25
rs	62	Menders, (women)	20
rs	50	Carpenters	40
rs, (women)	20	Smiths	50
s, (women)	18	Stretchers and shearers	30
ers	52	Laborers	24
s	40		

The lower price of labor is a set-off in favor of the Italian manufacturer against the higher price which he has to pay for machinery. At the same time Mr. Rossi contends that, in spite of the difference of wages, Italian operatives are really not in a worse condition than those of Belgium. House-rent in manufacturing districts is 50 per cent. lower in Italy than in Belgium, and food is also cheaper.

The frugal habits of the Italian operative, and the mildness of the climate in which he lives, tend to diminish his wants.

Two-thirds of the persons employed in manufactures are taken from the agricultural class. They live in houses, of which they are sometimes the owners, in the country, frequently upon the mountains, and their habits are those of agriculturists. They either leave their homes for the mill in the morning, and return in the evening, or, if the distance is too great, they go on Monday and return on Saturday. The amount of their house-rent cannot be calculated; but at any rate it is not a heavy burden. The rest of the operatives, who live in towns, are crowded together in small and often unhealthy habitations, for which they pay a correspondingly low rent, varying from $10 to $21 a year for two or three persons, and more in proportion for a larger number.

The food of the poorer classes is said to be exceedingly bad. By the exertions of benevolent persons, however, economical kitchens have lately been established for supplying wholesome and well-cooked food at moderate charges.

The general condition of the habitations of working-people is described by those who have examined them, as being most deplorable; wet, filthy, full of vermin, and confined. A company has been formed for the construction or purchase of substantial houses to be let out to workingmen at moderate rents. Two large houses for that purpose had been built in August, 1869.

NAPLES.

The following statistics of the working population of Naples were published by the municipal administration of that city in 1868:

Farmers, 222 males; daily wages from 26 to 80 cents.
Employed on railways, 231 males; wages from 30 to 93 cents.
Workmen in iron-founderies, 2,140; wages from 32 cents to $1.
Workmen employed in soap-manufacture, 43; wages from 17 to 55 cents.
Pipe-makers, 30 men; wages from 17 to 26 cents.
Potters, 313 men; wages from 24 to 54 cents.
Shoe-makers, 241 men, and 55 women; men's wages from 34 to 60 cents; women's wages from 10 to 20 cents.
Dyers, 117 men; wages from 20 to 50 cents.
Goldsmiths, 168 men; wages from 40 cents to $1.20.
Iron-bedstead and spring-mattress makers, 67 men; wages from 20 to 50 cents.
Hatters, 100 men, and 28 women; wages for men 30 cents to $1; for women, from 10 to 20 cents.
Coppersmiths, 46 men; wages from 20 to 40 cents.
Carpenters, ordinary, 38 men; wages from 17 to 42 cents.
Carpenters employed in coach-building, 66 men; wages from 26 to 52 cents.
Carpenters employed in furniture-making, 387 men; wages from 26 to 70 cents.
Men employed in breweries, 31; wages from 30 to 80 cents.
Glovers, 80 men and 313 women; men's wages from 26 to 50 cents.
Lace-makers, 34 men and 58 women; men's wages from 37 to 60 cents.
Tailors, 243 men and 27 women; men's wages from 40 to 72 cents.
Saddlers, 17 men; wages from 30 to 80 cents.
Linseed-oil makers, 41 men; wages from 20 to 40 cents.
Men employed in the preparation of white lead, 9; wages from 20 to 40 cents.
Men employed in glass-works, 28.
Men employed in stearine manufactories, 10; wages from 17 to 40 cents.
Persons working in wax-manufactories, 54 men and 6 women.
Printers, 341 men and 18 women; men's wages from 40 to 80 cents; women's wages from 10 to 20 cents.
Pianoforte-makers, 66 men; wages from 34 to 80 cents.
Gilders, 53 men; wages from 40 cents to $1.
Type-founders, 8 men; wages from 30 to 60 cents.
Gas-fitters, 5 men; wages from 30 cents to $1.
Coral-workers, 195 men; wages from 34 cents to $1.60.
Employed in the tobacco-manufactory, 587 men and 1,239 women; men's wages from 68 to 99 cents; women's wages from 14 to 50 cents.
Chocolate-makers, 5 men; wages from 24 to 66 cents.
Paste-makers, 24 men; wages from 24 to 40 cents.
Lucifer-match makers, 8 men and 10 women; men's wages from 17 to 34 cents; women's wages from 7 to 17 cents.

employed in tallow-works, 5; wages from 17 to 40 cents.
employed in lime-works, 12; wages from 20 to 60 cents.
oyed in the manufacture of chemical products, 18 men and 6 women.
ers in tortoise-shell, 5 men.
a thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine artisans that are enumerated—6,098
nd 1,771 females—out of a total estimated population of about 600,000. These
es, however, cannot be considered as complete.

RATES OF WAGES IN 1872.

Statement of wages paid at Milan, Italy, in 1872.

[Furnished by H. W. Trimble, esq., United States consular agent.]

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Average wages per week of 6 days, first-class workmen.	Average wages per week of 6 days, inferior workmen.	Boys.
iths	11	$3 42	.....	$0 91
rs	.....	2 85	.....	1 42
	10	2 85	$2 18	1 42
	.....	3 42	.....	91
's	.....	3 42	.....	91
ters	11	2 85	.....	.....
	.....	5 13	3 42	.....
tters	.....	3 70	.....	1 71
	.....	3 42	.....	.....
ikers, cutters	.....	5 70	.....	.....
operatives	10	3 42	2 18	.....
WOMEN.				
lers	11	1 71	.....	.....
ikers, sewers	.....	1 14	.....	.....
operatives	10	1 71	1 14	.....
kers	11	91	.....	.....
rvants	.....	*2 85	.....	.....

* Per month.

MECHANICAL AND FARM LABOR.

following statements showing the rates of wages paid in the con-
listricts indicated, for mechanical and farm labor in the year 1873,
urnished by the consuls of the respective districts.

t of the rates of daily wages paid for mechanical labor in the following-named cities of Italy in the year 1873.

Skilled workmen.	Venice, without board.	Genoa, without board.	Brindisi, without board.	Messina, without board.	Palermo, with board.
hs	$0 80	$0 75	$0 68	$0 80	$0 40
ers or masons	80	60	34	90	40
nakers	$0 80 to 1 00	70	76½	90	50
rs	80	60	85	1 00	50
	60	70	85	80	60
	40 to 60	60	51	70	40
ts	80 to 1 00	80	1 02	1 20	60
	60	75	51	1 00	60
s	50 to 60	60	51	90	60
ters	40 to 60	60	59½	95	50
tters	40 to 60	60	34	65	40
	40 to 60	80	68	1 20	60
	60	60	59½	70	60
s	40 to 60	70	68	60	50
ights	40 to 60	60	68	60	60
board—					
orkmen, per week, October, 1873	2 60 to 3 50	1 80	.....	2 10	.....
orkwomen, per week, October, 1873	2 15 to 2 50	1 10	.....	1 60	.....

Rates of wages paid for farm-labor in the following-named places in Italy in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Venice.		Genoa.			Brindisi.		Messina.			Palermo.*
	Daily wages, without board.	Monthly wages, with board.	Daily wages, with board.	Daily wages, without board.	Monthly wages, with board.	Daily wages, without board.	Monthly wages, with board.	Daily wages, with board.	Daily wages, without board.	Monthly wages, with board.	Daily wages, without board.
FARM-LABORERS.											
Experienced hands—											
In summer	$0 60	.....	$0 40	$0 50	$9 00	$0 42½	.....	$0 30	$0 50	$9 00	$0 40
In winter	50	.....	20	30	5 00	25½	.....	50	70	15 00	.....
Ordinary hands—											
In summer	40	.....	32	43	6 40	42½	.....	20	30	6 00	.....
In winter	30	.....	20	30	4 00	25¼	.....	25	48	7 50	.....
Common laborers at other than farm-work	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	15	38	4 50	32
Female servants	.....	$1 to $2	10	18	2 40	.....	$1 70 to $3 40	15	30	4 50	20

* Board is never given except during vintage, when they are allowed wine *ad libitum*.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

The following statements, showing the prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, were furnished by the consuls of the United States at the several places indicated:

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house-rent and board, in the following-named cities of Italy, in the year 1873.

Articles.	Milan.	Genoa.	Brindisi.	Venice.	Palermo.	Messina.
PROVISIONS.						
Flour, wheat:						
Superfine ..... per pound	$0 05	$0 06	$0 05½	*$11 25	$0 10	*$10 00
Extra family ..... do	07	05¼	06	*12 50 to 14 50	12	*12 30
Beef:						
Fresh, roasting-pieces ..... do	12	15	24	18½	30	27
Fresh, soup-pieces ..... do	12	15	20	17	25	18
Fresh, rump or sirloin steaks ..... do	25	15	24	19	30	27
Corned ..... do	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....
Veal:						
Fore-quarters ..... do	17	28	25	20	.....	27
Hind-quarters ..... do	17	28	25	22	.....	27
Cutlets ..... do	†25	28	25	22	.....	27
Mutton:						
Fore-quarters ..... do	10	15	10	13½	20	14
Leg ..... do	18	17	10	15	20	14
Chops ..... do	17	17	10	13½	20	13
Pork:						
Fresh ..... do	17	18	10	15	20	12
Corned or salted ..... do	25	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacon ..... do	25	35	17	13	.....	24
Hams, smoked ..... do	34	45	25	36	35	30
Shoulders ..... do	34	.....	25	14	25	20
Sausages ..... do	0 25 to 0 34	35	34	36	25	15
Lard ..... do	22	28	25	18	40	22
Cod-fish, dry ..... do	10	10	08	.....	16	09
Butter ..... do	25	40	34	0 24 to 0 40	60	30
Cheese ..... do	22	30	0 17 to 0 34	0 21 to 0 36	28	22

* Per barrel. † Without bone.

s of provisions, &c., in the following-named cities of Italy in 1873—Continued.

Articles.	Milan.	Genoa.	Brindisi.	Venice.	Palermo.	Messina.
.....do....	$0 02	$0 02	.....	$0 02	$0 04	.....
.....do....	03	·06	$0 05	04½	10	$0 07
.....do....	02½	03	.....	0 03 to 0 08	05	.....
..... per quart..	03	05	.....	03	20	17
.....per dozen..	14	22	17	0 20 to 0 30	36	20
GROCERIES, ETC.						
g or other good black .....per pound..	1 42	1 60	.....	1 00 to 3 00	1 50	1 20
): .....do....	22	40	34	0 30 to 0 40	30	34
d .....do....	37	.....	42	0 36 to 0 64	40	45
rown .....do....	10	12½	10	05½	15	12
r C.....do....	12	13½	12	.....	‡18	.....
B.....do....	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....
non .....do....	12	14	10	12½	09	11
.....do....	10	25	75	07½	15	13
.....per ton..	.....	10 00	13 60	11 00 to 12 00	§10 00	.....
hard .....per 220 pounds..	78	.....	.....	.....	‖1 20	.....
al .....per bushel..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....per gallon..	48	65	57	.....	75	.....
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.						
, 4-4, standard quality.....per yard..	¶17	20	20	12	.....	14
ed, 4-4, standard quality.....do....	¶20	25	22	13	.....	16
, 9-8, standard quality .....do....	(¶)	28	24	14	.....	.....
ed, 9-8, standard quality.....do....	¶18½	.....	25	15	.....	.....
ined, medium quality.....do....	(¶)	22	.....	.....	.....	21
good quality.....do....	(¶)	.....	34	75	.....	30
rrimac .....do....	¶12½	.....	13½	15	.....	16
de laines.....do	(¶)	35	29	30	.....	20
edium quality.....do....	(¶)	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
shoes:						
men's heavy .....per pair..	2 40	2 50	3 40	3 60	.....	3 20
.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
HOUSE-RENT.						
ed tenements .....per year..	100 00	84 00	**8 50	**6 00	50 00	**5 10
l tenements .....do....	150 00	120 00	**11 90	**10 00	75 00	**6 70
BOARD.						
nechanics or other workmen)..per week..	(††)	2 00	3 40	2 60 to 3 50	(††)	.....
employed in factories .....do....	(††)	1 50	3 40	2 15 to 2 50	(††)	.....

‡ White. § Soft. ‖ Olive.
¶ These articles are mostly home-made, very coarse, cheap but of poor quality.
** Per month.
†† The American system of boarding is not practiced; everybody keeps house.

EXPENDITURES OF WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

Average weekly expenditures of families living in Milan, Venice, Messina, Brindisi, and Sarapiedara, Italy, in 1873.

Articles.	Milan.	Venice.	Messina.	Brindisi.	Sarapiedara.
	2 adults and 3 children.			2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 2 children.
Flour and bread	.....	$0 70	$1 70	$1 28	$0 90
Flour, bread, and rice	$1 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meats	97	1 10	1 00	1 43	10
Lard	.....	08	15	09	12
Butter	.....	30	.....	09	.....
Butter, cheese, and pork	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	.....	15	10	25	06
Sugar	.....	15	18	17	08
Macaroni	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Milk	.....	28	.....	17	18
Coffee	.....	16	.....	09	12
Coffee and milk	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Fish and legumes	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Fish	.....	14	.....	43	12
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	.....	20	25	12	10
Eggs	.....	10	10	25	06
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....	14	15	60	25
Fruits, (green and dried)	.....	.....	30	17	.....
Fuel	42	28	.....	43	28
Oil or other light	25	12	60	34	12
Other articles	17	15	20	51	14
Spirits, wine, beer, and tobacco	.....	80	00	1 19	36
House-rent	87	1 10	1 50	2 72	36
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	.....	60	40	1 70	.....
Total weekly expenses	4 72	6 55	8 63	12 00	3 35
Total for 52 weeks	245 44	340 60	448 76	624 00	174 20
Clothing per year	.....	40 00	32 00	51 00	35 00
Taxes per year	.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....
Total annual expenses	245 44	380 60	480 76	677 75	209 20
Total weekly earnings	5 10	7 50	8 85	.....	4 00
Total for 52 weeks	265 20	390 00	460 20	.....	208 00

COST AND CONDITION OF LABOR IN ITALY.

MILAN.

The following report on the cost and condition of labor in Milan was prepared by Mr. Trimble, United States consular agent, and transmitted to the author September 24, 1872:

Since 1860 wages have increased on the whole about 30 per cent.; the general strikes in August last will probably result in an additional increase of 10 per cent.

Silk forms the principal item in the business transactions of Milan. During the year ending June 30, 1872, the amount of raw silk, tram, and organzine, seasoned, was 34,943 bales. Of this about 75 bales—invoiced value $110,000—were sent to the United States.

The manufacture of gloves (kid and lamb skin) has, within the last few years, attained a great importance, and Milan now furnishes from 800 to 1,000 dozen per day—exporting to France, Germany, England, and the United States. Large quantities of buttons are manufactured. Carriages to a considerable extent are exported to South America, Egypt, and Switzerland.

Conclusions as to the condition and well-being of the working-classes must, to a certain extent, be modified by considerations of climate, and of hereditary habits and tastes. Accustomed to and delighting in the open air, inured to greater exposure than ourselves, and at the same time possessing a climate less rigorous, they are comparatively indifferent to the price of fuel, which to us is one of the necessaries of life.

So meat, which in our severer and more exhausting climate is a necessary, in theirs becomes a luxury, not being required to sustain life, the place of which is, to a certain extent, supplied by a greater abundance of natural products. Bread, wine, fruit, and vegetables, thus come naturally to constitute the main articles of food. The working-man takes for his breakfast a piece of bread, a few slices of sausage, or a handful of fruit; for his dinner, soup made from pork and vegetables, or a dish of rice and a bottle of wine. And this, which to us would seem poor and meager fare, climate and habit render natural and satisfactory.

On the whole, the working-classes here may be said to possess, in comparison with those of the United States, infinitely fewer moral and social advantages, and at the same time a lower average of physical comfort, with less extreme suffering.

CARRARA.

Report "on the cost and condition of labor in the Carrara consular district," by Mr. Consul Torrey.

CARRARA, *July* 30, 1872.

The price of daily labor in this consular district averages as follows: Marble-sculptors, from 77 to 96 cents; marble-cutters, from 39 to 58 cents; marble-polishers, from 35 to 48 cents; marble-quarrymen, from 29 to 48 cents; blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, painters, and shoemakers average about 39 cents per day; the common laborer earns from 29 to 39 cents. All mechanics work from sunrise till dark the year round, taking three hours a day for their meals in the summer months, and two hours a day during the short days of the autumn and winter. Boys and women earn from 16 to 19 cents per day in the quarries.

The principal article produced is marble, which gives employment to nearly the whole population of this district. The silver and lead mines of Seravezza are very valuable, but not extensive. House-rent and living-expenses for the mechanics and laborers are very low, quite in proportion to their earnings, but the average rent of a good house, containing ten rooms, is $289.35 per annum.

The mechanics and laborers are very poor; they know not what comfort is. They usually have large families, and live in one or two rooms of a house, where they cook, eat, and sleep.

I have known many instances where families of from five to eight persons—men, women, and children—lived and slept in one room. Under these circumstances, their education and morals may be imagined.

Few mechanics and laborers over thirty years of age can read and write; the better class of marble-cutters only excepted.

Since the revolution of 1859 common public schools have existed, and nearly all children learn to read and write.

The value of marble, wrought and unwrought, exported to the United States direct during the year 1871 was $626,54[illegible]. A large portion of the most valuable sculpture and architectural work is sent to Florence, Rome, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, and from thence to the United States as productions of those places.

There is also a large amount of olive-oil produced in this district, and exported to the United States via Leghorn.

VENICE.

Extract from a letter to the author from John Harris, Esq., United States consul at Venice, under date of December 12, 1873: On the condition of the working-classes in the Venetian provinces:

As regards the moral state of the workmen, particularly of artisans and machinists, in the Venetian provinces, it may be said that they are generally moral, sober, and provident. They take pride in their work, but they study but little, and are unacquainted with drawing or chemistry, and are somewhat prejudiced in favor of the technical processes of ancient usage. Now, however, they frequent schools for drawing and chemistry which have been introduced in the towns and villages contiguous to the manufactories and workshops. In general they execute varied, different, and new works with good will; they are of various and multiform genius, and it must be noticed that the system of division of labor as practiced in England and elsewhere is not here in general use. Here the same workman does many things, and passes from one work or operation to another which has an affinity with it. His habits of living being economical, he is contented with moderate wages. Although a company has been formed in Venice for the purpose of building good and suitable dwellings for workmen, these buildings are, as yet, but few in number, and the laboring-classes in this city live generally in poor, unwholesome habitations, damp and with bad odors. As the company continue their labors, this inconvenience will decrease. On the con-

principles and results, but are not intended in instruction.

GENOA.

Mr. Consul Spencer, in apologizing for not furnishing the informa desired, adds:

I find, however, that any report that I could have made, based upon your circu would have been very unsatisfactory, as the conditions of life here are so diffe from what they are in the United States; the working-classes here rarely indulgin any greater luxuries than *polenta*, (or mush,) soup, or *minestrone*, wine, and chest bread; meat, butter, and other delicacies mentioned in your list of provisions b entirely out of the question.

MESSINA.

Mr. Consul Behn, under date of September 5, 1872, thus writes regard to labor in Messina:

There is but very little industry in this consular district; no manufacturing est lishment except one small cotton-factory, two or three tanneries of no great imp tance, one flour-mill, and two silk-spinneries, the produce of which is sent to Engla France, and Italy. The price of labor for workingmen of all classes averages fr 50 cents to $1 per day of twelve hours, and seldom overruns the latter price.

In a more recent letter, dated October 16, 1873, Mr. Behn adds:

In consequence of a rise in the prices of the principal articles of subsistence, workme wages have been raised from 10 to 20 cents over those of last year, and they now v from 50 cents to $1.20 per day, not including board, as it is not the custom in t island to board workingmen. The education and morals of workmen is yearly impr ing, as they and their sons visit the day and night schools, and it is to be hoped t before long this class of people will occupy the same rank as the workmen of all ot countries.

[From the British Almanac for 1874.]

In Southern Europe the general rate of wages is on a low scale, although in some p of Italy the remuneration obtained by several kinds of art-workmen is very good. In ship-building, iron-founding, and other handicrafts, requiring a combination of man strength and skill, the workmen can obtain from $4.38 to $7.30 per week. There also numerous trades p culiar to Italy, in which skilled workmen can obtain from $ to $5.34 per week; but all descriptions of unskilled labor are very cheap. Strikes

h for provis'ons. These two drawbacks form serious obstacles, against which nost powerless to contend, save by living outside the town in which his place oyment is situated, lodgings being cheaper in the outlying villages, where also be obtained at lower rates, not having to pay the obnoxious "octroi" de- at the gates of the town.

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n additional information in regard to labor in Italy, recently re- , the following facts are selected:

PROVINCE OF PANAMA.

—The principal establishment for the manufacture of this fabric employs from) women; reelers receiving from 7 to 8 cents, and weavers from 13 to 23 cents ı. The highest prices are paid for piecework.

and earthen-ware.—The total number of hands employed is 67, of whom 23 (19 l 4 women) are in the pottery department, and 44 (all men) in glass making. ges of the potters are from 23 to 28 cents per diem, and for the women, 10 cents. ss-makers rise from a minimum of 19 cents to a maximum of $1.15 per diem. ve work for only three months in the year.

—The nail-makers of the city of Parma only supply local wants; wages about cents for founders per diem, 24 to 48 cents for blacksmiths, 42 to 46 cents for cop- ıs. Foremen in founderies, &c., received from 62 to 72 cents, and apprentices to 15 cents.

ınd candles.—Men receive 28 cents, and women 19 cents per diem.

—The wages vary for men from 15 to 28 cents; for women, from 10 to 17 cents; lren, from 8 to 13 cents.

ng-offices.—The wages of compositors are from 19 to 38 cents; of apprentices, to 12 cents; of printers, 33 cents per diem. Piecework is paid as follows: itors, from 3 to 4 cents; apprentices, from 1 to 1½ cents, and printers 4 cents

ırs, beer, and aërated waters.—The wages given in all these industries are as fol- oremen, 38 cents and upward per diem; ordinary workmen, 28 cents; women, m wages 19 cents per diem. * * * * * *

VENICE.

erille foundery.—This foundery employs upward of 300 hands, and turns out ma- of every magnitude, description, and quality. In spite of high duty on coals , this factory is highly flourishing; the workmen are equal to the best in Eng- d so well conducted that no strike has occurred since its establishment, and are satisfied with their wages and condition.

-foundery.—The bronze-foundery of Michieli & Co. deserves notice, and is an ıment where not only the fine bronze works of Italy peculiar to the fourteenth, ı, and sixteenth centuries are perfectly reproduced in all sizes, but even works rn art are cast at the option of the sculptor, after the manner and the time of ıngelo and Benvenuto Cellini.

s-works of Venice and Murano.—For many centuries past these have been celebrated for the fineness of their products. In A. St. Benedict engaged Venetian artists to furnish the windows remouth Abbey, and from that time, or even anterior to it, the ıanufactory—probably the oldest in the world—has had a contin- xistence. The manufacture of glass is still an important Vene- ıdustry, the export of this fabric in 1874 having amounted to 00, or about $1,524,000 in gold. In 1867 the exports of glass ıore than twice the usual average, owing to the introduction of eads in the fashions of the day.

Burano lace.—The manufacture of this fabric, which receives its name from a small island formerly celebrated for its lace-work, has recently been revived under the auspices of the Princess Giovanelli and the Countess Marcello, who found an aged woman, the last of her craft, who still remembered the method of making this lace, and engaged her to instruct a number of girls in this almost-forgotten art. The immediate demand for the first specimens produced was extraordinary. The cost of the fabric (about 100 francs per meter, of the width of 12 centimeters) is considered to be under its value. It takes 150 days of five working-hours per diem for one workwoman to produce a single meter, the woman's pay being one-half franc per diem.

The "*gros point de Venise*" is also to be revived at Burano. The distinguished engineer Dr. Fambri (six years a deputy in the Italian Parliament) has published the following estimate of the labor involved in the manufacture of one meter of this lace of a quality never surpassed in ancient times:

I. Three months' wages of one hand for the net-work.

II. One month's wages of one hand for the flowers.

III. An extra month's wages for the ornamental border.

Dr. Fambri suggests that "this industry should be developed, were it only to save the secret of the art, as no kind of manufacture exists more capable of giving sustenance to thousands with a merely nominal capital."

LABOR IN MODERN GREECE.

In one of the introductory chapters of this work, under the above caption, the condition of labor in Greece in ancient times, (labor then being of a servile character,) was presented. Modern Greece, retaining little else than its classic renown, presents but few points of interest to the inquirer after manufacturing and mechanical industries.

EXPORTS.

The exports to the United States are of small amount, and consist chiefly of fruit and wool. In the fiscal year 1874 the value of the total imports, direct and indirect, into the United States from Greece, reached but $561,875, of which fruit amounted to $423,992, and wool to $105,325.

Hon. John M. Francis, recently United States minister resident at Athens, thus wrote in regard to the principal exports:

Greece exports annually from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 worth of Zante currants. The larger proportion is shipped to England, but the demand for the fruit in the United States is yearly increasing. Her exports of olive-oil amount to nearly $4,000,000 annually; and of cotton and cotton yarns, silk, and products of silk, coarse wool, wines, &c., the value is quite large. The exportation of lead and other minerals is increasing. The production of cotton is also becoming an important interest in Greece. Previous to our late civil war but little was raised; now the average crop amounts to about 5,500,000 pounds. Formerly the cotton was all exported; now a large proportion of it is manufactured into cotton yarn, no less than 16 factories having been established for this purpose, employing 25,460 spindles, the yearly manufacture of which amounts to 2,200,000 pounds of yarn. Greek yarn is largely displacing the English article in many of the Levant markets. There are eight silk manufactories in the kingdom. The exports of these manufactories last year were upward of $750,000.

Fish P. Brewer, esq., United States consul at Piræus, under date of June 29, 1872, writes as follows in regard to cotton and other exports:

Six-sevenths of the cotton-crop is raised in the district of Lebadeia, where it is pressed and baled, and then hauled sixty or seventy miles on a macadamized road to Piræus. A part of the cotton is bought by the Piræus twist-factories, of which there are three. One recently began operations; the other two have been making from 32,000 to 35,000 bundles of twist annually. Nearly all of this is used in Greece, but a little is shipped, free of duty, to Turkey.

Various other raw products pay an export duty, as cocoons, acorns, figs, currants, and tobacco.

Some products pay different rates, according to the district where raised, perhaps on account of an assumed difference in quality, as: tobacco from Argos, $\frac{3}{4}$c. per lb.; from elsewhere, free; acorns from Athens or Kea, $\frac{5}{8}$c. per lb.; from Peloponessus, or elsewhere, $1\frac{3}{4}$c. Figs pay $\frac{1}{4}$c. per lb., but, if raised on public lands, double rates, apparently as including rent to the state.

Currants pay a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$c. per lb. Cocoons pay 11c. per lb. Emery pays 1c. per lb. On the free list are wool, hides, cumin and sesamé seeds, wine, olives, oil, and silk.

No bounties are paid on any article of export, yet it is noteworthy that articles exported are exempt from local custom-dues in transit to the port, which would have to be paid if the same articles were sold in home markets, for home consumption. These duties are levied to support the local governments, and their amount is very various.

Mr. Francis states that the culture of the vine and the manufacture of wine and spirits are important industries:

The vineyards cover about 500,000 acres of land, or one twenty-eighth of the area of plantations properly so called. About 2,000,000 barrels of wine are produced annually, and of this aggregate, less than 100,000 barrels are exported. The gross value is about $1,600,000. The cultivation of the olive-tree is also a feature. The latest returns show that there are about 8,000,000 olive-trees in the kingdom, covering an area of 350,000 acres, and producing annually 22,000,000 lbs. of olives. The market reports of the Bulletin almost every day evidence the growth of our Mediterranean trade; and in that growth Greece, as we have said, is a prominent participant.

RATES OF WAGES.

Mr. Consul Brewer, under date July 30, 1872, furnishes the followi rates of daily wages of mechanics at Piræus:

Painters, $1.14; blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, and plasterers, 95 cents each; in rior hands as low as 57 cents; journeymen shoemakers, for each pair of country sho 57 cents, and a good workmen will make three pairs in two days. Two boatmen, w a sail-boat, will earn $1.52 for a long day's work. Three dollars and eighty cents mouth is fair wages for a servant girl. Most mechanics work from sunrise to suns taking, in summer, an hour for breakfast and two hours for nooning, during whi they generally take a nap. House rent is $7.60 per month for a four-roomed tenem and $11.40 for six rooms. A workingman can get his meals for 20 cents a day.

MECHANICAL AND FARM LABOR.

Statement showing the rate of wages paid for mechanical and farm labor in Athens, Pire and Syra, Greece, without board, in the year 1873.

Occupation.		Athens and Piræus.	Syra.
Skilled workmen:			
Blacksmiths	per day	$0 90 to $1 20	$0 80 to $0
Bricklayers or masons	do	85 to 1 00	65 to
Cabinet-makers	do	90 to 1 00	80 to
Carpenters	do	90 to 1 00	75 to
Coopers	do	80 to 90	75 to
Miners	do	90 to 1 30	80 to
Machinists	do	80 to 1 40	85 to
Painters	do	80 to 1 00	80 to
Plasterers	do	75 to 1 00	70 to
Shoemakers	do	65 to 80	65 to
Stone-cutters	do	90 to 1 40	45 to
Tailors	do	70 to 90	
Tinsmiths	do	60 to 1 00	40 to
Wheelwrights	do	80 to 1 20	40 to
Ship-building:			
Carpenters. First-class	do	1 00 to 1 40	.....
Carpenters. Second-class	do	70 to 90	.....
Joiners	do	1 00 to 1 20	.....
Calkers	do	1 20 to 1 30	.....
Blacksmiths	do	70 to 80	.....
Farm-laborers:			
Experienced hands	do	60	30 to
Ordinary hands	do	50	.....
Common laborers at other than farm-work	do	66	30 to
Female servants	per month, with board	2 00 to 5 00	3 00 to
Price of board:			
For workmen	per week	1 50 to 2 00	2 00 to
For workwomen	do	1 25 to 1 33	

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Statement showing the prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, with house-rent and board, in the towns of Piræus and Syra, Greece, in the year 1872.

Articles.		Piræus.	Syra.
PROVISIONS.			
Flour:			
Wheat, superfine, of Trieste	per barrel of 168 pounds	$8 00 to $9 00	.....
Wheat, superfine, of Trieste	per pound	.....	$0 07
Wheat, of the Piræus Mills	do	04 to 04½	$0 07 to
Rye		None.	None.
Corn-meal		None.	None.
Beef:			
Fresh, roasting-pieces	per pound	11 to 12	12 to
Fresh, soup pieces	do	10½ to 11	12 to
Fresh, rump steaks	do	12 to 13	12 to
Corned	do	None.	None.
Veal:			
Fore-quarters	do	16 to 17	13 to
Hind-quarters	do	15 to 16	13 to
Cutlets	do	13 to 14	13 to

LABOR IN BELGIUM.

elgium, one of the smaller kingdoms of Europe, is a perfect bee-hive ndustry, both agricultural and mechanical. A historical sketch of rise and progress of some of those industries would be extremely resting, if space admitted of its presentation. Although small in ınt of territory, it embraces peoples entirely distinct in language traditions. The Flemings (Teutonic) and the Walloons, (Celtic,) inguished by their peculiar dialects, are still conspicuous among the ɜ Germans, Dutch, and French. Like the French, the Belgians are ngly opposed to emigration;* the parents being unwilling to part ı their children, who all contribute the proceeds of their labor to the mon stock, and although the wages are extremely low, even after advance in 1871 and 1872, as compared with those of England, yet the ed earnings of a family amount to a considerable sum.† This stay-at- e policy results, of course, in an increase of the population, which, in ., was 5,113,680—a larger number per square mile than in any other ıtry in Europe.‡

ıe government of Belgium is a limited constitutional monarchy, and established in its present form in 1830. The country had been pre- sly the theater of almost innumerable wars while under the domin- successively of Spain and France, and while forming a constituent of Holland. Indeed, owing to its geographical position Belgium been the battle-ground of Europe, more especially in the fierce ggles between the allied powers and the first Napoleon. The pos- ion of Belgian territory had always been regarded by Napoleon as

he number of emigrants from Belgium during the past fifty-four years was but a over 20,000, as will be seen by the following statement:

ıg the decade from 1820 to 1830	28
ıg the decade from 1831 to 1840	22
ıg the decade from 1841 to 1850	5,074
ıg the decade from 1851 to 1860	4,738
ıg the decade from 1861 to 1870	7,416
ıg the year 1871	168
ıg the year 1872	964
ıg the year 1873	1,306
ıg the year 1874	705
Total	20,421

ɔe director of the paper-mill at Huy stated to the author that the earnings of one y, consisting of father and several sons and daughters, exceeded 10,000 francs)0) in the year 1871. At Jumet, the seat of glass-works, many families own the ɜs in which they live; some workmen being worth 50,000 francs.

ıe following table shows the population of Belgium by provinces and per square ɔn the 31st of December, 1871:

Provinces.	Square kilometers.	Population.	Population, per square kilometer.	Population, per square mile.
ırp	2,831.73	497,017	175.52	454.50
ıt	3,222.96	887,905	270.46	700.50
ɜra, West	3,234.67	670,833	207.39	537.25
ɜra, East	2,999.95	840,512	280.17	725.75
ıt	3,721.62	900,595	241.72	626.75
	2,893.88	598,458	206.80	535.50
urg	2,412.34	200,668	83.18	215.50
ıbourg	4,417.76	204,037	46.18	119.50
r	3,660.25	313,655	85.69	222.00
Total	29,455.16	5,113,680	173.60	449.50

of vast importance as an advanced post from which he might proceed to other conquests. Under the rule of France, Belgium suffered severely from the conscription laws, which deprived the country of its active laborers. The benevolent and charitable institutions of Belgium are numerous. To prevent the misery and frequently the crime arising from the want of employment among the working-classes, charity-workshops have been established in Ghent, Liège, and other towns. The able-bodied are paid according to their work, and the aged and infirm according to their necessities. In each commune is a *bureau de bienfaisance* for assisting the poor with money, food, and clothing. Belgium is abundantly rich in various kinds of minerals, as coal, iron, calamine, &c., forming a valuable source of employment to many thousands of its inhabitants. Its iron-mines are extensive. Marble also is abundant in many parts of Belgium.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The chief industries which enter into competition with similar productions of England and the United States are glass and glass-ware, iron, machinery, and various other manufactures of iron, paper, and woolen cloths. Its chief export to the United States is window-glass, the abundance of raw materials and cheapness of labor enabling them to compete successfully with New Jersey and Western Pennsylvania. In bar-iron and rails, and in some kinds of machinery, Belgium is able to underbid England in European and other markets.

The extent and variety of the exports to the United States are indicated in the following:

Statement showing the imports of merchandise from Belgium into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
FREE OF DUTY.		
Articles of the United States brought back		$241,897
Chemicals, dyes, &c		27,333
Coffee ..... pounds	1,186,550	205,216
Horse-hair, used for weaving ..... do	19,691	4,759
Hides and skins		58,674
Paper materials ..... pounds	10,515,023	540,062
All other articles		29,075
Total free of duty		1,146,766
DUTIABLE.		
Beer, ale, &c ..... gallons	3,108	1,177
Books, &c		9,568
Brass and manufactures of		6,132
Breadstuffs, barley ..... bushels	92,518	95,533
Buttons, &c		2,371
Chemicals, &c		33,831
Chicory ..... pounds	108,196	4,646
Cotton, manufactures of		26,151
Earthenware		4,065
Fancy goods		12,539
Flax and manufactures of		29,013
Fruits of all kinds		117,664
Glass and glass-ware		2,047,508
Iron and steel:		
Pig-iron ..... pounds	9,707,221	282,239
Bar-iron ..... do	894,828	21,171
Sheet-iron ..... do	114,645	7,357
Other manufactures of		157,948
Leather, manufactures of		30,069
Paintings, &c		47,519
Paper and manufactures of		57,712
Silk, manufactures of		20,677
Spirits and wines		126,191
Wood manufactures		40,760

Statement showing the imports of merchandise from Belgium, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
ool:		
Raw ..... pounds..	58,717	$12,090
Manufactures of	.....	429,170
nc, spelter, &c	.....	104,196
ll other articles	.....	796,437
Total dutiable	.....	4,578,615
Total free of duty	.....	1,148,766
Total imports of merchandise	.....	5,727,441

tal imports of merchandise, 1873	$5,711,077
tal imports of merchandise, 1872	5,580,461
tal imports of merchandise, 1871	4,178,714

BELGIAN HUSBANDRY.

Since 1830 the agricultural condition of the country has been much nproved, and while it is not intended to enter at large upon this topic, et the high state of cultivation, and the attractive appearance of the ountry presented to the author as he passed through it, in several irections, demands a passing notice. The golden grain was literally eady for the sickle, or the reaping-hook, for, owing to the cheapness of bor, the improvements in agricultural machinery were then used to ut a limited extent in Belgium and the countries of Continental urope.

The following paragraphs from Chambers's Journal afford interesting formation on the subject under consideration:

In Eastern Flanders, of a hundred acres of land, seventy-two are sown with cereals and ants used in manufactures; twenty-eight with roots and forage; but to the latter must added thirty-one acres of after-crop, which gives fifty-nine as affording excellent food r cattle, superior to common meadows, and which shows how poor land can pay a nt of five pounds an acre. The second sowing consists of turnips and spergula, after lza, flax, and early potatoes; and the carrot, which is sold in the spring with the eceding crops, and carefully hoed after they have been taken away. The clovers ve occupied the ground during the winter, leaving it clear for April sowing; and e giant cabbage develops during the cold season, making a stem some six feet high, d giving abundant and excellent leaves for milch-cows. Culture thus pushed to the treme necessarily requires some capital, and it is reckoned that, through a system rigorous parsimony and saving, double the sum per acre is used in Belgium to that ployed in England, and two-thirds more on the best farms. In this way the most nse population in Europe can subsist on a soil so little favored by nature.

Turning to one of the most fertile parts of Belgium, all, as has been said, is charm-g—every road is bordered with trees; not a rise in the ground is seen; all is calm, iform, and presents an image of quiet, comfort, and peace. Each house is detached d surrounded with large apple-orchards hedged in by box, holly, or hawthorn, where e cows are brought to feed every morning and evening. It is of one story only and atched, containing four rooms—the first for meals, the second for the dairy and pre-ring the food for cattle, and the others for sleeping-rooms. The old-fashioned oak rniture is a model of brightness; tin and copper utensils shine on the walls, which e whitewashed. The garden is gay with wall-flowers, dahlias, and hydrangeas, and e florists' flowers which are to be shown at Ghent.

Outside, everything is in its place; nothing spoils the greensward; the ditch and e manure-heap are banished; the latter is always under the roof of the stable or cow-ed. In this stand five or six large cows, the constant care of the farmer's wife, who ves them abundance of green meat in summer, with straw, hay, and a kind of warm ap, mixed with carrots, turnips, or rye, in winter. Thanks to this nourishment, and e constant rest they enjoy, the animals give from fifteen to twenty-five quarts of lk daily. The tools are simple, but of first-class construction: the plow is light, awn by one horse, and works with ease and regularity. The harrows are of various ds, triangular, rectangular, and parallelogram; but the special tool with which the eming has fertilized lands, dried up marshes, and forced back the sea, is the spade. e proverb on the banks of the Scheldt is: "The spade is a gold mine to the peas-t, and different kinds are made for light or heavy soil.

The fields are mostly square, and rarely contain more than an acre; the ground is curved symmetrically, the center being the highest, so that the water drains down equally in all directions. Round the field, and a foot lower, extends a strip of grass, three or four yards wide; still lower, a hedge is planted, which is cut every seven years; and finally, the plot is surrounded by a ditch bordered with trees of larger growth. Thus each piece furnishes rich grass, firewood every seven years, and timber for building every thirty years. The plow is generally used, but every seven years the subsoil is turned to the top by the spade, and thus it acquires a depth unknown to all but the best gardens; the principal object being to produce flax and butter, not cereals. The best farmers never sell their corn, but allow their cattle to consume it.

Unhappily, the farm-laborer there, as well as elsewhere, does not enjoy much comfort; working harder than most men, he is the worst fed. Rye-bread, potatoes, beans, buttermilk, without meat or bacon, is the usual fare; chiccory the constant drink; beer reserved for Sundays and fair-days. His wages vary from ten pence to a shilling, and he could never live upon it did not all the members of his family work without ceasing. When the day's work is ended, often by moonlight, the father cultivates his small field; his wife and daughters take up the poorly-paid lace-work, instead of the old spinning-wheel, which steam has superseded; his sons, when their field-work is done, bring up rabbits for the London market. Their little hands pick up every tuft of herbage on the roadside, and open up a large trade of exportation not to be despised. From Ostend alone there come to us 1,200,000 rabbits every year; these are skinned and cleaned in Belgium, where the skin is used for the making of hats. Yet, although their life is so hard, the towns do not attract the rural population. Habit and family traditions bind them to the plow.

While grain is the chief product, flax is largely cultivated, especially in Flanders. The quality and mode of dressing which is practiced there is considered superior to that of any other country, and no doubt the superior quality of the lace fabricated in Ghent, Bruges, Malines, Mechlin, and Antwerp, as well as in Brussels, is in part due to the excellence of the raw material.

The farmers who raise their own flax generally spin and weave a sufficient quantity for their domestic wear, and sometimes for sale in the home market, while the principal part of the crop is reserved for conversion into fabrics as lace, ticks, checks, and thread for exportation.

WAGES AND SUBSISTENCE

Before presenting information in regard to the cost and condition of labor in Belgium, obtained in 1872, personally and through the assistance of others, the author submits some data of a similar character, but which were collected and published in previous years.

It is to be regretted that the bureaus of statistics of Europe, while they have gathered, collated, and published detailed information on various subjects, in many cases thoroughly classified, which, in this utilitarian age, may be regarded—at least in a country like the United States, whose chief concerns are of a commercial and industrial character—as not of primary importance, have hitherto given but a limited share of attention to the great industrial and commercial interests. All knowledge is valuable, but while we are members of civil communities, the material interests of these communities should not, it is submitted, be regarded as of secondary importance. It is true that commercial information is, to some extent, gathered and imparted by governmental authorities, yet it cannot be denied that nearly the whole of the valuable facts relating to the industrial, and a large part of those relating to the commercial interests, of the various peoples, are procured by individuals or by chambers of commerce and other commercial or industrial associations.

With the exception of Great Britain, which country has made diligent inquiries into the rewards and condition of the working-classes of other

countries, for the purpose of comparison with those of her own work-people, and of occasional inquiries by other governments into instances of widespread suffering, arising from the depressed condition of some particular industry, no official publications have been found from which to draw such information as was required in the preparation of this report.

A notable exception to the above is here acknowledged with the more pleasure as it affords occasion to refer to that eminent scientist, the "father of modern statistics," the late M. Adolphe Quetelet, director of the royal observatory of Belgium. To him, more than to any one else, is due the origin and successful establishment of the International Statistical Congress, which held its first session at Brussels in September, 1853. The statistics of industry engaged the attention of the congress and some data were submitted, the forms for which had previously been prepared by the central committee of statistics and approved by the minister of the interior. Before submitting the plans to the congress it was deemed wise to subject them to the test of experiment; the blanks were transmitted to the provincial statistical committees with explanations as to the course to be pursued, and many took an interest in the kind of information to be obtained, and zealously set about gathering materials; others recoiled before a task which they did not think could lead to exact satisfactory results. In consequence of delays and hesitations inseparable from a new and difficult work confided to the good will of persons absorbed with their own duties, the time rolled away, and when the congress met the central committee had not received sufficient replies to make their submission to the congress practicable as a test. Later, however, the information was obtained and compiled by M. Ducpetiaux, and was published by the central commission of statistics in 1855.* Whether in the value of the information afforded, in its fullness of detail or its arrangement, this admirable work may be justly regarded as a model, and now that the mutations in the cost and condition of labor have destroyed its value for contemporary purposes, it is a subject of deep regret that it has not been periodically followed by publications prepared upon the same plan, in which full and trustworthy information of a similar character might be brought down to the most recent date. As both labor and subsistence have appreciated in the two decades which have intervened since the prices given in the work under consideration were obtained, the author of this report contents himself with the translation and presentation of a few of the tables published by M. Ducpetiaux.

* Budget économiques des classes ouvrières en Belgique, subsistances, salaires, population, par. Ed. Ducpetiaux, inspecteur général des prisons, et des établissements de bienfaisance, membré de la commission central de statistque, etc., Bruxelles, 1855.

WAGES IN 1854.

Average daily wages paid in various branches of industry in Belgium.

Industries.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Boys.	Girls.	Industries.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Boys.
	Cents.	*Cents*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents*
Coke and coal	41.4	24.4	17	14.4	Silk	25	18.8	7.6
Metallurgy:					Ribbons, fringe, &c.	26	12.2	6.8
Chief establishments	40.2	21.4	13.4	11.8	Gas-factory	28	15.8	9.2
Secondary establish'ts	28.6	14.4	9	8.4	Wood:			
Artisans*	25.2	18.2	7.4	7.4	Factory-hands	35.6	14.2	9.2
Slate-factories, &c.:					Artisans	24.2	10	7.6
Factory-hands	31.4	20	11	12	Leather:			
Artisans	29	14.8	12.4	11	Factory-hands	29	22.4	10
Glass-factories:					Artisans	19.2	12.2	6.4
Factory-hands	51.6	13.6	14.8	14	Paper and printing:			
Artisans	22.8	15	8	.....	Factory-hands	28.8	15.4	8.2
Manuf'tories of linen, &c.:					Artisans	38.6	13.8	7.6
Factory-hands	16	10.8	9	9.8	Chemical products:			
Artisans	16	8.4	7	6	Factory-hands	29.2	17	7.8
Wool	32.4	16.2	11.6	11.2	Artisans	29.6	8.8	7.6
Cotton:					Various trades	32	15.8	9
Factory-hands	31	21.6	9.2	10				
Artisans	25	12.2	5	7.2	General average	29.8	14.2	10.8

* By "artisans" here is meant persons working by themselves for their own account or that of manufacturer.

WAGES IN LIÈGE.

Average wages per day paid to male laborers in the following industri

[The franc computed at 20 cents.]

	Maximum.	Minim
Cannon foundery:		
Founders	$1 00	$0
Laborers	35	
Adjusters	60	
Smiths	1 00	
Strikers	40	
Turners	50	
Joiners	45	
Masons	50	
Iron-works:		
Firemen	85	
Smiths	50	
Puddlers		70
Laborers		29

	Hours of labor.	Maximum.	Minimum
Zinc factory:			
Foreman	12	$0 69	
Laborers	12	47	
Stone-cutters	12	50	
Machinist	10		$0 57
Joiner	10		40
Fireman	10		45

GHENT.

Daily wages of factory hands in Ghent.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Males	$2 00	$0 25
Females	41	1
Boys, (12 to 16 years)	26	09
Children under 12 years	10	06

Taking the number of working days in a year at 278, (deducting for holidays, absence, accidental interruptions, &c.,) the average earnings per year would be—

For males at an average of 48 cents	$131 44
For females at an average of 28 cents	75 84
For boys of 12 to 16 at an average of 17½ cents	48 65

The lowest possible weekly expenses of a factory laborer's family with four young children in Ghent are thus given:

Bread, (wheat and rye)	$0 92
Flour	02
Onions	02
Potatoes	45
Butter	48
Clothing	16
Coffee and chiccory	11
Fuel and light	20
Soap and starch	07
Milk	04
Rice	05
Vinegar, pepper, and salt	03½
Total	243½

In cases of sickness aid is given by relief associations instituted among workingmen, which pay during sickness to laborers—

First class, per week	$1 50
Second class, per week	90
Third class, per week	45

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Average annual income of workingmen's families in Belgium.

Province of—	Class of family.	Occupation.	Wages or salary of—			From all other sources.	Total.
			Husband.	Wife.	Children.		
Brabant	First	.....	$60 19	$17 40	$36 53	$14 60	$128 72
	Second	.....	95 16	22 25	44 07	21 09	182 57
	Third	.....	143 38	31 50	55 60	23 68	255 56
Flanders, East	First	.....	58 40	11 61	33 13	6 15	109 29
	Second	.....	99 18	15 30	31 74	12 88	159 10
	Third	.....	135 30	16 39	44 44	18 12	214 25
Flanders, West	First	Farm-laborer	55 00	15 00	60 00	10 00	160 00
	Second	Shoemaker and one journeyman.	93 60	18 00	21 00	41 60	174 20
	Third	Journeyman-carpenter	110 00	.....	15 00	80 00	205 00
Antwerp	First	Day-laborer	60 00	10 00	12 00	.....	82 00
	Second	Weaver	74 00	20 00	34 00	.....	128 00
	Third	Carpenter, with son and two journeymen	190 00	12 00	50 00	.....	252 00
Limbourg	First	Farm-laborer	52 40	27 60	40 00	32 00	152 00
	Second	Foreman of distillery	109 98	.....	.....	61 00	170 98
	Third	Gardener	.....	.....	.....	238 00	238 00
Hainaut	First	.....	79 50	19 08	50 88	7 42	156 88
	Second	Fireman	160 16	.....	.....	.....	160 16
	Third	Blacksmith	222 60	76 32	111 30	.....	410 22
Liege	First	Printer	125 30	46 99	20 87	.....	193 16
	Second	Workman in warehouse	206 50	10 00	.....	43 10	259 60
	Third	Coppersmith	300 00	41 60	80 00	...	421 60
Namur	First	Joiner	60 00	15 00	20 00	36 00	131 00
	Second	Gardener	62 60	4 92	40 40	31 91	139 92
	Third	Coppersmith, family of six persons	135 00	.....	.....	229 40	364 40
Luxembourg	First	Mason	68 00	20 00	10 00	68 00	166 00
	Second	Shoemaker	174 72	62 40	44 68	12 00	293 80
	Third	Carpenter	208 40	60 00	44 80	200 00	513 20

Average annual expenditure of workingmen's families in Belgium.

Province of—	Class of family.	Occupation.	Articles of a physical or material nature.	Articles of a religious or intellectual nature.	Luxuries.	Total.
Brabant	First		$122 60		$4 00	$126 60
	Second		172 04	$2 47	3 40	177 91
	Third		237 48	8 14	5 98	251 [illegible]
Flanders, East	First		114 63	1 56	1 73	117 [illegible]
	Second		159 80	1 50	2 15	163 [illegible]
	Third		172 94	1 45	1 96	176 [illegible]
Flanders, West	First	Farm-laborer	138 80	10 00	8 82	147 [illegible]
	Second	Shoemaker and one journeyman	175 21	2 28		177 [illegible]
	Third	Journeyman-carpenter	192 10	5 90	7 46	205 [illegible]
Antwerp	First	Day-laborer	118 17		3 53	121 [illegible]
	Second	Weaver	122 65	1 00	4 08	127 [illegible]
	Third	Carpenter, with son and two journeymen.	216 40	3 80	24 95	245 [illegible]
Limbourg	First	Farm-laborer	170 12		6 00	176 [illegible]
	Second	Foreman of distillery	156 20	4 00	10 67	170 [illegible]
	Third	Gardener	218 17	1 50	4 55	224 [illegible]
Hainaut	First		152 11	1 06	3 71	156 [illegible]
	Second	Fireman	146 02	3 20	10 94	160 [illegible]
	Third	Blacksmith	368 88	11 66	29 68	410 [illegible]
Liege	First	Printer	254 52	3 40	15 13	273 [illegible]
	Second	Workman in warehouse	239 57	6 20	5 49	251 [illegible]
	Third	Coppersmith	386 35	6 40	11 24	403 [illegible]
Namur	First	Joiner	119 29	1 20	9 00	129 [illegible]
	Second	Gardener	133 04	59	4 46	138 [illegible]
	Third	Coppersmith, family of six persons	325 40		12 00	337 [illegible]
Luxembourg	First	Mason	156 50		9 40	165 [illegible]
	Second	Shoemaker	222 68	15 04	15 08	252 [illegible]
	Third	Carpenter	306 52	57 87	23 20	387 [illegible]

Detailed statement of income and expenditure of a laborer's family of six persons in the district of Brussels.

[1 hectoliter = 2.84 bushels. 1 kilog. = 2.2046 pounds. 1 franc = 20 cents, in United States equivalents.]

INCOME.

From wages:		
Of husband, 270 days, 72 centimes (14.4 cents)	$38 88	
30 days, 2 francs (40 cents)	12 00	
Of son of 18 years, 270 days, 72 centimes (14.4 cents)	38 88	
30 days, 2 francs (40 cents)	12 00	
Of son of 16 years, 100 days, 54 centimes (10.8 cents)	10 80	
		$112 56
From other resources:		
75 acres of land rented:		
4 hectoliters wheat, at $3.60	14 40	
4 hectoliters rye, at $2.20	8 80	
500 kilograms potatoes, at $1.60 per 100 kilograms	8 00	
78 kilograms butter, at 40 cents	31 20	
		62 40
1 calf, $5; 1 fat pig, $25		30 00
Products of garden:		
170 kilograms hops, $22.88; fruits and vegetables, $9.60; tobacco, $1.40		33 88
Total income		238 84

EXPENDITURE.

liter wheat, at $3.60		$3 60	
oliters rye, at $2.20		44 00	
ilograms potatoes, at $1.60 per 100 kilograms		16 00	
bles		10 00	
grams pork, at 18 cents		13 50	
grams beef, at 20 cents		2 00	
grams butter, at 32 cents		8 00	
		3 00	
s, at 80 cents per 100		3 20	
ices, &c		6 00	
grams coffee, at 40 cents		10 00	
grams chiccory, at 10 cents		1 00	
rs beer, at 1⅔ cents		2 40	
			$122 70
elling, containing 1 kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 1 pantry and s, also small garden		$7 00	
of farming land, and 20 acres garden		20 00	
			27 00
d—2 pantaloons, $2.60; 2 vests, $1.20; 2 jackets, ; 2 blouses, $2.40; 2 cravats, 40 cents; 2 handker- , 30 cents; 3 linen shirts, $1.95; 2 drawers, 50 ; 2 caps, 60 cents; 2 pairs socks, 45 cents; 1 pair , $1.20; 4 pairs wooden shoes, 50 cents	$13 20		
18 years, $13.20; son of 16 years, $8	21 20		
		34 40	
l cotton dress, $1.60; 2 petticoats, $1.60; 2 linen , $1.20; 3 neck-handkerchiefs, 60 cents; 2 pocket- kerchiefs, 20 cents; 2 pairs stockings, 50 cents; 2 ts, 80 cents; 2 aprons, 40 cents; 3 pairs wooden , 30 cents; 1 pair shoes, 50 cents; 3 hats, 40 cents; &c., 5 cents	8 15		
er of 13 years, $4; daughter of 10 years, $2.40	6 40		
		14 55	
			48 95
ass, $1; 2 sheets, $1; 2 covers, (cotton,) 80 cents; bolster, ats; straw for mattrass, 20 cents		3 20	
l bedding for sons, $3.20; bed and bedding for daughters, $2.		5 20	
			8 40
,500 kilograms coal, at $3.05 per 100 kilograms		10 50	
10 liters oil, at 15 cents		1 50	
g—20 kilograms soap, at 10 cents		2 00	
thread, needles, &c		60	
iance of dwelling		1 60	
e, &c., of furniture		60	
nd other contributions		1 93	
r farming		1 36	
s on farm for seeds, &c		8 00	
			28 09
cents; books, pens, paper, &c., 60 cents; amusement, 60 cents; 1.40			2 90
expenditure			238 04

BALANCE.

	$238 84
	238 04
ns	80

Table showing details of income and expenditure of workmen's families in the province of Brabant, Belgium, in 1854.

(First class includes indigent laborers, partly supported by public charity; second class includes indigent laborers not supported by public charity; third class includes workmen in independent positions.) Amounts expressed in United States gold dollars—the franc computed at 20 cents.

Expenses.	City of Nivelles.			Commune of Bornival.			Commune of Hautain.		
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	Day-laborer.	Weaver.	Slater.	Reaper.	Paper-box maker.	Sabot-maker.	Day-laborer.	Mason.	Cabinet-maker.
I.—OF A PHYSICAL OR MATERIAL NATURE.									
Provisions:									
Wheat-bread	.....	.....	a$78 62	.....	$4 00	$6 00	.....	.....	.....
Rye-bread	.....	.....	.....	$30 00	30 00	30 00	b$65 52	.....	.....
Mixed bread	c$78 62	d$87 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e$72 80	f$72 [illegible]
Potatoes and vegetables	g21 84	h17 68	i14 56	16 00	16 00	12 00	j32 76	k32 76	[illegible]
Meat	.....	.....	5 20	4 00	8 00	m10 00	60	n5 20	o[illegible]
Milk, eggs, and fish	3 64	4 37	5 20	2 00	3 00	4 00	.....	.....	4 16
Butter, oil, and lard	3 12	p8 73	7 48	2 00	5 00	5 00	5 72	4 68	6 [illegible]
Spices, salt, &c	1 66	1 66	1 46	2 00	4 00	4 00	.....	2 08	2 08
Tea, coffee, and chiccory	3 33	3 64	5 72	2 00	2 40	2 40	8 74	8 74	10 40
Beer, cider, and wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	2 40	4 [illegible]
Rent	12 06	11 96	15 60	12 00	12 00	16 00	8 00	.....	.....
Clothing	21 50	14 00	21 60	6 00	10 00	12 00	29 70	32 00	40 00
Bedding	1 60	2 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	8 20	.....	.....	.....
Fuel	6 24	10 40	11 44	8 00	8 00	8 00	4 00	8 00	8 32
Light	3 12	4 37	4 16	1 20	2 00	3 00	1 56	2 08	2 08
Washing	4 37	2 60	5 20	2 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	5 92	[illegible]
Care of health, bath, &c	1 04	.....	1 66	.....	80	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Treatment in sickness	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....
Repair and maintenance of dwelling	.....	.....	.....	80	1 20	1 20	.....	.....	5 00
Purchase and repair of furniture	2 00	2 00	3 00	40	1 60	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 40
Contributions and taxes	.....	.....	.....	40	1 20	2 40	40	1 60	3 60
Postage and other expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
For tools, (excluding first purchase)	.....	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of garden or land	.....	.....	.....	1 60	2 00	2 40	.....	.....	6 00
Total	164 14	171 77	186 80	92 40	116 20	137 60	161 56	180 95	230 33
II.—RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL.									
Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 40	4 40
Books, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1 60
Subscription, &c., in charity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savings-bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	5 60
III.—FOR LUXURIES.									
Coffee-houses, saloons	2 00	1 87	2 08	60	1 20	1 60	3 33	6 65	5 82
Tobacco	1 04	1 04	1 40	1 60	2 00	2 00	1 04	1 04	1 04
Ornament in dress	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 60	.....	.....	.....
Public festivities, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on loans	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3 04	3 43	3 48	2 20	4 00	5 20	4 37	7 69	6 86
Total expenses	167 18	175 20	190 28	94 60	120 20	142 80	164 97	191 95	241 59
INCOME.									
Father's wages	93 86	104 00	111 60	54 00	76 00	80 00	60 00	117 00	156 00
Mother's earnings	45 02	30 00	54 00	10 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	.....	.....
Children's wages	22 53	10 40	22 52	22 00	22 00	24 00	52 20	78 00	90 00
From other sources	.....	28 00	4 00	10 00	20 00	23 00	6 00	.....	.....
Total	161 47	172 40	192 12	96 00	128 00	139 00	134 20	195 00	246 00

a 18 kilogs., at .82 cent per week; per pound, U. S., 3.8 cents.
b 21 kilogs., at .06 cent per day; per pound, U. S., 2.7 cents.
c 21 kilogs., at .76 cent per week; per pound, U. S., 3.45 cents.
d 20 kilogs., at .83 cent per week; per pound, U. S., 3.8 cents.
e 20 kilogs., at .07 cent per day; per pound, U. S., 3.18 cents.
f 20 kilogs., at .07 cent per week; per pound, U. S., 3.18 cents.
g 21 kilogs., at .04 cent per week; per pound, U. S., [illegible] cent.
h 17 kilogs., at .02 per week.
i 14 kilogs., at .02 cent per day; per pound, U. S., .9 cent.
j 35 kilogs., at .018 cent per day; per pound, U. S., .8 cent.
k 35 kilogs., at .018 cent per day; per pound, U. S., .8 cent.
l 35 kilogs., at .018 cent per week; per pound, U. S., .4 cent.
m 3 kilogs., at .20 cent per day; per pound, U. S., .9 cents.
n ½ kilog., at .10 cent per week; per pound, U. S., .9 cents.
o 2 kilogs., at .20 cent per week; per pound, U. S., .9 cents.
p ¼ kilog., at .024 cent per day; per pound, U. S., 4.36 cents.

Table showing details of income and expenditure of workmen's families, &c.—Continued.

Expenses.	Commune of Wauthier Braine.			Commune of Itterbeck.			Commune of Leuw St. Pierre.		
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	Farm-laborer.	Slater.	Mason.	Farm-laborer.	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Day-laborer.	Day-laborer.	Laborer in china-ware.
I.—OF A PHYSICAL OR MATERIAL NATURE.									
Provisions:									
Wheat-bread	.....	.....	$152 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye-bread	$87 36	.....	.....	$31 20	$31 20	.....	$52 00	.....	.....
Mixed bread	.....	$109 20	.....	.....	.....	$36 40	.....	$72 80	$72 80
Potatoes and vegetables	26 00	20 80	28 88	20 80	20 80	20 80	15 60	18 72	18 72
Meat	.....	6 24	16 64	10 40	.....	10 40	.....	20 80	41 60
Milk, eggs, and fish	2 08	1 04	4 16	4 68	4 68	4 68	4 99	4 99	10 00
Butter, oil, and lard	15 60	15 60	33 69	16 64	9 36	16 64	16 64	31 20	41 60
Spices, salt, &c	3 12	3 12	3 33	1 56	1 56	1 56	3 64	8 32	.....
Tea, coffee, and chiccory	5 20	5 20	11 24	3 12	3 12	3 12	8 32	8 32	12 48
Beer, cider, and wine	.....	.....	7 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 62	14 56
Rent	5 20	5 20	5 00	10 40	10 40	10 40	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	21 52	20 80	46 80	.....	.....	.....	20 00	48 00	96 00
Bedding	1 04	10 40	7 80	1 20	.....	.....	2 00	4 00	8 00
Fuel	8 73	8 73	8 73	4 00	5 20	5 20	8 00	9 60	10 40
Light	4 16	4 37	4 37	2 08	2 08	2 08	1 60	2 84	3 20
Washing	1 04	2 60	2 60	1 25	1 25	1 25	4 00	6 00	8 00
Care of health, bath, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treatment in sickness	.....	.....	20 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	8 00
Repair and maintenance of dwelling	1 04	1 04	5 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	5 60	7 00
Purchase and repair of furniture	1 04	73	5 00	.....	.....	.....	1 20	3 60	8 00
Contributions and taxes	33	83	3 60	.....	.....	.....	80	5 00	8 00
Postage and other expenses	8 32	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	80
For tools, (excluding first purchase)	.....	8 32	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of garden or land	.....	63	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2 40	5 20	5 20
Total	191 78	224 85	376 20	107 33	90 85	112 53	143 19	267 01	374 36
II.—RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL.									
Church	.....	.....	3 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School	.....	.....	5 20	.....	1 88	.....	.....	4 80	6 40
Books, &c	.....	.....	1 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	3 00
Subscription, &c., in charity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savings-bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	9 36	.....	1 88	.....	.....	6 80	9 40
III.—FOR LUXURIES.									
Coffee-houses, saloons	.....	1 04	2 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 08	41 60
Tobacco	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	4 16	5 20	10 40
Ornament in dress	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public festivities, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	6 00
Interest on loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1 04	3 85	.....	.....	.....	4 16	9 28	58 00
Total expense	191 78	225 89	389 41	107 83	92 73	112 53	147 35	283 09	432 36
INCOME.									
Father's wages	72 00	90 00	176 00	45 00	80 00	90 00	45 00	121 60	291 20
Mother's earnings	20 00	24 00	34 00	.....	8 00	18 00	6 00	60 80	72 80
Children's wages	64 00	82 00	150 00	24 00	.....	.....	43 00	91 20	79 20
From other sources	20 00	36 00	70 00	19 00	3 40	4 53	20 00	.....	.....
Total	176 00	232 00	430 00	88 00	91 40	122 53	114 00	273 60	443 20

Table showing details of income and expenditure of workmen's families, &c.—Continued.

Expenses.	City of Aerschot.			City of Tirlemont.			Commune of Lubbeck.		
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	Day-laborer.	Day-laborer.	Day-laborer.	Day-laborer.	Tailor.	Machinist.	Day-laborer.	Day-laborer.	Day-laborer.
I.—OF A PHYSICAL OR MATERIAL NATURE.									
Provisions:									
Wheat-bread	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$31 20	.....	$7 28	$10 92
Rye-bread	$20 39	$20 39	$20 39	$52 57	$52 57	11 24	$57 20	52 00	49 40
Mixed bread	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes and vegetables	20 60	20 60	20 60	10 20	15 28	27 20	9 12	29 12	30 92
Meat	.....	19 40	18 20	.....	20 80	31 20	.....	3 12	21 84
Milk, eggs, and fish	2 92	3 20	5 84	.....	.....	11 00	5 10	10 20	9 88
Butter, oil, and lard	4 00	7 80	11 65	10 40	26 00	62 40	4 26	16 12	24 96
Spices, salt, &c	.....	.....	.....	1 67	1 67	4 00	2 91	2 91	5 82
Tea, coffee, and chiccory	11 65	11 65	11 65	6 88	20 80	10 40	4 37	9 67	12 69
Beer, cider, and wine	.....	.....	14 00	.....	6 24	24 00	.....	8 73	16 64
Rent	10 00	16 00	19 00	14 00	20 00	40 00	18 20	15 00	22 00
Clothing	35 00	35 00	42 60	3 20	20 00	20 00	16 00	28 00	40 00
Bedding	2 00	3 00	2 60	.....	.....	.....	5 00	7 00	10 00
Fuel	6 00	6 00	6 00	1 05	7 00	15 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
Light	1 00	1 20	1 20	.....	2 00	10 40	2 00	3 00	4 00
Washing	3 00	3 40	4 00	.....	.....	.....	3 02	6 03	6 03
Care of health, bath, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 60	6 00
Treatment in sickness	2 00	2 00	3 20	.....	.....	.....	60	2 00	10 00
Repair and maintenance of dwelling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	1 00	2 00	6 00
Purchase and repair of furniture	2 00	2 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	4 00	5 00
Contributions and taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1 40	6 00
Postage and other expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1 20	1 20
For tools, (excluding first purchase)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40	8 00
Cost of garden or land	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	20	6 00	7 00
Total	120 56	142 64	194 93	99 97	192 36	304 04	141 18	230 78	334 61
II.—RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL.									
Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School	.....	.....	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 17
Books, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20
Subscription, &c., in charity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20
Savings-bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 57
III.—FOR LUXURIES.									
Coffee-houses, saloons	5 20	7 80	15 60	.....	10 40	12 00	.....	1 25	1 25
Tobacco	1 45	1 45	1 45	.....	1 25	3 00	14 15	14 15	14 15
Ornament in dress	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public festivities, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6 65	9 25	17 05	.....	11 65	15 00	14 15	15 40	15 40
Total expenses	127 21	151 69	216 78	99 97	204 01	319 04	155 33	246 18	361 58
INCOME.									
Father's wages	54 00	100 00	150 00	73 00	146 00	219 00	50 00	73 00	124 00
Mother's earnings	18 00	14 28	11 00	14 00	29 20	36 50	10 00	16 00	36 00
Children's wages	36 00	37 60	35 20	.....	36 40	36 50	16 00	24 00	54 00
From other sources	19 21	.....	20 67	12 97	.....	25 03	6 00	18 00	40 00
Total	127 21	151 88	216 87	99 97	211 60	317 03	82 00	131 00	254 00

IRON, GLASS, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The following extracts from the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleroi, in May, 1872, furnish valuable information in regard to the most important industries of that part of Belgium:

Statistics of metallurgy.

Works.	1869.	1870.	1871.
SMELTING-WORKS.			
Workshops, (No. 1)	13	13	13
Active furnaces, (No. 1)	25	25	27
Inactive furnaces, (No. 1)	13	25	14
Number of workmen	2,340	2,283	2,312
Manufactured products ....tons..	307,446	327,743	528,120
Molding-iron ....do...	19,642	30,520	31,520
Refining-iron ....do...	300,774	297,228	327,600
ROLLING-MILLS.			
Workshops	20	20	20
Puddling-furnaces	333	365	394
Reheating-furnaces	132	149	162
Steam-engines	190	209	223
Horse-power of steam-engines	5,939	6,338	6,587
Hydraulic wheels	3	3	3
Horse-power of hydraulic wheels	115	115	115
Workmen employed	7,182	7,119	7,139
Products ....tons..	261,938	283,495	236,441
FORGING AND CONDENSING ESTABLISHMENTS.			
Workshops	20	20	21
Furnaces with reverberators	17	19	23
Open furnaces	42	39	41
Steam-engines	5	5	5
Horse-power of steam-engines	63	63	63
Hydraulic wheels	34	34	34
Horse-power of hydraulic wheels	249	419	429
Workmen engaged	196	203	229
Products ....tons..	2,904	4,023	.....
FOUNDERIES.			
Workshops in action	39	43	42
Cupolas	79	85	80
Steam-engines	39	36	39
Horse-power of steam-engines	320	209	318
Workmen engaged	889	944	993
Products ....tons..	16,538	18,486	20,337
TOTALS.			
Workmen engaged	10,607	10,609	10,672
Cast iron produced ....tons..	336,984	346,234	380,157
Value of cast iron produced ....francs..	25,826,930	27,273,645	30,578,224
Wrought iron produced ....tons..	264,442	287,518	240,702
Value of wrought iron produced ....francs..	44,319,300	50,883,608	44,320,040

CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

The works, or establishments for the construction of machinery, participated in the general favorable movement of the latter part of 1871. The demand for stationary machinery, apparatus, and tools for the coal-mining and for metallurgical workshops, exceeded the ordinary means of producing them, and resulted in the rapid extension of business, which largely benefited our working-classes.

This beneficial effect made itself also felt over the repair-shops of our country.

In our last report we had to call attention to the limited relations our works had with foreign countries. This year we are enabled to make the most satisfactory statements on this point, as orders of importance were transmitted to some of our principal constructors from Russia, Germany, and France, and everything tends to indicate that these relations will continue and increase. A considerable number of pieces of machinery and locomotive-wheels, of wrought iron, were delivered to Prussia, although they were taxed at the rate of 4.35 francs (87 cents United States coin) per 100 kilograms on entering the German Zollverein.

NAILS.

The wrought-nail manufacture continues in the state of half existence mentione our last report, and threatens to decline more every year to finally be reduced to a specialities for exportation.

The buyers, foreseeing the rise in the prices of split iron, hastened to secure stock on hand, thus still more advancing the prices which, together with high lab rendered difficult the manufacture of this article.

The machine-nail manufacture has maintained itself during the past stormy peri in good condition, not having had to contend with French competition. It is expect to continue to prosper, owing to the perfected and economical modes of fabricati acquired by the Belgian manufacturers. There is but the slightly advanced price raw material, which could in any manner affect the position of the Belgian trade this article.

GLASS-WORKS.

The disastrous events which have so strongly marked the last months of the yea 1870 continued to exercise their depressing influence on the commencement of 187 Notwithstanding this, the situation of the window-glass industry could be called relatively good one. Owing to the small exportation to France and Germany prior t the war, our manufacturers suffered less during the same, and survived without muc difficulty the terrible days of 1870, and while the fears of a general European con flagration were about being quenched, the furnaces recommenced work. Their num ber had sunk to 89 during the war, but by the 1st of January, 1871, there were 118 and a short time after 128, in activity. The number of active furnaces before the wa was 119.

First-quality glass found ready sales in England and the United States, which are still our best customers.

The statistics of the window-glass exports for 1871 show a large decrease on those of the previous years; the quotations show a constant rising of the prices, both on account of high wages for labor and the upward tendency of the market fluctuation, as well as the defective quality of the raw material. The sulphate of soda, which rose from 9½ to 10, 11, and even 12 francs, and the impossibility the manufacturers are placed in to procure the necessary qualities for the manufacture of a good article—an impossibility arising from the poor means of transportation—are serious obstacles to the prosperity of the window-glass trade.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF WINDOW-GLASS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Kilograms	45,898,254	40,847,233	28,487,933

It will be seen that the increase of 1869 over 1871 amounts to 17,410,321 kilograms, and is consequently yet greater than that of 1870 over 1871, the latter being of 12,359,300 kilograms. There was a marked decrease in our most important outlets.

Countries.	1871.	1870.	1869.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
England	12,664,179	18,194,241	19,251,047
United States	5,369,775	8,167,166	9,906,33[illegible]
Sweden and Norway	17,350	56,567	10,6[illegible]
Denmark	329,146	796,050	758,9[illegible]
Hanseatic cities	2,082,571	2,536,118	3,669,21[illegible]
Italy	138,663	447,145	373,2[illegible]
Switzerland	83,362	204,024	295,32[illegible]
Austria	186,091	403,405	498,[illegible]
Turkey	962,688	2,481,210	2,164,3[illegible]
Egypt	204,020	346,555	529,1[illegible]
British possessions	720,880	1,323,464	1,229,16[illegible]
Cuba and Porto Rico	202,902	390,538	56,57[illegible]
Brazil	155,534	336,272	545,[illegible]
Rio de la Plata	317,324	582,438	755,4[illegible]
Chili and Peru	532,680	596,658	451,8[illegible]
All other countries	163,616	207,024	751,1[illegible]

The greatest occupation of the manufacturers during the last winter was th difficulty of obtaining the necessary coal for the supply of their establishments. Not withstanding all the steps taken by the special delegates of commerce and industry to the government, or the repeated reclamations made by all the heads of workshops

the state of affairs at our establishments remained in the same critical condition. The want of the material did not only prevent the shipment of the products to Antwerp at certain stipulated dates, but, and what is worse, caused the forced interruption of work at the shops.

Such was the position the owners of our glass-works were placed in for several months; expecting to be forced to stop their establishments at any moment, and in the mean time continuing to work with coal of improper quality, procured wherever it could be had.

BOTTLE-MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of bottles has kept pace with the movements of the window-glass industry. Under the influence of the general resumption of business, the last month of 1871 brought with them a more favorable situation. There are in this country fourteen bottle-works, twelve of which were in operation during the year 1871, and each of them produced an average of 900,000 to 1,000,000 bottles per year. Each of these kilns consumes some 200,000 kilograms of coal per month.

JUMET, BELGIUM.

Jumet, the seat of the window-glass manufacture, a village some four miles distant from Charleroi, was visited in September, 1872, by the author, some of whose notes are appended. He regretted his inability to see Mr. André, to whom he bore a letter, but that gentleman subsequently furnished the desired information in regard to the glass industry of Belgium in a letter, extracts from which are here presented:

JUMET, *November* 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR: * * * Urgent business prevented me from answering your inquiries before this day.

I inclose herewith, 1, statements of the rates of wages, &c., paid in this country to blowers, gatherers, teasers, flatteners, glass-cutters, packers, pot-makers, laborers, clerks, foremen, managers, &c., in window-glass works; 2, the percentage of the cost of manufacturing 100 feet, &c.; 3, names and number of establishments which are owned and worked by glass-makers.

You are no doubt aware that the Belgian window-glass manufacturers export their produce to all the markets of the world; and they are able to undersell any nation that exports glass. I should think the fact that the Belgian manufacturers can sell their glass cheaper than any foreign manufacturer, is mainly owing to cheap labor and large production for each man. For, (except this year,) coals and sulphate of soda have always been much cheaper in England than they were here; the former 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower for coals used in glass-works, the latter 10 to 12 per cent. lower. Now, coals and sulphate of soda are used in very large proport on in glass-making.

The Belgian window-glass manufacture has not been a profitable business for many firms during a great number of years. Of thirty-six establishments which have failed or suspended with loss of money since the year 1842, fifteen were owned and worked by men who had previously been employed as glass-makers, foremen, managers, and clerks.

Rates of wages paid to window glass makers in Belgium in 1872, *per calendar month.*

Occupation.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Occupation.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Blower	$180	$120	$100	Glass-cutter, (supplies his own diamonds.)	$20	$20	$16
Do	110	100	80	Sorter, (to select the qualities of glass.)	32	30	24
Do	80	80	70	Packer	20	18	16
Teaser, to melt	35	35	30	Miller, (to grind materials, &c)	18	18	18
Teaser, to refine	40	40	40	Mixer, (to mix material)	18	18	18
Teaser	32	32	30	Pot-maker	40	30	30
Teaser helper	18	18	18	Pot-maker helper	20	20	16
Flattener	40	36	30	Blacksmith	25	25	25
Do	36	32	28	Carrier	20	20	20
Do	30	30	26	Laborer in the yard	18	18	18
Flattener helper	16	16	16	Girls in the yard	10	10	10
Flattener, 5 lads	12	12	12	Foreman	40	36	30
Glass-cutter, (supplies his own diamonds.)	30	30	26	Manager	170	70	50
Do	26	24	22				

Percentage of cost of window-glass.

	In 1860.	In 1872.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Labor	34	35
Materials	22	22
Fuel	20	25
Packing	12	10
Pottery	5	5
General expenses	7	5
	100	100

REMARKS BY MR. ANDRÉ.

Each blower employs his own gatherer, and pays him his wages out of his own earnings, at the rates of $40 for the very best; $35 for good hands; $30 for second class; and $26 for third-class gatherers. There are not above ten blowers whose monthly wages average $180. They blow very large and heavy pieces; which article is in very limited demand. Glass-makers work about forty-eight to forty-nine weeks a year; the three or four weeks remaining are required to repair the furnace.

As a matter of course, managers and clerks earn higher salaries in large glass-works than those employed in small concerns; with regard to the salary of foremen, there is little difference in large or small establishments.

Window-glass blowers, gatherers, flatteners, and teasers work on Sundays and feast days. The Belgian window-glass manufacturers do not lodge their workmen, nor do they supply them with any fuel, as the English manufacturers do.

There are no unions among the Belgian glass-makers; and there has been no strike among them since the year 1826.

Though the Belgian glass-makers are not now so hardworking, so steady, so saving, or so sober as they were twenty or thirty years ago, yet I consider them superior in the above respects to the French and the English glass-makers. When I was manager of glass-works in England I used to employ English, Belgian, and French glass-makers; and it is from the experience I have of them that I give this opinion. I may observe that I am not biased by any national partiality or prejudices, as I am a native of France.

Among the saving Belgian glass-makers, there are several who are now manufacturers. These firms are the following:

Name of firm.	Number of furnaces.	Formerly—
Schmidt, Devilley & Co	6	Blowers.
Joseph Devilley & Co	5	Teasers.
L. Mondron	5	Blowers.
Schmalt Frères	5	Do.
Bastin & Wilheims	2	Managers.
Schmidt, Bratten & Co	2	Blowers.
Monoyer Frères	3	Glass-cutters.
Monoyer, Defer & Co	1	Do.
A. Andris & Co	2	Blowers.
Manderlier & Co	2	Do.
L. Greff & Co	2	Do.
Mavem & Co	2	Do.
E Deweyre & Co	2	Do.
Dellent Frères	2	Glass-cutters.
A. Missone	2	Do.
Deulin	1	Do.
Goffe & Co	1	Blower.
Coquiamont & Co	1	Do.
Laurent, Lettines & Co	3	Do.
Total	49	

The foregoing information from Mr. André, who has had experience as a manager of glass-works in France and England, as well as in Belgium, and who has a thorough and practical acquaintance with the subject, renders any extended extracts from the notes of the author

cessary. A few facts may, however, be presented from the author's book:

et, September 24, 1872.—Came from Namur to Charleroi by rail, 36 miles, passing gh the southeastern part of Belgium, which is devoted to the manufacture of iron lass. From Charleroi, came out to this place in a carriage, and visited the large works of Messrs. Bennert & Bivort. They employ nearly 1,000 work-people, some om have been with them for twenty years, and have laid by considerable money, being worth 50,000 francs. Many of them own the houses in which they live, and where this is not the case, each family occupies a whole house. If otherwise, there parate entrance to each tenement or suite of rooms. The rental of dwellings is lows: For four or five rooms, 20 francs ($4) per month; larger houses, 40 francs, For the very best, only 60 francs, ($12,) each house having a piece of land for a n attached.

WAGES.

earnings of the workmen are as follows: A few blowers of great skill earn as ıs 40 francs ($8) a day, or 1,000 francs ($200) per month, out of which they pay ıtherer.

net earnings of blowers average 7½ francs ($1.50.) per day. Those who press the average 4 francs, (80 cents.) The great mass of the workmen, including those who e cylinders into panes, each from 3 to 4 francs (72 to 96 cents) per day. Unskilled ıs from 2 to 3 francs (40 to 60 cents) per day. Women and girls earn but 1½ (20 cents) per day. In the fields near Jumet, and in the towns on the railway where ıre employed in shoveling coal and in other unpleasant work, women earn almost nes (30 cents) per day. Here, as elsewhere, there has been a considerable advance he rates formerly paid. The price of provisions is moderate, though much higher formerly. Went into a little shop which sold bread and ascertained that the of a loaf of good white bread (weighing 2½ kilograms) was one franc, (20 cents,) a little under 4 cents per pound. This firm does a very extensive business, and sells y to the United States. Although there is no passenger railway to Charleroi, have built a railway on which they transport their merchandise to the station. acilities which Jumet presents for the manufacture of glass consist in the abun- of raw material—sand, lime, and coal—all being in the vicinity. Coal has ed in price, costing now from 22 to 25 francs ($4.40 to $5) per 1,000 kilograms, t an English ton,) the price a year or two ago being but from 10 to 12 francs, ($2 10.)

i not stop, as I intended, at Floreffe, where most of the plate-glass used in the l States is made.

PAPER-MAKING.

e manufacture of paper, although now one of the large industries of ium, was not introduced into that country until toward the end of eventeenth century; its progress was not rapid during the eigh- h, but during the last fifty years it has so much developed that the ts of paper have since that time been very extensive, especially to and. Although the exports to the United States have been greatly iled by our high tariff, yet they reach a considerable aggregate.

e extent of the paper industry, and the extremely low rates of s which prevailed in 1849, are indicated in the following state- :

ber of work-people employed.—Adults: males, 771; females, 789; total, 1,560. en under 16: boys, 232; girls, 152; total, 384. Aggregate, 1,944.

y wages.—Under 50 centimes, (10 cents:) 6 men, 24 women, 158 boys, 115 girls; 1 franc, (20 cents:) 121 men, 756 women, 70 boys, 37 girls; from 1 to 1½ francs: en, 33 women, 4 boys; from 1½ to 2 francs: 173 men; above 2 francs, 35 men.

entage of adults earning less than 1 franc: men, 15.7; women. 96.

entage of adults earning under 1½ francs: men, 7.3; women, 100.

entage of adults earning over 1½ francs: men, 27.

appears, therefore, that all the women, and 73 per cent. of the men, red, in 1849, a daily wage of less than 30 cents, while 96 per cent. e women earned less than 20 cents per day. The advance in the of wages paid in this industry in 1872 over 1849 was nearly, or , 100 per cent.

GODIN AND SON'S PAPER-MILLS.

the exhibition of the World's Industry at London, in 1851, Belgium

was only represented by one firm, Messrs. J. L. Godin & Son, of Huy,* and attention was particularly called to the extent and excellence of their collection of paper of every description. A prize medal was awarded to them "for a large variety of printing, writing, and drawing papers, in all of which great perfection was attained." Since that period the products of the mills at Huy have obtained a high reputation in foreign markets, especially in England, to which country large exports are made.

As it was deemed important to ascertain the cost of labor in an industry whose products enter into a spirited competition with similar productions of the United States, the author took occasion to visit Huy for that purpose in September, 1872. The following extracts from his notes are presented:

Huy, Belgium, September 23, 1872.—Came here from Liège and Seraing on Saturday and remained to visit the paper-mills of Messrs. J. L. Godin & Son, which are said to be the largest in the world. I was cordially received by Mr. Dusenburg, the director, who courteously gave me the information asked for, and sent a clerk to show me through the mills which are close to this old town, the other mills being some six or seven miles distant. The senior partners are deceased, and the mills are owned by a company, which retains the name of the firm, which had obtained a high reputation.

The daily production is about 25,000 kilograms, (nearly 25 tons.) I saw the record of three machines which made last year (1871) 3,192,103 kilograms of paper. They are now working to full capacity, running on Sundays, or about 363 days in the year. Limestone abounds in the neighborhood, and the coal is brought from near Seraing. The price of coal, which was formerly 6 francs, is now 18 francs ($3.60) per ton, of 1,000 kilograms. The water is said to be excellent for the purpose desired. They make white, colored, and blue writing-papers, (the latter chiefly for the English market,) and fine printing-papers, for illustrated journals. Also, straw paper, using 6,000 kilograms (6 tons) of straw per day. They also use esparto grass extensively. Besides the fabrication of writing-papers, they make and sell ruled paper, and are extensively engaged in the manufacture of envelopes.

They export their products to England, Canada, and other countries, but not much to the United States, owing, as the director alleged, to our high tariff.

The machinery was chiefly made in this town, though some of it is of English make. The mills are very clean and sweet, and everything is done to render them healthy for the work-people. They employ in all about four hundred persons, chiefly women and girls. The latter are cleanly, neatly dressed for work, (except the rag-sorters and cutters,) bright, intelligent, and apparently happy.

The price which the company pays for rags was indicated on a card, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

"Cotons brut, 40 fr. p. 100 kilos.
"Toile à voile, 55 " " 100 "

Which, in United States coin, is 3.628 cents per pound for common cotton rags, and about 5 cents (4.99) for old sail-cloth.

EARNINGS.

Nearly all the employés are paid on a basis established by the late Mr. Godin, after years of study and computation, each receiving pay in proportion to the work performed. The daily earnings are as follows:

	Francs.	United States coin.
Women, the most industrious and best skilled	2½	$0.50
ordinary	2	0.40
inferior, and girls	1½	0.30
rag-sorters and cutters	2	0.40
Men, engine-men and machinists	7 to 8	$1.40 to $1.60
assistants	4 to 6	$0.80 to $1.20
other workmen	4	0.80
Some laborers and youths as low as, but none less than	3	0.60

The foremen or superintendents of machines receive about 15 francs per day, or by the year, 2,500 francs, ($500;) first assistants, 10 francs, ($2;) other assistants and paper-cutters, 6 francs ($1.20) per day.

The average earnings of the women are nearly or quite 2 francs per day, the larger part receiving that amount. Wages have greatly increased, of late, in this and other industries.

* Pronounced "We."

Mr. Dusenburg stated that there is but little emigration from this part of Belgium, parents being unwilling to part with their children, although they can do better in the United States. As the cost of living is small and families usually large, the earnings of families amount to large sums in the aggregate. He mentioned the case of one family, of which the father and several sons and daughters worked in the mills, and to whom he paid last year 10,000 francs ($2,000) as the result of their earnings.

House-rent is low here, four rooms costing from 12 to 15 francs ($2.40 to $3) per month, as I learned from some of the work-people who paid these prices. Others paid from 150 to 200 francs per year for three rooms.

The price of provisions here is low, indeed the whole cost of living must be low, as indicated by my bill at L'Aigle Noir, the best hotel in the place, which for an excellent room and good fare was about the same for two days as was charged for one day's accommodations elsewhere.

In the earnings of the employés in the Godin paper-mills, as given above, it must be borne in mind that the figures do not indicate the regular rates of wages, but the respective amounts which were earned by women of skill and industry. However unfavorable a comparison may be made between the industry of the work-people of Belgium and those of England and the United States in some industries or in the paper manufacture elsewhere, it is certain that in no mill or factory which the author has visited on either side of the Atlantic have the activity and industry been more apparent than in the Godin paper-mills.

Small in territory as Belgium is, there are marked differences between the inhabitants of the different provinces. The condition of the working-classes of Antwerp and of many parts of Flanders, as described in succeeding pages, is much worse than in many other portions of the kingdom. The industry and thrift, the neat appearance and good conduct of the employés of the paper-mills at Huy are more apparent when contrasted with those of

THE PAPER-MILLS AT DUFFEL, NEAR ANTWERP.

Being unable to visit this establishment, the author is under obligations to J. Riley Weaver, esq., United States consul at Antwerp, for the following translation of a statement, prepared by the proprietor, Mr. De Knyff Demeurs, dated 1872:

My manufactory employs about 130 operatives, men, women, and children, producing about 70,000 kilograms of paper per month. These work-people are grouped into more than thirty different classes. They are all paid by the piece, that is to say, they are paid more or less according to the quantity and quality of the work effected at the end of each fourteen days. It would require several tables to explain the regulations, and persons unacquainted with our industry would not readily comprehend them.

Some of our special workmen make from 3 to 10 francs (60 cents to $2) per day. Ordinary laborers make from 1½ to 2½ francs (30 to 50 cents) per day, and the women earn from 1 to 1.20 francs (20 to 24 cents) per day. The factory goes night and day, the operatives attending every six hours. The workmen observe fête days, Sundays, the great church festivals, and two annual fête days of the commune.

They are in general ignorant, poor, and miserable; but few can read; none have any idea of hygiene, of morals, or of economy. They are all addicted to drink, and carry to the *estaminet* (liquor-shop) a large part of their earnings, which they ought to bestow upon the well-being of their families. It is only by the strictest supervision that we can secure the proper execution of the work.

As to the expenditure necessary to sustain one of our workmen's families, I am unable to give you any indication, as that depends upon and varies according to the habits of the family. A good wife is the providence of the workingman. Here the wives are not, in general, much superior to the men.

As compared with the mills at Huy, it will be observed that the earnings are much less, the women in the one receiving, on an average, 40 cents, and in the other but 22 cents, while the difference in the wages of the men is equally marked. In the relative condition there is also a wide divergence; in the one place good conduct and thrift, in the other intemperance and poverty.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp is the principal sea port of Belgium, situated on the river Schelde, where magnificent steamers and sailing-vessels from every part of the world are to be seen in its commodious docks. It was formerly one of the most important commercial cities in Europe. In the height of its prosperity it is said to have contained two hundred thousand inhabitants. An old author says that twenty-five hundred vessels were to be seen at one time at its docks, laden with the productions of all quarters of the globe. It is said that Napoleon endeavored to make Antwerp the rival of London in its commerce and the rival of Portsmouth as a naval establishment. He regarded the frontier of the Rhine, with Antwerp, as indispensable to the prosperity of France. Antwerp, though not celebrated for its manufactures, enjoys a high reputation for its encouragement of the arts. It is either the birth-place or the home of Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Jordaens, and Quentin Matsys, whose great works still remain in their native or adopted city. In past centuries there were over thirty silk-factories in existence, employing more than four thousand operatives. In the manufacture of sewing-silk the city is still conspicuous.

COST AND CONDITION OF LABOR IN ANTWERP.

The following letter and its accompanying statements were transmitted, at the date indicated, by Mr. Consul Weaver:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Antwerp, December 23, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request I inclose a tabular statement showing the average weekly wages earned by the laborers in the several trades, and also a statement showing the average prices of provisions, groceries, and house-rent for laborers at Antwerp during the year 1872.

Upon a superficial examination of this entire question, I found it utterly impossible to do anything like justice in reference to it, taking into account the difficulty of getting at the facts, and then deducing correct averages; but the question is one of so much importance that I thought it best to let you have what facts I have personally collected, and such suggestions as have occurred to me. I have been aided greatly by the reports for 1871 and 1872 of Mr. Grattan, British consul at Antwerp, with which I have compared and verified my figures. You are aware of the almost distrust that is manifested by the laboring people of this country when you question them as to their wages or mode of living. Even people of the better class have to be approached very judiciously to get anything like the correct prices. Either from fear or shame, they prefer not to disclose their actual condition. To give the various rates in each trade would be extremely interesting, but I have not the means of doing so accurately enough to be valuable. The rate of wages depends entirely upon the ability of the laborer and the time employed. Generally they work twelve hours per day in summer and ten in winter, and are paid by the hour. A record of the time worked each day is kept, and at the close of the week they are paid. Day-laborers are paid daily, but in the regular employments weekly; boys, girls, women, and men are employed, and receive wages as various as the number of hands employed. In but a few employments can the workmen be induced to work by the job; they prefer the hour system. As a general thing they are very deficient in skill, and very slow; one hand in the United States performing easily the work of three in Antwerp, and doing a better job. The manufacture of cigars is quite a specialty at Antwerp. At one of these factories they employ chiefly women and girls, and I am informed that they succeed fully as well as the men. They use machinery in making the filler or "poupon," which, for common cigars, works well and rapidly. I am informed by the proprietor that he employs seventy women and girls, and ten men and boys. Thirty girls make the "poupons," and forty women put on the outer wrappers. The placing of the upper wrappers pays from seven to forty francs per thousand, averaging fifteen francs. ($3.) A good hand makes about three thousand common cigars per week, and the average week's wages is about twenty-five francs, ($5;) but out of this she must pay her "poupetier," (the little boy or girl who makes the center and puts on the inner wrapper,) and this costs on an average five francs per week, leaving for the week's earning twenty-francs ($4) for a good average hand. They pay thirty centimes (6 cents) per thousand for making "poupons" by machinery. One girl can make twenty-five thousand per week, earning seven and a half francs, ($1.50.)

To those who work by the hour, he pays from 4 to 50 centimes per hour, the work-

me averaging ten and one-half hours in winter, and as the wages average 5 cents our, the earnings are 52½ cents per day. These are the wages of packers, boxers, arters

ıas been computed that a workman in Belgium cannot, on an average, make more 500 francs ($100) per year. How he makes both ends meet is a profound mystery. the wife and each child, as soon as at all able, counts as a producer. They very poorly, not being able to indulge in even the necessaries of life, such as r and meat. The workmen have meat perhaps about once a day in the shape of but for the other meals they have principally bread of the cheapest quality. times to give it a relish they sandwich two pieces of bread with a slice of apple nger-bread. Clothing costs very little, and nearly all wear the wooden *sabots*.* ı cost from 50 centimes to one franc. As for fuel, they never think of the luxury wood fire. Even the wealthy could not afford to burn wood, it being employed by the bakers. In the table I have calculated board per month at from 80 to 120 s, but this is for the middle class. It is somewhat remarkable that we have no sions" (boarding-houses) in Antwerp. Outside of the hotels there are no places ɔ you can engage respectable board and lodging. Work-people are compelled to odgings with breakfast, and go to the restaurant for luncheon and dinners. But workman cannot afford this. He is generally married or lives with his parents, e cannot spend more than 10 francs ($2) per week for all. For a family of five ns the weekly wages are perhaps about 20 to 25 francs, ($4 to $5.) They can save few francs out of this.

DRINKING HABITS.

nking is a terrible misfortune to the workingmen of Belgium. They not only beer but gin; and rum being so cheap, thousands of laborers go reeling home from their toil. Especially upon the docks women hawk the accursed liquid from to man, and on Saturday nights begin the revels that often continue until the e of Monday. The people of late are making an effort to do something to stop courge of the poor man, this chief source of ignorance, superstition, and crime. I ; that lack of time prevents me from placing before you the actual condition of orking-class in this country; such information should be systematized to be of to do this demands labor and time. * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAS. RILEY WEAVER,
United States Consul.

WAGES IN ANTWERP IN 1872.

ent showing the average weekly wages paid the various classes of workmen at Antwerp during the year 1872.

Occupation.	Weekly wages.	Occupation.	Weekly wages.
.....	$3 30	Paper-makers	$3 30
miths	4 20	Plaster-ornament makers	6 60
nakers	4 80	Plumbers	4 08
nders	4 50	Painters	3 90
akers	5 40	Rattan-workers	3 72
s	3 00	Rice-mills	3 76
t-makers	3 78	Salt-works	2 76
ters	3 72	Saw-mill	4 62
akers	3 90	Sewing-silk makers	3 00
s	4 80	Shirt-makers	2 70
rs	3 36	Sperm-candle makers	3 60
.....	2 82	Stone-cutters	4 20
ers	4 80	Sugar-refiners	3 60
-drivers	6 50	Tailors	5 10
essers	3 54	Upholsterers	4 80
akers	1 98	Weavers	3 00
iths	4 20	Weavers of Antwerp silk	4 20
-cutters	5 10	White-washers	3 60
	3 30	Wood carvers	6 30
ers	3 78	Wool-washers	4 30
s	4 50		

* author paid 1¼ francs (25 cents) for a pair of the best quality; common, strong sabots for g-people cost 75 centimes, (15 cents.)

STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

Having devoted considerable space to a history of the strikes in England, the following condensed account of the strikes of the workmen employed in several branches of industry, chiefly in Antwerp, is presented. It was prepared by Mr. Grattan, British consul in Antwerp, who formerly occupied the same position in Boston, a gentleman whose long experience and mature judgment eminently fit him for such an investigation. The author personally visited Antwerp, but after consultation with the United States consul, Mr. Weaver, it was deemed unnecessary to make an original investigation.

The Belgian manufacturers have, in general, always endeavored to conciliate the interest and well-being of the working-class with the exigencies of the times, and it may be affirmed that within a few years past there has been a rise in wages of about 25 to 30 per cent. Nevertheless, the operatives are far from being satisfied, and their demands, on the contrary, increasing from day to day, strikes have taken place in the different industrial centers.

For some time past strikes had occurred among the workmen of various trades, with the limited object of demanding an increase of wages or a reduction of hours of labor. The masters, being unable to resist, were compelled to yield; and thus, at Antwerp the masons, shipwrights, tailors, and others have been engaged in disputing the increasing demands of their men.

The masters in these various trades, not having much capital at their command, and unable, from the nature of their business, to close their establishments, have been precluded from resisting the strike by a suspension of work. At the same time the so-called "nations," or associations of workmen who supply hands for the loading and unloading of ships, and for other commercial operations in the port of Antwerp, informed the mercantile body that they would no longer work either at night or on Sundays, although it must be stated that numerous exceptions to this general rule took place in consideration of extra pay. Strikes had also taken place in Brussels and Ghent among the mechanics, which offer much analogy to the

STRIKE OF THE CIGAR-MAKERS OF ANTWERP.

There are in Antwerp about 45 to 50 establishments exclusively devoted to the manufacture of cigars, and employing altogether about 10,000 workmen and apprentices.

The wages of a workman amount to from 25 to 35 francs ($5 to $7) a week; those of the apprentices to 5 francs, ($1.) which are deducted from the wages of the workman. These apprentices, termed "poupetiers," are children of from ten to fourteen years of age, whose business it is to make the inner roll, the workman's task being the more difficult and complicated one of completing the cigar by means of the exterior leaves. The preparatory labor thus performed by these "poupetiers" tends very considerably to diminish and simplify the work done by the men, and leads of course to a proportionate increase in the productive power of the factory; and hence it follows that the manufacturers attach great importance to having this preliminary work performed by children or apprentices, who by this means also acquire a knowledge of the trade, and become ultimately available workmen.

The rate of wages being very high in proportion, and the competition extremely active, especially in respect to low-priced cigars, it is a matter of considerable importance that the factory should be made to yield as much as possible, as it is only through large sales that a profit can be realized.

During the summer of 1871 the operatives of all the cigar-factories struck simultaneously. They had formed a considerable reserved fund, and it is also understood that they received pecuniary assistance from England and Germany. They required, independently of a reduction of the hours of labor, that the wages of the "poupetiers" should be paid by the manufacturers, without deduction from their own wages, and that the "poupetiers" should in fact be employed by the manufacturers; whereas, according to the system hitherto prevailing, every workman brought his own "poupetier," for whose work he was responsible. The effect of the change demanded would have been not only to increase the wages of the men considerably, but to relieve them of a large share of their responsibility as to the performance of the work, as it would have been in the power of the workman to attribute any imperfection in the article produced to the "poupetier" appointed and paid by the manufacturer himself. They at last went further, and their demands embraced the eventual dismissal of the "poupetiers." This pretension was entirely new, and revealed a settled purpose of diminishing the number of operatives, and preventing the instruction and training of apprentices. Their power was no longer to reside in their numbers, but precisely the contrary: for, according to their calculation, the less abundant the supply of workmen the more indispensable do their services become. * * * * *

Not being able to enter into factories either in the capacity of apprentices, in consequence of the opposition of the men, nor ultimately as workmen, from the fact of their not possessing the necessary qualifications, it is evident that the enormous number of unemployed hands will constitute a real danger to social order and public security. * * * * * *

This movement toward the suppression of the apprenticeship system is doubtless favorable to the present operatives, who will profit by it for a time; but were the tendency to become general, and to be applied to all trades, a most formidable crisis would be the result. This danger was at once clearly recognized by the Antwerp cigar manufacturers, and they took immediate measures to resist the demand. A league was formed among the employers, and it was agreed that in case the operatives should cease work and leave any one factory, all the other establishments should be immediately closed, and hence the strike became general. The masters were quite prepared to consent to a reduction of the hours of labor and to a reasonable increase of wages, but they entirely refused to agree to the new conditions, as far as the "poupetiers" were concerned.

This state of things lasted for some weeks, but it could not be indefinitely prolonged; the workmen, subsidized by foreign agencies, stoutly refused to abate any of their pretensions; while the masters, seriously crippled in their resources by the stoppage of their works, found themselves in danger of being supplanted by foreign competition. The result was what might have been necessarily expected. Certain manufacturers, being no longer able to maintain the unequal struggle, ended by re-opening their establishments, and yielded, to a considerable extent, to the demands of the workmen. The resistance of the employers was thus weakened and disorganized, while the strike acquired increased strength, and was the better able to persist in its pretensions and demands. Some of the manufacturers endeavored to introduce workmen from Holland, in order to be enabled to resume work.

Some came, but the Antwerp operatives resorted to intimidation and violence for the purpose of compelling the intruders to return to their own country; collisions and encounters occurred, which in some cases necessitated the employment of coercive measures, but the work of intimidation had produced its effect—the Dutchmen quit the town. Other manufacturers went to Metz and to Strasburg for the purpose of engaging women to do the work, but this attempt was equally unsuccessful, in consequence of the number of the female operatives, coupled with the inferiority of their work, having always been insufficient to make up for the deficiency of male hands. The resistance of the workmen was so well organized, their resources so varied, that they were able to prolong the strike for the period of four months and a half, during which time the great mass of the operatives and their families subsisted without work, no doubt owing to assistance obtained from abroad. The result has been a slight increase of wages to the workmen engaged in some of the branches of the cigar trade, but in some of the principal establishments the "poupetiers" have almost entirely disappeared, and will not, it is said, be replaced, and the hours of labor have been reduced from 11 to 9½ hours a day.

The resistance they were for so long a period enabled to make has tended to encourage the pretensions of all the operatives engaged in the cigar-factories, and leaves room to fear that renewed attempts may ere long be made to enforce their ulterior views. These men make a good living, earning on the average about 30 francs ($6) a week for five days' work. They desire, it is said, to obtain the same amount of pay for four days' labor.

Work was resumed in all the factories, but the Antwerp cigar trade had received a serious blow; and as far as cigars of ordinary quality are concerned, it would appear that the native manufacturers are no longer able to make headway against foreign competition.

STRIKE OF MECHANICS IN BRUSSELS AND GHENT.

Some time after these events, a strike of mechanics occurred in Brussels. The artisans asked for a reduction of working-hours, additional pay for all extra work, and a general increase of wages. They announced at the same time that the strike was not to be a general one, but that it would be carried on from one workshop to another, so that, while economizing their own resources, the men might compel the masters, one by one, to accept their terms.

The employers determined to resist, and decided that, upon the occurrence of a strike in any one establishment, a general lock-out should at once be proclaimed. The strike took place, and, whether from want of union among the masters, or from a feeling on their part that the demands put forth were, to a certain extent, well founded, it had a pacific solution, and ended by a compromise between the parties.

A short time later, another strike of a very similar character took place at Ghent. Thanks to the conciliatory intervention of the burgomaster of that town, a mutual understanding between the masters and the workmen, based also upon a compromise, was promptly and peaceably attained.

IRON INDUSTRY.

The report of the Charleroi Chamber of Commerce, extracts from which appear on preceding pages, shows the extent of the various branches of the iron industry in that part of Belgium.

One of the first objects which attracted the attention of the author on his first visit to Brussels was a statue of John Cockerill, an English engineer, the founder of the works at Seraing, who received posthumous honors, although in his lifetime he obtained but a small portion of the material reward to which his eminent abilities and enterprise entitled him. The works were established in 1816, and occupy the former palace of the Prince Bishop of Liège, with the enormous constructions since added to fit it for its present purpose. The vast pile of buildings forms a little town of itself. Iron and coal are extracted from mines within its walls, which also inclose a canal and railroad leading down to the river. Blast-furnaces, puddling-furnaces, rolling-mills, and forges occupy the interior, where iron is wrought into articles of all sorts, from pen-knives up to steam-engines and locomotives, some of them of twenty-five hundred horse power. The lion on the field of Waterloo was cast at these works. Mr. Cockerill was originally in partnership with the King of Holland, and after his expulsion from Belgium in 1830, purchased his share and became sole proprietor. The works are now carried on by an association known as the "Société John Cockerill."

As these celebrated works require more than a passing notice, the following extended and more recent account than that contained in the note-book of the author, extracted from the London Engineering, is here presented:

THE COCKERILL IRON AND STEEL WORKS, SERAING.

Since the death of John Cockerill the works at Seraing have been further enlarged, and at the present time they occupy a position perhaps second only to those of Krupp at Essen. The collieries are four in number, and are worked at depths of about 700 yards by the aid of twenty-four engines, giving a total of 900 horse-power. They give employment to 2,400 workmen, and their annual production is 350,000 tons. The company always keep from fifteen hundred to two thousand tons of coal on hand in case of a strike or of any other emergency. * * * The coke-furnaces consist of four groups, comprising 143 horizontal kilns, and twelve groups, comprising 216 Appolt kilns. Connected with them are six washing-machines, and thirteen steam-engines of 168 horse-power collectively. The number of workmen is 140, and the annual production of coke is 140,000 tons.

The blast-furnaces are five in number, with stoves for heating the blast and tapping-sheds for ordinary pig-iron. In this department are fifteen engines of 480 collective horse-power, and 300 workmen, the annual yield being 55,000 tons. * * * There are four more blast-furnaces now in course of construction for producing steel pigs. There are two founderies for iron and one for copper, employing 280 workmen, and six engines of 90 horse-power collectively, the annual yield being 5,000 tons. * * *

The founderies are large and commodious, and are well fitted with cranes and other appliances suited for the heavy work turned out there. The castings in and about the founderies were decidedly good and clean.

In the wrought-iron department there are 75 heating-furnaces, 7 steam-hammers, 12 rolling-mills, and 55 engines of 1,900 aggregate horse-power; the workmen number 1,240, and the annual production is returned as 40,000 tons in rails, girders, bar and sheet-iron.

A very fine mill, by Collier of Manchester, was at work rolling tires for railway wheels, and a noticeable feature here was the care taken to insure the identification at any time of every tire rolled in this mill by impressing it with no less than fourteen stamps. * * * * * * *

In the steel-works are ten Bessimer converters of from 5 to 7 tons, (six of which are in course of erection,) 16 heating-furnaces, 7 steam-hammers, 4 rolling-mills, and 46 engines of various kinds, of 3,079 horse-power collectively. This department employs 560 workmen, and turns out 17,000 tons of steel annually.

In the forges are 12 heating-furnaces, 7 steam-hammers, 70 smiths' fires, and 5 engines of 288 horse-power, the number of workmen being 200, and the annual production 1,500 tons of large and small work. * * * * *

The machine-shops are well arranged and appointed, and contain 368 tools, including lathes, shaping, planing, slotting, drilling, boring, and other machines. There are two hydraulic-presses, a number of portable, fixed, and overhead-traveling-cranes, and 20 steam-engines representing 264 horse-power. The workmen here number 1,400, and the weight of the machinery produced annually is put at 7,000 tons. * * *

In the bridge-building department and the boiler-shops are 55 drilling, bending, shearing, planing, riveting, and other machines; 3 hammers, 54 furnaces, and 11 engines of 120 collective horse-power, with 500 workmen, the annual production being 6,000 tons. The work turned out in the boiler-shops is very good, the marking-off being done in a systematic and workmanlike manner.

The iron-mines belonging to the company, by which they have secured a supply of iron for one hundred years, are not at Seraing, as already observed, but in the Liège and Namur districts, as well as in Luxembourg and Spain. They are 30 in number, and those in Belgium employ 17 engines and 800 workmen, the annual yield being 150,000 tons. The company's ship-building yard is at Antwerp, where they construct both ocean and river steamers.

It will thus be seen that, so far, at the Seraing works alone more than 7,000 hands are employed, while the engines represent considerably more than 7,000 horse-power. But this is not all, for there is a brick-field producing 15,000,000 of bricks per year, and giving work to a large number of hands, besides which there are 15 locomotives of small power for hauling purposes, and 420 workmen employed on the system of railways by which the works are traversed, and thus connected with the main railways of the country.

Besides the locomotives, there are also 80 horses employed about the works, 15 of them being in the collieries. From the annual report for 1872 it appears that there were 8,912 persons employed on the works; 254 steam-engines of 7,834 collective horse-power; the wages paid amounted to 8,500,000 francs, ($1,700,000;) the fuel consumed amounted to 350,000 tons, and the produce is put down at $6,000,000.

It may readily be supposed that an establishment like that at Seraing does not consist wholly of workshops and machinery, but that in such a community the interest and welfare of the employés receive some consideration. This is especially so here, for houses have been built for workmen, and attached to each department of the works is a large dining-room, with a kitchen, proper arrangements being made for the custody of each workman's provisions. Similar arrangements are carried out at the collieries, where there are also baths for the use of the miners. There is likewise a dispensary, from which medicine is delivered gratuitously to all those employed on the works and their families. On the heights of Seraing, a short distance from the works, and in an elevated and healthy situation, is a hospital built by the company. It has a special physician attached to it, and will accommodate between 80 and 90 patients, the staff of nurses and attendants consisting of nuns. There is also an orphanage near the hospital, at which 45 children of both sexes are now being brought up, most of whom lost their parents during a visitation of cholera at Seraing. Besides all this, the company extends its care to the future as well as to the present welfare of the workmen, and has established a society for relief and pensions. It is not compulsory on the workmen to belong to the society, but they are expected to join it, and every inducement is offered to them to do so. The company, however, in really deserving cases, grants, out of its own funds, temporary relief and pensions to those who do not belong to the society. We thus have an establishment possessing enormous resources, and being entirely self-contained and self-supplying, and independent of external aid, except in the matters of copper and timber. The company is managed by a board composed of five members, the active supervision of the works devolving upon M. Sadoine, as director-general, who is assisted by twelve chief engineers, each of whom is placed in charge of a distinct department. The working staff have suites of offices, besides which there are arrangements for facilitating engineering studies; there is also a library and laboratory attached to the establishment. One thing which strikes the visitor to Seraing is the extreme neatness and order which prevail throughout the works, and which is rigidly insisted upon.

The author's visit to these celebrated works was inopportune, as the Count de Flanders, brother of the King of Belgium, and, as is commonly believed, a large stockholder, was on that day making an examination of the establishment, accompanied by M. Sadoine, the director-general, (on a previous attempt to personally examine the works the presence of the king caused a suspension of all business at Seraing.) From one of the chief engineers much information was obtained in regard to the extent and production of the establishment, which, however, it is unnecessary to present, as the foregoing statement is more complete.

From the author's note book the following is selected in regard to—

Wages.—The men work chiefly by the piece, and their earnings, consequently, depend upon their industry. The price of puddling was stated to be 1 franc 56 centimes for 350 kilograms, being 90½ cents for a ton of 2,240 pounds, and 97 cents for 2,400 pounds, which latter usually constitutes a ton in English iron-mills. At this rate the men were said to average 7½ francs ($1.50) per day. The price seemed remarkably low, but the gentleman who gave the information asserted that it was entirely accurate.

In the rolling-mills men earn from 5 to 6 francs ($1 to $1.20) per day. In machine-shops, the foremen earn from 6 to 7 francs, ($1.20 to $1.40,) the skilled workmen average 3¼ francs, (65 cents,) and common laborers from 2 to 3 francs (40 to 60 cents) per day. In the coal-mines men average about 5 francs ($1) per day. Hours of labor: from 6 to 8, 9 to 12, 1 to 4, and 4.10 to 6 o'clock, being nearly 10 hours per day.

Only about one fifth of the workmen are residents of Seraing; the principal part of the remainder live in the villages of Engis and Amay, from which they come daily in the cars.

Rents in Seraing: Two or three rooms, 20 francs ($4) per month. Price of coal: 26 francs ($5.20) per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

The ore used in the works is chiefly brought from the vicinity of Namur.

Engineering-shops at Antwerp.—For the purpose of building marine-engines and other machinery, the Société John Cockerill has shops at Antwerp. If all the engines built there are equal to the powerful one which propelled a steamboat from Ostend to Dover, in a terrible sea, after the equinoctial storm in September, 1872, the author can commend them—the only thing connected with the boat or passage indicated which deserves commendation.

LIÈGE.

Liège is finely situated at the junction of the Ourthe with the Meuse, in a fertile valley. The clouds of smoke usually seen from a distance hanging over it proclaim the manufacturing city, the Birmingham of Belgium; and the dirty houses, murky atmosphere, and coal-stained streets are the natural consequence of the branch of industry in which its inhabitants are engaged. The staple manufacture is that of fire-arms, employing at least 20,000 persons in and about the town. Liège is, in fact, one great armory, and has produced nearly a million fire-arms annually for some time past.*

The saddlery is also very good here, and a coarse cloth is manufactured in large quantities.

There is a royal cannon-factory and a small-arm factory in the suburb of St. Leonhard.

The cause of this commercial prosperity is the presence of coal in great abundance close at hand. The mines are worked upon very scientific principles. Some of them are situated so near to the town that their galleries are carried under the streets, so that many of the houses, and even the bed of the river, are in some places undermined.

Here, as well as at other places on the Meuse, at the mines in the district of Charleroi, as well as in many parts of Germany, women are employed in various occupations, which appear, to Americans at least,

* The number of fire-arms made at Liège in 1872 was as follows: Single-barreled fowling-pieces, 179,806; double-barreled, 154,170; barter guns, called "bords," 49,471; holster-pistols, 17,664; pocket-pistols and revolvers, 326,181; muskets, 29,841. Total, 757,133.

entirely unsuited to their sex. The author noticed that manure was swept from the streets and the markets by women, who earned thereby 30 cents per day. In the coal-mining regions of Belgium some were seen shoveling coal, others carrying coal on their backs in baskets made for the purpose. Their work is, however, now confined to the surface, and they do not, as was formerly the case in some places, work in the mines.

WAGES IN MAUBEUGE.

On entering Belgium from France, the rail-mills at Maubeuge, on the French side of the line, were visited, and the rates of labor ascertained. Puddlers work by the ton, and, after paying assistants, earn from 8 to 9 francs ($1.60 to $1.80) per day. Other workmen not skilled earn, on an average, 3½ francs, (70 cents.)

From farm-laborers at work in the fields cutting grain it was learned that during harvest they received 3 francs (60 cents) per day.

SUGAR-INDUSTRY IN 1872.

There were 174 manufactories of beet-sugar and 41 sugar-refineries in 1872. After balancing the imports and exports, there remained for home-consumption of refined sugar and treacle 19,599,731 kilograms, which is an average consumption of 4.05 kilograms, or nearly 9 pounds per capita. In regard to this industry the British minister writes:

> The sugar-industry is productive of unmixed advantages and profits to Belgium. It enriches the farmer, the landlord, and the treasury; it provides good wages for agricultural laborers near their own homes during the winter months, thus counteracting the noxious temptations offered by the great towns, and promoting the interests of social order as well as of agriculture. This industry doubles the produce of the land in cattle and corn. It thus supplies man with bread and meat, as well as with sugar and alcohol.

BRUSSELS.

At Brussels, the capital of Belgium, French is the prevailing language; and those who are acquainted with the French metropolis will find here many familiar features which give Brussels the character of Paris on a small scale. It has its picture-galleries, its opera, its cafés, a palace-garden in imitation of that of the Tuileries, and boulevards inferior only in extent to those of its great prototype. The *Bois de la Cambre* is to Brussels what the Bois de Boulogne is to Paris. The most remarkable manufacture at Brussels is that of lace, which is celebrated all over the world. The peculiarity which distinguishes it, in addition to its fineness, is that the patterns are worked separately with the most microscopic minuteness and are afterward sewed on.

The flax employed in the manufacture grows near Hal; the best comes from a place called Rebecque. The finest variety of the manufactured article is worth its weight in gold. The persons who spin the thread for Brussels lace, and also for the French cambric of Saint Quentin, are obliged to work in confined dark rooms, into which light is admitted only partially by a small aperture; and thus, being compelled to pay the most constant and minute attention to their work, they discipline the eye, and attain the faculty of spinning the flax of that web-like fineness which constitutes the excellence of these fabrics.

Kid-gloves, which are also made at this place, may be purchased cheaper here than elsewhere.

During the Franco-German war, when trade was diverted from Paris, there was an increased demand for the products of Brussels, which con-

sequently increased in price, and there was also an increase in the expenses of living, and these rates are still continued. Brussels derives substantial benefit from the permanent and temporary residence of large numbers of English-speaking people, who purchase largely of the laces, gloves, and other products for which this "*Petite Paris*" is celebrated. To statisticians and scientists it is known as the home of that eminent man, Adolphe Quetelet*, recently deceased, and the city where the first international statistical congress was held, (in 1853.)

GHENT.

This was formerly one of the largest manufacturing towns in Belgium, and is still a place of considerable manufacturing industry, the principal product being cotton goods. It is chiefly known in this country as being the place where the treaty of peace was signed in 1815 between the United States and Great Britain. In 1804, while united to France, it was rated as the third manufacturing town after Lyons and Rouen. During the discontents which broke out in Belgium in the fourteenth century, Edward III invited to England many Flemings, who brought over with them the art of manufacturing the finer woolen cloths, previously unknown; and by their assistance the English manufactures soon surpassed those of Flanders in point of excellence. In 1801 Lieven Banens, a Fleming, brought English workmen and spinning-jennies from Manchester to Ghent, and their work became so popular that in a few years 30,000 workmen and 80 steam-engines were employed. In 1440, the city of Ghent is said to have had 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. The number of weavers at that time amounted to 40,000. Ghent is especially noted for its celebrated prison, *La Maison de France*. This prison was visited and approved by Howard, and has been the model for most of the improved penitentiaries of Europe.

Capital punishment is abolished, and as there are no colonies to which convicts can be transported, offenders are condemned to imprisonment in proportion to the atrocity of their crimes. As the rations of food are so calculated as to be barely sufficient to sustain life, the prisoners are thus compelled to contribute to their own support. According to the nature of their offenses, the proportion of earnings they receive is more or less liberal. Part is paid to them at once, with which they are allowed to purchase such articles of convenience or comfort as the governor is authorized to supply at prices fixed by tariff, and the remainder is placed in a savings-bank, in order to accumulate until the period of their liberation. Three meals a day are the allowance, and the hours of work are never more than twelve nor less than six. On his discharge from confinement, the prisoner is frequently in possession of 250 francs from the produce of his industry; and a society has been formed for the purpose of procuring the employment, and thereby guarding against the relapse into crime, of liberated convicts. The prison now contains 1,200 convicts, chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen for the use of the army.

One of the latest novelties in Ghent is the introduction of penny-banks for the children in the schools—an innovation which is already doing much to give the workmen of the future provident habits, and is being introduced into England with good results.

BRUGES.

Early in the thirteenth century Bruges, among the cities of the Hanseatic League was the principal mart of the English wool trade, and became the chief resort of the Lombard and Venetian traders, who brought thither the manufactures of India and the produce of Italy to exchange for the merchandise of Germany and the Baltic. Ships from Venice,

*M. Quetelet, director of the Royal Observatory, died at Brussels, February 17, 1874.

Genoa, and Constantinople might at the same time be seen unloading in its harbor, and its warehouses were filled with wool from England, linen from Belgium, and silk from Persia. Bruges is the cheapest place in Europe in point of house-rents. A first-rate house may be had for $90, and a very good house for $60 per annum. The chief manufacture carried on is that of lace.

INDUSTRY OF BELGIUM IN 1872-'73.

[Condensed from a report by the British minister, Sir H. Barron.]

The year 1872 has given the most brilliant results in most branches of industry. The prosperity which set in after the peace of 1871 became further considerably increased. Some trades, however, suffered partially from not having been able to command prices commensurate with the enhancement of materials and labor. The working-classes found in the great rise of wages ample means of comfort and savings. But their improvidence increases with their prosperity, as is proved by the actual decrease in savings-bank deposits. On the whole, the activity of all branches of trade in 1872 was rare and unparalleled.

Above all, the trades connected with the manufacture and working of iron enjoyed an exceptional prosperity. All the smelting-furnaces, iron-works, rolling-mills, machine-works, founderies, and nail-makers worked without intermission during the whole year. Many new factories were erected; many of the old ones were enlarged. At the same time the prices of iron and of its products rose without a check from the beginning till the end of the year to figures previously unknown. Pig-iron doubled in value during the twelve months. These prices left the producers good profits during the first six months; but the prices of labor and of coal rose to such exorbitant rates as to absorb finally the whole profits of the iron trade. Thus the year which began so rich in promise ended in disappointment. The masters now find that they cannot tempt buyers at the prices of iron, and cannot reduce those prices on account of the excessive cost of production. Many works have been closed and furnaces blown out in 1873, so that this trade is falling into a state of general stagnation. The present year will leave no profits to the iron-masters in general, save to such as possess collieries of their own; as, for instance, the monster establishments of Seraing, Couillet, Scheim, &c.

The zinc and lead works are passing through a real crisis. The former industry, long a specialty of Belgium and a staple element of Belgian trade, employs an immense capital and working population. It is becoming quite crippled by the gradual exhaustion of the zinc-mines of the country, especially of the once rich deposits of Moresnet. The zinc-works thus losing their main source of profits are obliged to look for supplies of ore to Spain, Italy, and Sweden, and have to struggle against the English zinc-trade which has sprung up within the last few years. The English zinc-works, now seventeen in number, producing about 18,000 tons of metal, are better circumstanced for procuring the ore at cheap rates from distant countries. This competition has run up the price of ores, while at the same time all other raw materials and labor have risen by 50 per cent., without a corresponding progression in the price of zinc.

The glass-trade began the year 1872 favorably, and continued to prosper till October. The demand was abundant; the prices were improving as well as remunerative. But here again the prices of coal and labor outstripped those of the manufactured article. Suddenly, in November, the orders from abroad ceased entirely; the warehouses became encumbered with stocks; the manufacture had to be partially suspended; prices had to be lowered; buyers continued to hold back. The trade is still passing through a crisis, owing, in addition to other causes, to the increasing competition of the French glass-blowers in the London market, aided by the superiority of their coals for this industry.

* * * * * *

The year 1872 was, on the whole, disastrous for the woolen-trade. An extreme and unnatural prosperity had marked the whole of 1871 and the beginning of 1872. The prices of wool and of all its products were run up beyond all reasonable limits by a speculative mania. The reaction set in at the end of March, followed by an intense crisis of a year's duration, which caused heavy losses to the trade of Verviers. It subsided gradually in the spring of the present year. The factories have resumed their usual activity. The linen-trade has had a calm and prosperous year. The flax-crop of 1872 was one of the most abundant on record. The stalks grew to the unusual height of from 3½ to 4½ feet. The bulk of the crop was sold rapidly at high prices, varying from 1,400 francs to 1,800 francs per hectare. The steeping of flax in the river Lys takes a greater development every year. The year was a good one for all the trades connected

with this textile, notwithstanding the enhancement of the raw material. Some complaints emanate from the makers of flax sewing-threads that this product is losing ground in foreign markets, owing to the increasing use of sewing-machines, and consequently of cotton threads.

COAL TRADE.

*Statement showing the movement of the Belgian coal-trade during the following years.**

[Quantities in tons of 1 000 kilograms = 2,204 pounds English.]

	Produce.		Imports.	Exports.	Home consumption.
	Tons.	Value.			
1860	9, 610, 895	$107, 128, 282	.....	3, 450, 306	.....
1865	11, 841, 703	123, 896, 178	76, 044	4, 440, 488	7, 090, 000
1866	12, 774, 662	151, 031, 574	187, 137	4, 853, 758	8, 109, 000
1867	16, 755, 822	158, 252, 893	461, 130	4, 400, 364	8, 816, 584
1868	12, 298, 589	133, 871, 627	247, 749	4, 659, 000	7, 887, 538
1869	12, 926, 894	136, 116, 076	239, 362	4, 606, 946	8, 575, 290
1870	13, 697, 118	148, 636, 823	235, 250	3, 964, 844	9, 967, 524
1871	13, 733, 176	153, 803, 361	204, 583	4, 158, 569	9, 779, 190
1872	15, 658, 948	208, 559, 508	221, 890	5, 630, 197	10, 672, 094

* In this table coke is included under the imports and exports, being reduced to its estimated original weight in raw coal, at the rate of 100 kilograms of coal to 70 kilograms of coke.

It will be seen from the above table that the production, the export, and the home consumption of coal attained their climax in 1872. The quantities raised were—

	Tons.
In the province of Hainault	11, 616, 166
In the province of Liège	3, 653, 094
In the province of Namur	389, 688
Total	15, 658, 948

This is an amount never previously recorded, being an increase over 1871 of 1,925,772 tons. In 1872 the total exports of coal and coke exceeded those of 1871 by 891,800 tons and 259,007 tons respectively.

One extraordinary phenomenon of the year has been the shipment of many cargoes of coal to England, even to Newcastle itself.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

The following statement indicates with but approximate accuracy the prices of groceries, meats, and the various articles of ordinary consumption by the families of work-people. The blank form was originally prepared for the United States, and therefore the names and classifications are not in all respects suited to Belgium.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house-rent and board, in the towns of Antwerp and Charleroi.

Articles.	Antwerp.		Charleroi and vicinity.		General average.
	1872.	1874.	1872.	1874.	
PROVISIONS.					
Flour:					
Wheat, superfine ... per bbl.	$6 00	$7 60	$8 20	$8 20	$7 50
Wheat, extra family ... do.	9 00	9 00 to 9 60	8 40	8 80	8 87
Rye ... do.	5 00 to 7 00	.....	4 00	†2	.....
Corn-meal ... do.	5 00 to 7 00	.....	4 09 to 4 28	4 10 to 4 20	4 78
Beef:					
Fresh, roasting-pieces ... *per lb.	17	18	17½	18	17½
Fresh, soup-pieces ... do.	15	14	.....	18	15½
Fresh, rump-steaks ... do.	17	16	.....	18	17
Corned ... do.	11	16	17½	.....	15

* It is probable that in this and other tables the "pound" is really ½ kilogram, equal to 1.1 pounds.
† Per pound.

f provisions, &c., in the manufacturing towns of Antwerp and Charleroi—Continued.

Articles.	Antwerp.		Charleroi and vicinity.		General average.
	1872.	1874.	1872.	1874.	
quarters ..... per lb...	$0 14	$0 19	.....	$0 18	$0 17
quarters ..... do...	18	19½	.....	18	18⅝
ts ..... do...	18	20	.....	18	18⅝
quarters ..... do...	17	18	.....	18	17½
..... do...	18	18	$0 24	25	21¼
s ..... do...	16	.....	.....	25	20¼
..... do...	17	18	17½	18	17½
ed or salted ..... do...	16	.....	.....	18	17
..... do...	15	.....	15½	16	15½
s, smoked ..... do...	25	25	30	20	25
lders ..... do...	15	20	.....	.....	17½
ages ..... do...	14	17	19	20	17½
..... do...	20	12	10	20	15½
dry ..... do...	05	.....	10	10	08½
l, pickled ..... do...	04	.....	.....	.....	04
..... do...	33	38	34	35	35
..... do...	20	20	23	24	21⅝
s ..... per bush..	75	80	.....	.....	77½
..... per lb..	06	08	08	07	07¼
..... per qt..	09	10	08	08	08¾
..... do...	04	03	04	04	03¾
..... per doz..	28	24	23	24	24⅝
GROCERIES, ETC.					
ong, or other good black ..... per lb..	80	60 to 1 00	76	80	79
green ..... do...	26	.....	23	24	24½
oasted ..... do...	32	.....	27	28	29
brown ..... do...	15	16	.....	.....	15½
w C ..... do...	16	.....	15½	16	16
e B ..... do...	18	.....	17½	18	18
s ..... per lb..	.....	.....	08	09	08½
..... per lb..	05	.....	07	07	06½
mmon ..... do...	12	.....	04	04	06¾
..... do...	.....	.....	10	10	10
..... per ton..	8 00 to 9 00	7 60	5 85	*1 60 to 6 00	6 44
l, pine ..... per cord..	5 00 to 7 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00
..... per quart..	09	10	.....	.....	09½
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.					
gs:					
n, 4-4, standard quality ..... per yard..	16	0 16 to 0 25	18	10	15¼
hed, 4-4, standard quality ..... do...	19	.....	20	15	18
gs:					
n, 9-8, standard quality ..... do...	34	.....	13	13	20
hed, 9-8, standard quality ..... do...	36	0 19 to 0 27	27	28	28½
lannel, medium quality ..... do...	24	.....	21	21	22
s, good quality ..... do...	25	0 16 to 0 20	15	15	18¼
..... do...	10	.....	.....	15	12½
ne de laines ..... do...	25	.....	27	28	26¾
, medium quality ..... do...	.....	.....	48	50	49
ien's heavy ..... per pair..	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00	.....	4 00	3 77
HOUSE-RENT.					
wned tenements ..... per month..	8 00	10 00	9 50	10 00	9 37½
ned tenements ..... do...	20 00	5 00	14 25	15 00	13 56
BOARD.					
, (mechanics or other workmen) ..... per month..	6 00	7 50	7 60	8 00	7 27½
men employed in factories ..... do...	.....	4 20	5 70	6 00	5 30

* Per 2,000 pounds.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT IN BRUSSELS.

Mean price of the principal agricultural products and meat during five years, terminating with 1870.

[1 kilogram = 2.2046 United States pounds.]

Articles.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*In U. S. currency.*
Farm products:						
Wheat ..... per 100 kilograms..	23.11	36.92	35.22	27.61	29.34	$2.67 per 100 lbs.
Rye ..... do.....	15.80	25.43	25.97	21.02	21.10	1.92 per 100 lbs.
Meslin ..... do.....	18.44	29.82	30.35	23.69	24.52	2.04 per 100 lbs.
Spelt ..... do.....	17.41	25.07	25.31	20.65	20.76	1.89 per 100 lbs.
Buckwheat ..... do.....	18.34	24.39	25.46	25.49	24.40	2.22 per 100 lbs.
Oats ..... do.....	17.77	22.30	23.51	21.58	21.24	1.93 per 100 lbs.
Barley ..... do.....	18.25	27.14	25.54	23.13	22.49	2.04 per 100 lbs.
Peas ..... do.....	21.54	26.66	27.53	24.80	24.59	2.24 per 100 lbs.
Horse-beans ..... do.....	20.10	24.11	25.21	24.72	24.79	2.25 per 100 lbs.
Flax ..... do.....	37.22	38.37	38.59	38.85	36.01	3.27 per 100 lbs.
Rape-seed ..... do.....	45.24	38.61	36.56	39.90	45.04	4.09 per 100 lbs.
Potatoes ..... do.....	5.00	9.76	8.20	6.06	8.47	77 per 100 lbs.
Straw ..... do.....	4.98	4.29	4.63	5.73	6.37	58 per 100 lbs.
Hay ..... do.....	10.40	6.88	7.05	9.09	10.39	94 per 100 lbs.
Hops ..... do.....	225.00	230.00	135.00	112.00	88.00	8.00 per 100 lbs.
Butter ..... do.....	2.55	2.36	2.66	2.63	2.97	27 per lb.
Meat, (in Brussels market:)						
Ox-beef { On foot ..... per kilogram..	.71	.83	.80	.80	.81	07.36 per lb.
Ox-beef { Slaughtered ..... do.....	1.38	1.56	1.42	1.41	1.50	13.64 per lb.
Bull-meat { On foot ..... do.....	.60	.68	.60	.69	.68	06.18 per lb.
Bull-meat { Slaughtered ..... do.....	1.14	1.37	1.13	1.17	1.28	11.64 per lb.
Cow-beef { On foot ..... do.....	.62	.73	.64	.66	.71	06.45 per lb.
Cow-beef { Slaughtered ..... do.....	1.16	1.45	1.21	1.29	1.33	12.09 per lb.
Veal { On foot ..... do.....	.97	.97	.94	.97	1.01	09.18 per lb.
Veal { Slaughtered ..... do.....	1.28	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.61	14.64 per lb.
Mutton { On foot ..... do.....	.63	.58	.71	.71	.73	06.64 per lb.
Mutton { Slaughtered ..... do.....	1.22	1.32	1.21	1.36	1.33	12.09 per lb.
Pork { On foot ..... do.....	.82	.97	1.14	1.15	1.11	10.09 per lb.
Pork { Slaughtered ..... do.....	1.26	1.46	1.60	1.62	1.57	14.27 per lb.

EXPENDITURES BY WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

The difficulty of obtaining from workingmen the amount expended for provisions and other necessaries of life was felt in Belgium as in other countries, arising chiefly from the fact that the laboring classes keep no account of their expenses. The following indicates a larger outgo than the ordinary workingman can afford, and it must have come from one of those large families whose aggregate earnings amount to a considerable sum; for the amount expended is in excess of the ordinary earnings of the head of a family. It is to be regretted that the weekly earnings were not stated.

Average weekly expenditures of a family consisting of two adults and four children in Charleroi, Belgium.

Articles.	Cost.	Articles.	Cost.
Flour and bread	$2 10	Oil or other light, (in winter)	$0 20
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats...	2 20	Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	40
Lard	40	House-rent	2 00
Butter	70	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	05
Sugar	18		
Milk	16		
Coffee	28	Total weekly expenses	10 65
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c.....	40		
Eggs	48		
Potatoes and other vegetables	60	Clothing per year	40 00
Fuel	50	Taxes per year	8 00

The following statement comes from Jumet, the seat of the window-lass industry:

The cost of necessary provisions, such as bread, butter, cheese, coffee or chocolate, ›ples, vegetables, soup and meat for Sundays and fête days, for a laborer's family con-sting of two adults and four children, $5 to $6. The same for the family of a skilled orkman, the number being the same, from $8 to $10.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF BELGIUM.

In addition to the facts already presented, the following condensed :atements from the report of Mr. Grattan, British consul at Antwerp, ı regard to the condition of the working-classes of Belgium, will be ›ad with interest.

In considering the economical causes which militate against the well-eing of the working-classes of Belgium, the following are especially to e noted:

1. The low rate of wages.
2. The want of prudence, foresight, and economy.
3. Habits of intemperance.
4. The tendency to have recourse to coalitions and strikes.
5. Certain defects in the mode of taxation and in economical science.

As respects physical causes:

6. Wars and sufferings caused by armed peace.
7. Unsatisfactory relations subsisting between masters and men.
8. Unwholesome nourishment, insalubrious dwellings, and absence of home life.
9. Defective organization of public charity.

Among the moral causes are the following:

10. Ignorance, prejudice, sophisms, and social errors.

LOW RATE OF WAGES.

The standard of wages, taking all degrees of labor into consideration, is undoubtedly sufficient to satisfy the legitimate wants of the laboring population, and adopting, as ı illustration, the position of workmen employed in manufacturing establishments, e following facts are brought to light. The average daily wages of mill-operatives do ›t exceed 2 francs (40 cents) a day. Setting aside Sundays, holidays, and days on which e operative remains idle, either on account of stoppage of work, or by his own default, e working-days will hardly exceed 250 in the year, making a maximum wage of 500 ıncs ($100) a year, 42 francs ($8.40) a month, or about 10 francs ($2) per week. lding, in the case of a married operative, with wife and three children, 1 franc a day rned by some member of his family, a weekly budget of 16.50 francs ($3.30) will be ached for five people. The expenses of this family, calculated at the lowest possible te, will be the following:

Articles.	In ordinary seasons.	In dear seasons.
›ead, (2½ kilograms per day for five persons, at 30 or 50 centimes)	$1 05	$1 75
›atoes, (3 kilograms a day, at 10 or 15 centimes)	42	63
›ffee and chiccory, (beverage)	40	50
›getables	40	50
ıtter or dripping	20	30
›othing	40	40
'ashing, soap, &c	20	20
ent	40	40
Total weekly expenditures	3 47	4 68

There is no mention here of beer, meat, sugar, or of anything beyond the bare neces-ıries of life. Diminish the family by one child, or add one-third even to the wages of ıe operative, and it still remains next to impossible that he can make both ends meet. his is by no means an exaggerated statement. There are probably 10,000 or 20,000 orkingmen's households in Belgium in this sad position.

ABSENCE OF PRUDENCE, FORESIGHT, AND ECONOMY.

No economical truth is more evident or more amply proved by experience than that reckless and improvident habits indulged in by the working-classes inevitably lead to misery and ruin. No artisan can cherish the hope of raising himself in the social scale, either in a moral or physical point of view, who is unable, when circumstances are propitious, to put by some of his earnings; and there is probably not one man, however hardly dealt with by fortune, who has not at some time or other of his life had such an opportunity. A small beginning made at an early period in life may bear marvelous fruit in the course of time, and there are workmen in Belgium who can easily earn 3, 4, or 5 francs a day. How many are there of those who actually do lay by money?

It is estimated that about 200,000 workmen in this country are certainly in receipt of the lowest of the above-mentioned rate of wages, and yet probably not one-fifth of them are in the habit of saving money. It is stated that only about 40,000 workmen in the whole country have accounts in the various public or private savings-banks, or hold public securities.

A great cause of misery to the workingman is the loss of one day's work in the week. Monday being almost invariably an unemployed day in Belgium. May not the loss of this one day's wage suffice to put a stop to all possibility of saving, or even in some cases be sufficient in itself to throw a family into inextricable difficulties?

TENDENCY TO HAVE RECOURSE TO STRIKES.

According to a very prevalent opinion, the almost invariable result of coalitions and strikes on the part of the working-classes has been to aggravate their misery and distress. Workingmen, however, do not, as has been seen, admit these arguments: and, following the lead of the English trades-unions, strikes and combinations have acquired of late a wide-spread and cosmopolitan character. It was said, it is true, that at the workingmen's congress held at Brussels in September, 1868, an opinion unfavorable to strikes had prevailed in the assembly; but this was not the fact; the following declaration, among others, relative to strikes, having been unanimously adopted by the congress:

"The congress declares that strikes, though not an infallible mode of remedying the evils to which the working-classes are exposed, are nevertheless, in the present situation of capital and labor, a necessity."

UNSATISFACTORY RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND THE EMPLOYED.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity and well-being of the industrial classes consists undoubtedly in the absence of good-will and confidence between them and those by whom they are employed, particularly in the great industrial centers. This especially applies to the case of large joint-stock companies, where the ties existing between the operatives and the managers are of the slenderest description. So many men are wanted to-day, and they can be supplied at a moment's notice. When their services are no longer required, they are turned off. What becomes of them? They go to the "estaminet," and there their schemes of resistance are concocted, disturbances are organized, and riots planned. Such is probably the real history of the disturbances in Ghent, the Borinage, Marchiennes, Chatelineau, and Seraing. Independently of the evil influences exercised by the leviathan establishments above referred to, M. Dauby does not hesitate to throw the immediate responsibility of this unhappy state of things upon the middle and higher classes, and the spirit of speculation pushed to the extreme which characterizes the present period. The apparent disregard of the rights and interests of others involved in the reckless pursuit of wealth has embittered the feelings of those who have been its victims, and a character of extreme gravity, fraught with much future danger, has been imparted to these recent popular outbreaks.

UNWHOLESOME NOURISHMENT—INSALUBRIOUS DWELLINGS—WANT OF HOME LIFE.

Workingmen in this country are, as a rule, very ill-housed and badly fed. Improvidence and carelessness combine to keep them and their families in a position of inferiority and discomfort, if not of absolute misery and want. A little more experience and knowledge of household economy on the part of the female population might avert in this respect an infinity of mischief. The evils of bad cookery have formed the subject of many a bitter diatribe, but they cannot be too frequently pointed out and insisted upon, especially in connection with the industrial classes, to whom an economical and skillful employment of their slender stores is so important a consideraton. That the well-being of all classes of society depends, to a very considerable extent, upon good and wholesome nourishment cannot be contested; but it is not a little surprising

that so small a share of attention is in reality bestowed upon the proper education of women in the various matters connected with alimentation and the preparation of food. Society at large suffers more seriously from this cause than persons who have not devoted some consideration to the hygienic questions involved in the matter would be disposed to believe.

Suitable and convenient habitations for the working-classes, at reasonable rents, are of the utmost importance also to their well-being. Fortunately this want has been partly met at Antwerp, and the lodging-houses erected of late years have contributed greatly to the comfort of their occupants, besides affording a fair interest upon the capital invested in these beneficent enterprises. It is to be inferred that commodious lodgings may have a tendency also to develop among the working-classes a greater love of home life, ("l'ésprit de famille,") the absence of which has been so often and so justly deplored in this country. * * * * *

HABITS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Among the causes which tend to aggravate the situation of the working-classes, intemperance may be placed in the first rank. The allurements of the estaminet, (public house,) combined with the cheapness of spirituous liquors in this country, form an attraction which the majority of workingmen are unable to resist, and hence flow incalculable dangers and mischief to themselves and their families. All efforts to extirpate or modify this evil have hitherto proved fruitless. According to calculations which have not been contradicted, it is estimated that there are about *one hundred thousand licensed public houses in Belgium, for the supply of five million inhabitants*, a proportion which is generally exceeded in the industrial centers. The evils resulting from this state of things were fully exposed in the report submitted to the House of Representatives during the session of 1867–'68.

It appears, however, that nothing was done to check this terrible evil, for in a report to the British government, dated Brussels, December 30, 1873, Sir H. Barron says in reference to this subject:

Nothing whatever is done to check the consumption of spirits, a main source of pauperism, crime, disease, and insanity. On the contrary, the authorities vie with each other in multiplying kermesses and festivals of all kinds, which are mere excuses for dissipation and drunkenness.

This vice more than keeps pace with the national prosperity, and completely prevents any improvement of the working-class. No temperance societies, licensing acts, or liquor-laws exist. The authorities shut their eyes to all abuses and disorders.

The number of drink-shops goes on increasing in the following ratio:

1866	91,671
1867	95,754
1868	96,990
1869	99,214
1870	100,763

There is now one liquor shop for every forty-eight inhabitants. The official record of the average home consumption of spirituous liquor (proof-spirit) for the ten years 1861–1870 was 396,152 hectolitres=8,715,344 gallons, being 1.80 gallons per head of the population per annum. This large figure is, however, really much below the truth, as the quantity produced is, as shown above, certainly much understated.

LABOR IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The following information in regard to cost and condition of labor in Sweden and Norway is condensed from a report made to the Department of State by Hon. C. C. Andrews, minister resident of the United States at Stockholm, under date of September 24, 1873:

In my report of May 10, 1872, I had the honor to report that there had recently been in Sweden an almost general increase of the wages of mechanics 25 per cent. Since then a similar rise of wages has extended to about all other industries. In some, in the immediate neighborhood of the lumber-shipping ports, it has amounted to upward of 100 per cent. Substantially the same may be said as to Norway.

The principal causes of this increase of wages have been the excellent agricultural crops for four successive years; the remarkable rise in the prices of iron and lumber, and consequent increased activity in those industries; the emigration, which from both these countries to the United States has reached in the aggregate about 150,000 persons; the demand for labor in constructing new and extensive lines of railway, and the influence of workingmen's organizations. As the importance of the labor question seemed to render it proper that I should take more than ordinary pains to collect reliable data on the subject, I began, personally, the collection of facts bearing on the matter as early as January last, since when I have visited a large number of leading industrial establishments, as well as dwellings of working-people in various parts of Sweden and Norway. Although both of these countries annually publish very thorough statistics—Sweden having annually collected and published population statistics for a century and a quarter past—there are none in either country as to wages of labor, except in Sweden as to the single industry of agriculture, which fact has made it necessary to resort to special and personal investigation. I now have the honor, therefore, to transmit herewith—

1. A table showing the wages of labor in Sweden in Swedish money, and also in money of the United States.

2. A table showing the prices of the necessaries of living, which, in the main, will answer equally well in respect to Norway; also to submit some facts and remarks on the condition of the industrial classes of Sweden and Norway, separately as to each country.

WAGES IN SWEDEN.

Table showing the rates of wages in Sweden (in Swedish and in United States money) in 1873.

[NOTE.—3.76 rix-dollars (3 rix-dollars and 76 öre) are equivalent to $1, United States gold. Gold dollars of the United States sell in Stockholm at 3.75 rix-dollars each; but in buying them at a bank in Stockholm one must pay 3.83 rix-dollars. Exchange on New York, payable in gold, is at the same rate, namely, 3 rix-dollars and 83 öre for $1. Where Swedish money is reduced to money of the United States in this and the following tables, as well as in the text, I have assumed 3.76 rix-dollars to be equivalent to $1 in gold.]

Occupation.	Number of hours of actual labor.	Wages per day.		Remarks.
		Swedish money, (rix-dollars.)	United States gold.	
Agriculture:				
Best male hands { Winter.	7 to 10	1.75	$0 46	
Best male hands { Summer.	12 to 13	2.50	66	
Bakers:				
Best	12	2.00	53	Free board and lodgings.
Average	12	1.50	40	Free board.
Basket-makers:				
Best	10	3.00	80	
Average	10	1.25	33	
Beet-sugar operatives:				
Best	12	1.75	46	Technical director, $975 a year.
Women	12	1.00	26	Engineer, $530 a year.
Blacksmiths	11	3.00	80	
Bone-meal-factory hands	11	1.50 to 2.50	$0 40 to 66	Free rent and fuel.
Book-binders:				
Average	11	3.00	80	
Women, best	11	1.40	37	
Book-keepers, average	.....	.....	.....	$525 to $800 a year; cashiers, $1,000 to $1,600 a year.

Table showing the rates of wages in Sweden, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Number of hours of actual labor.	Wages per day.		Remarks.
		Swedish money, (rix-dollars.)	United States gold.	
Boot and shoe makers:				
Best	12	3.00	$0 80	Generally by piece.
Average	12	2.50	66	
Apprentices	12	2.00	53	
Women, with machine	12	2.50	66	20 per cent. of those working on shoes are women.
Brewers:				
Foreman	12 to 13	4.00	1 06	Paid monthly; free room, fuel, lights, and 8½ bottles beer daily.
Common	12 to 13	2.00	53	
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	$80 a year; free room and washing.
Cabinet-makers:				
Best	10	2.86	76	Generally work by hour; several hands at one shop save 200 rix-dollars a year.
Average	10	2.34	62	
Apprentices	10	2.00	53	
Candle (stearine) makers	12	2.00 to 3.00	53 to 80	Nearly all free rent; the work-master has $900 a year and percentage.
Candle (stearine) women	12	1.00 to 1.25	26 to 33	
Carpenters, house	12	3.00	80	Generally by hour.
Carvers in wood	10	5.00 to 8.00	1 32 to 2 12	
Carriage-makers:				
Foreman	11	3.00	80	
Average	11	2.50	66	
Cigar-makers:				
Finishers	11	4.00	1 06	By piece; free allowance of cigars to males.
Average	11	3.30	87	
Boys	11	.75	20	
Women: Best	11	3.00	80	
Women: Average	11	1.25	33	
Chimney-sweeps, foreman	.....	.....	.....	$132 a year, board and lodgings; best boys, $53 a year, board and lodgings; boys under 14, only clothes, board, and lodgings.
Cloth (woolen) factory weavers:				
Women	11	.84 to 1.33	22 to 35	Foreman, $800 a year; overseers, $265.
Girls	11	.66	16	
Boys	11	.75	20	
Spinners, male	11	2.00	53	
China-ware factory:				
Best men	10½	7.00	1 85	Those with families, free rent and doctor
Average	10½	2.25 to 4.00	66 to 1 06	Rorstrand factory.
Boys	10½	1.00	26	
Women	10½	1.50 to 3.00	40 to 80	
Confectioners:				
Best	11	1.66	44	Free board and lodgings.
Average	11	1.45	41	
Coopers:				
Best	12	6.00	1 59	
Average	12	3.00	80	
Coppersmiths:				
Best	12	3.60	96	
Average	12	3.00	80	
Cotton-spinners, male	11	2.00	53	Free doctor and medicine; wages likely to rise 20 per cent.
Cotton-weavers:				
Females	11	1.33	35	
Over 18, average	11	1.00	26	
Girls under 18	11	.65	17	
Door and sash makers	12	3.50	93	
Dyers:				
Foreman	11	4.16	1 10	
Journeymen, average	11	2.50	66	
Engineers on sea-steamers	.....	.....	.....	$320 to $530 a year and board.
Firemen on sea-steamers	.....	.....	.....	$10 to $12 per month and board
Flower (artificial) makers	.....	1.00	26	Females paid by the month.
Furriers:				
Men	12	3.00	80	
Women: Best	12	2.33	62	
Women: Ordinary	12	1.33	35	

Table showing the rates of wages in Sweden, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Number of hours of actual labor.	Wages per day.		Remarks.
		Swedish money, (rix-dollars.)	United States gold.	
Gas-makers:				
Foreman	12	6.00	$1 59	
Stokers	12	2.50	66	Free doctor and medicine.
Mechanics, fitters, &c	12	2.50 to 3.00	60 to 80	Free doctor and 13 cents a day when sick.
Common laborers	12	1.75	46	
Gilders:				
Workmen	10	2.00 to 2.66	53 to 71	
Foremen	10	3.25	86	
Glass-makers:				
Workmen	10	5.00	1 32	Free rent, fuel, and lights.
Common laborers	10	1.00	26	
Glaziers	11	2.00 to 2.50	53 to 66	Mostly by piece.
Glycerine-factory:				
Men	12	2.00	53	
Women	12	1.25 to 1.50	33 to 40	
Gold and silver smiths:				
Best	11 to 12	3.35	90	
Average	11 to 12	2.50	66	
Foreman	11 to 12	3.35	90	Free rent and 6 per cent. of profits.
Hair-cutters	11	1.66	43	Paid by month; free board and lodgings.
Harness-makers	11	2.50	66	
Hat-makers:				
Best	11	5.00	1 32	
Average	11	3.00	80	
Female assistants	11	1.60	41	
Instrument-makers:				
Chemical	10	2.00 to 8.00	53 to 2 12	
Surgical	10	4.00 to 5.00	1 06 to 1 32	Free rent.
Apprentices	10	2.00	53	
Iron-foundery:				
Best hands	12	3.00	80	
Average	12	2.00	53	
Common molders & founders.	12	2.75	72	Free lodging.
Iron-production:				
Master at refining-heater	12	6.60	1 75	
Master at rolling-mills	12	4.75	1 26	
Master at blast-furnace	12	3.25	86	
Master-mechanics	12	5.00	1 32	Lodgings and fuel free.
Workmen at blast-furnace.	12	2.00	53	
Workmen at roasting-furnace.	.....	2.00	53	
Workmen at rolling-mills	.....	2.40	63	
Smiths	.....	2.37	62	
Laborers, common	12	1.25 to 2.00	33 to 53	
Lamp-lighters, (60 lamps each)	.....	2.00	53	
Lithographers:				
Best	9	5.00	1 32	
Average	9	2.00	53	
Stevedores	12	4.44	1 18	Are paid 37 öre (10 cents) per hour.
Lumbermen:				
Cutting trees in winter	.....	2.00	53	
In saw-mills, average	12	3.00	80	Free rent and doctor.
Machinists:				
First-class	10	3.25	86	
Second-class	10	2.75	73	
Apprentices	10	1.25	33	
Masons:				
Bricklayers: Best	12	4.25	1 12	By hour.
Bricklayers: Average	12	3.60	95	
Bricklayers: Tenders to	12	2.50	66	
Women tenders	12	1.50	40	
Plasterers	12	.....	.....	4 to 7 cents per square foot.
Masters of steam-vessels:				
First	.....	.....	.....	$13.25 to $16 per month and 5 p cent. of gross earnings.
Second	.....	.....	.....	$53 to $80 per month and 8-10 p cent. of net earnings.
Third	.....	.....	.....	$26.50 to $40 per month and no p centage of earnings; generally small vessels.

Table showing the rates of wages in Sweden, &c.—Continued.

;upation.	Number of hours of actual labor.	Wages per day. Swedish money, (rix-dollars.)	Wages per day. United States gold.	Remarks.
;m-coasters				$16 per month and 1 per cent. of net earnings.
voyages				$26 50 per month.
				$20 to $22 per month.
sailing-vessels				$13.25 to $16 per month and 5 per cent. of gross earnings.
iling-vessels:				
				$20 to $21 per month.
				$13.25 to $16 per month.
ory:				
;ands	11	4.00	$1 06	And free rent.
hands	11	2.00	80	
	11	1.25	33	
years old	11	1.25	33	
years old	11	.80	21	
years old	11	.60	16	
tory:				
ands	11	4.00	1 06	
hands	11	2.50	66	
		6.00	1 59	
, first-class	11	4.00	1 06	
	11	3.00	80	
ices	11	1.00	26	
ers		4.00 to 8.00	1 06 to 2 12	
rs				About the same as cabinet-makers.
id molding with	12	2.00	53	Free doctor.
itors Best	10	5.00	1 33	
itors Average	10	3.00	80	
hine Best	10	4.00	1 06	
hine Average	10	3.00	80	
rs:				
	11	3.00	80	
	11	2.50	66	
der 18	11	1.75	46	Also $10 a year clothing.
ers	11	2.00 to 2.50	53 to 66	
ners				$8 to $10 per month and board.
ng-vessels				$12 to $14 per month and board.
				$8 to $10 per month and board.
rs:				
Best, with machine.	10	3.33	90	One-half of the operatives in a factory of 400 sew at home.
Average, with machine.	10	2.33	64	
On collars, average.	10	2.75	73	
g, by hand:				
years Best	10	2.20	58	
years Average	10	1.00	26	
der 15 years	10	.50 to .80	13 to 21	Generally at home.
	10	2.00	53	
	10	1.58	41	
				20 to 60 rix-dollars ($5.30 to $16) per month and board.
				8 to 30 rix-dollars ($2.14 to $8) per month and board.
rs, iron:				
illed	11	5.00	1 32	
lled	11	4.00	1 06	
class	11	3.00	80	
best		2.00	53	Paid by month.
:				
aster	12	5.00	1 32	And free rent.
s, women Best		3.00	80	Hand-looms, by piece.
s, women Average		1.33	35	Hand-looms, by piece; free doctor.
rs:				
s on monuments		5.75	1 51	
ters	12	4.50 to 5.50	1 18 to 1 32	Generally by piece.
on granite	12	3.50	93	

Table showing the rates of wages in Sweden, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Number of hours of actual labor.	Wages per day.		Remarks.
		Swedish money, (rix-dollars.)	United States gold.	
Stone-blasters	12	3.75	$1 00	
Stove-makers, earthen:				
Artistic hands { Summer	.....	10.00	2 64	
Artistic hands { Winter	.....	4 00	1 06	
Average workmen	11	3.00	80	
Women { Summer	12	1.00	26	
Women { Winter	9	.80	21	
Straw-hat makers:				
Foreman	11	5.00	1 32	
Average male hands	11	4.00	1 06	
Women { Best, by piece	11	3.00	80	
Women { Average	11	1.66 to 2.00	44 to 53	
Tailors:				
Best cutters	.....	.....	.....	$400 a year.
Male sewers	12	3.00	80	
Women, with machine	12	1.25	33	
Tannery:				
Tanners	11	3.00	80	
Common laborers	11	2.00	53	
Tin-platers:				
Best	11	5.00	1 32	
Second-class	11	3.00	80	
Boys	11	1.25	33	
Women	11	1.00	26	
Trunk-makers	12	2.33	61	
Upholsterers	12	2.00 to 4.00	53 to 1 06	
Washing and ironing	.....	.....	.....	Finest shirts, per dozen, 3.60 dollars, or 96 cents; ordi shirts, per dozen, 3 rix-dollar 80 cents; miscellaneous p pounds, 3 rix-dollars, or 80 c
Wine-factory:				
Work-master	.....	.....	.....	$4.25 a year.
Average men	10½	2.00	53	
Women	10½	1.25	33	

Statement of the standard retail prices, in United States coin, of subsistence and other nece ries, at Stockholm, for the year 1873.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Val
Flour, best ... per bbl.	$11 00	Tea ... per lb	$1
Wheat-meal ... per 20 lbs	70	Soap ... do	
Rye-flour ... do	53	Starch ... do	
Rye-meal ... do	40	Stearine candles ... do	
Oats grits:		Kerosene oil ... per gall	
Swedish ... per lb.	4	Wood:	
English ... do	6	Birch, in common use ... per cord	8
Barley grits ... do	3¼	Pine and spruce ... do	5
Rice, Carolina ... do	8	Shirting:	
Potatoes ... per bush.	60	Bleached ... per yd	
Pease ... per qt.	6	Unbleached ... do	
Fresh beef, mutton, veal, and pork. per lb	14	Calico ... do	
Salt pork, American ... do	14	Linen ... do	
Ham, smoked ... do	20	Mixed half wool and cotton checkered cloth, in common use for working-women's dresses ... per yd	
Lard ... do	16	Black woolen cloth, double width, suitable for trowsers and coats ... per yd	2
Baltic herring, fresh ... per 80.	40	Shoes:	
Salt herring ... per lb.	4	Plain, but durable, for women per pair	1
Salt codfish ... do	6	For ladies ... do	4
Poultry, undressed ... do	35	Boots:	
Butter ... do	28	Plain, but durable, for workmen do	3
Cheese ... do	20	For gentlemen ... do	5
Milk ... per qt.	6	White woolen undershirts ... each	2
Eggs ... per doz	20	White woolen drawers ... per pair	2
Sugar:		Woolen stockings ... do	
Lump ... per lb.	14	House-rent, two rooms, for working people ... per month	4
Brown ... do	10		
Molasses ... per qt.	12		
Ginger ... per lb.	37		
Coffee, best Java ... do	27		

WAGES AND THE PURCHASE-POWER OF MONEY.

It seems natural and just that a man's labor shou'd be worth, and that his wages hould be, as much as, with economy and prudence, will comfortably maintain himself nd family, enable him to educate his children, and also to lay by enough for his decent upport when his laboring powers have failed.

Whether wages are high or low, of course, depends not on their absolute amount, but n their purchase-power. If in one country a dollar will go as far in procuring necesaries as two dollars will in another, other things being equal, then a dollar a day in he first country is equally as high wages as two dollars a day in the latter country.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

As to agricultural labor, it may be said that in 1871 the average wages of best workmen by the day in summer was 1 rix-dollar and 85 öre, and in winter 1 rix-dollar and 8 öre; and of best female hands, in summer, 96 öre, and in winter, 64 öre. During he past three years agricultural wages have risen on an average 36 per cent Assumng that they have risen 25 per cent. since 1871, the average day-wages for best nale hands in summer would now be 2 rix-dollars and 31 öre, (61 cents,) and in vinter 1 rix-dollar and 45 öre, (38 cents;) of best female hands, 1 rix-dollar and 0 öre (31 cents) in summer, and 80 öre (21 cents) in winter. It is common to mploy men, women, and children in agricultural labor. Sometimes a dozen or twenty ncn hands will be seen at work together in a field not larger than twenty acres. Someimes a gang, one might say, of women may be seen hoeing all abreast, with a male verseer standing in front and facing them. And here I may say that generally, in weden, the earnings of workmen's wives will average 150 rix-dollars each a year, hough, of course, in most cases, for a woman to work out who has young children iust be at a sacrifice of true domestic economy.

I estimate the average wages of mechanics to be 73 cents per day, equal to $4.38 per veek, or for a year of 300 working-days, 825 rix-dollars ($220.)

COST OF LIVING.

As to the expenses of living, there are no published statistics which go into details. 'he average value of the allowance of subsistence among agricultural employers for a amily, say of man, wife, and three children for one year, is 283 rix-dollars, ($75.26.) ut this would furnish too meager a diet to admit of its being adopted as a standard. o bring it up to what is reasonably nourishing, there should first be added to it 25 per ent. on account of increased prices in towns, which would make it 353 rix-dollars and 5 öre. There should then probably be added the retail value of the meat-ration of a arrison soldier for a year, namely, 85 rix-dollars and 31 öre, which would bring the im up to 439 rix-dollars and 6 öre, which must cover all expenses of provisions and roceries.

The average value of the ration of a garrison soldier at government price is, as above ated, 56.12 öre (14.9 cents) per day, or 204 rix-dollars and 47 öre ($54.47) per year. 'he commutation value of a single ration in the United States Army during the civil ar was 30 cents.) Allowing that the family of a workman, wife and three children, ill consume double such a ration in a year, the expense of so much subsistence at overnment price would be 409 rix-dollars and 67 öre, ($108.94.) But a workman would eed to exercise extraordinary foresight, and buy his subsistence at wholesale, in order get so much for that sum of money. If we allow, then, for such a family—

	Rix-dollars.	
or subsistence	409.67	$108 94
ouse-rent	140.00	37 33
lothing	130.00	34 50
uel	70.00	18 25
iscellaneous	50.00	13 25
Total	799.67	212 27

'e have, say, 800 rix-dollars as the total annual living-expenses of a family of five mem-ers. This would answer tolerably well out of Stockholm, but here one should add the im of 60 rix-dollars on account of rent, in order to procure two reasonably good rooms eside a small kitchen. This would then make an allowance for the expenses of living Stockholm, for such a family as above mentioned, 860 rix-dollars, which, with pruent management, would be sufficient to carry them through the year in a tidy and holesome manner. But the wages of an average mechanic having constant employent will, as we have seen, amount to but 825 rix-dollars per year, so that if he has a mily, they will have to live sparingly in order to get along. As a general rule, the

families of workmen do not spend 800 rix-dollars, nor even perhaps 700 rix-dollars, for the necessaries of living. On the whole, considering present prices and the acknowledged scarcity of suitable dwellings for working-people, wages cannot be considered as more than living wages for men with families. A single man, however, can make good savings, and ought to lay up money enough for a good support when he becomes unable to work.

The larger mechanical and manufacturing establishments usually clear from 10 to 25 per cent. on their capital.

CERTAINTY OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Wages are paid with certainty, and either weekly or semi-monthly. Not unfrequently they are paid on a Friday, partly that the family can have the money for Saturday's market, and partly to prevent the money from being dissipated away by the workmen on Sunday. In trade the cash-system generally obtains. In the larger towns it is the same here as everywhere else, that a certain class will pay cash at a shop till they can manage to run up a bill, and then will go to another shop to trade. Of course all such losses compel shopkeepers to charge higher prices, and the dishonest purchaser, in the long run, gains nothing by his tricks.

As to the legal collection of debts, if one desired, for instance, to collect a demand of 20 rix-dollars, he would, in the country, sue before the "härads-rätt," or district court, or before the provincial executive court, and in a city, before the city executive court.

It is not requisite that an attorney be employed, though it is more convenient to have one. His charges in a city would be about 10 rix-dollars, ($2 65). In the city a defendant must answer in eight days; in the country, fifteen days, or three weeks if out of the district. Appeal to a higher court may be had in the smallest matter. Fees of witnesses depend on their occupation, and vary from 1 to 10 rix-dollars a day. Everything, except actual or necessary clothing, beds, and necessary tools, can be taken on execution. Half the salary of an official may be attached in the hands of the governments. Imprisonment for debt is allowable, but not often resorted to. A poor debtor can swear out.

CLOTHING.

As to clothing, it may be said, in brief, that the Swedes take a pride in being tidily dressed, and that the clothing they wear is generally serviceable. In the province popularly known as Dalecarlia the peasantry of each parish have a different and fanciful style of dress. A sort of blouse worn by women, and coats worn by men are trimmed with sheep-skin with the wool on. The men there still adhere to the fashion of tight breeches. Wooden shoes are worn a good deal by working-people in the country for every day, also leather shoes soled with wood. A common article for dresses among working-women is a home-woven cloth of half wool and cotton. There is a large shoddy manufactory at Stockholm.

Operatives at most of the larger establishments have either a voluntary sick-fund of their own, or else a small amount of their monthly wages is retained by their employers for a fund for the payment of a doctor for medicine, and if need be the expenses of burial. At the Stockholm gas-works the men have their own fund, to which they contribute 1 rix-dollar a month. In case of sickness, a man receives 6 rix-dollars a week during six weeks, and after that time 4 rix-dollars a week, if he is sick so long, and in case of death, 100 rix-dollars for funeral expenses. The book-binders of Stockholm have an old fund, so that by contributing 5 rix-dollars per year, a member can receive 5 rix-dollars a week when sick, and 50 rix-dollars for burial. It does not appear to be usual to incur extravagant expense for funerals.

There is still a great supply of labor of certain kinds, and especially of house-servants. People in rather humble life employ one or more servants; and probably the average of families do not pay for a house-maid over 75 rix-dollars ($20) a year and board. The 24th of October is the usual time of changing help held by the year.

In the summer the number of hours for actual work often exceeds twelve per day. For the whole year eleven hours per day is probably the average of actual work. There is a desire among workmen to have the time reduced. The tendency to work by the piece or by the hour is rapidly increasing. Some employers have, with advantage, introduced the practice of allowing their workmen a percentage of the whole earnings; for example, as extra compensation, to divide 10 per cent. of the gross earnings among their hands. The leading printer in Stockholm pays compositors 30 öre per 1,000 ems, and every three months adds 5 per cent. additional on what has been earned.

The Swedish "Patriotic Society" makes numerous awards of medals every year to persons in humble life who have performed many years of exemplary service.

As the most of the railways in Sweden belong to the state, there are many men thereby employed by the government in their construction.

SAVINGS.

The Swedes are naturally inclined to free living, and are less sparing than most of the o her continental nationalities. The practice of saving is, however, much on the increase, and is undoubtedly considered among the more intelligent as a moral duty. The first savings-bank started in Stockholm was in 1823. The whole number of such banks in Sweden in 1865 was 186. In 1870 they had increased to 235. The number of new depositors during 1870 was 66,020; the amount deposited during the year was 19,409 657 rix-dollars; the amount taken out, 12,033.056 rix-dollars. At the end of that year 354,357 persons had deposits in the savings-banks amounting to 57,376,611 rix-dollars, of which 276,863 rix-dollars were in depo-its (the whole amount the party had on deposit) of from 1 to 10 rix-dollars, belonging to 80,477 different depositors; 631,624 rix-dollars in deposits of from 10 to 25 rix-dollars, belonging to 38,410 depositors; 1,119,479 rix dollars in deposits of from 25 to 50 rix-dollars, belonging to 30,825 depositors; 2,363,874 rix-dollars in deposits of from 50 to 100 rix-dollars, the largest proportion being in deposits of upward of 500 rix-dollars. It is estimated that at the end of the present year the amount on deposit will be 80,000,000 rix-dollars.

MEANS TO ENCOURAGE SAVINGS.

There is an association in Stockholm called the Fosterlands Union, for the purpose of encouraging savings. During the few years it has been in operation it has gratuitously circulated about twenty thousand pamphlets and circulars, explaining the advantages of even small savings. It also awards premiums in money for exemplary permanent savings, such as investments in the annuity and capital institution of Stockholm, which has branches in various parts of the country. In this institution, for example, if 25 rix-dollars be deposited at the time of a person's birth to procure him a life annuity when he arrives at the age of fifty-five, it will yield him from that age as long as he shall live 100 rix-dollars a year. In 1872 the Fosterland Union awarded 1,056 premiums, amounting in all to 2,884 rix-dollars, for exemplary investments in this annuity institution; that is to say, for the most regular and praiseworthy deposits of working-people. The highest premium awarded was 75 rix-dollars. No premium has been given for depo-its amounting in any year to over 500 rix-dollars; and hereafter none will be given for deposits amounting to over 200 rix-dollars in a year.

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Savings-banks can be established in any province (the Swedish counties, being large, are habitually called provinces) by the consent of the governor of that province. The depositors or shareholders have right to choose the directors of the bank, and there are no other guarantees of security. The government appoints one director or inspector of the annuity institution of Stockholm, but the other members of the board of direction are chosen by the investors. There are no other guarantees of security.

The following are a few of the instances of savings that have come under my knowledge:

The operatives at the Gustafsberg china-factory have a union store, to the fund of which each operative is required to contribute one rix-dollar a month, his whole share not to exceed 100 rix-dollars. The sale of goods out of the store last year amounted to 100,000 rix-dollars, with a profit of 25 per cent. on each one's stock. A private savings-bank connected with the factory, which has been in operation less than a year, has deposits of the operatives amounting to 1,000 rix-dollars.

The hands of the government machine-shop at Stockholm have a private savings-company under their own control, the treasurer being chosen from among their number. The money is loaned out at 8 per cent., generally to such workmen as are erecting houses of their own, and the income divided *pro rata*.

At Eshilstuna, where the government musket-factory is situated, and where the number of people working for wages is about 2,000, and the number working at cutlery on their own account is about 500, the cashier of a savings-bank, in which 88,920 rix-dollars were deposited in 1872, estimates that about 1,000 of the depositors were working people living in town.

A second-class workman in the match-factory at Jönköping earns 700 rix-dollars a year; h s a family of wife, mother-in-law, and three children, the eldest a boy of ten years old, who goes to school. He has a kitchen 14 by 12, a sitting-room 15 by 15, a cellar, and shed-room for three cords of wood. His expenses for subsistence are 370 rix-dollars a year; taxes, 6 rix dollars 63 öre; and total expenses about 650 rix-dollars. He lays up annually from 30 to 50 rix-dollars a year in the savings-bank.

A workman in a foundery at Stockholm, who has a family of wife and three children—a boy thirteen years old at school, a girl seven, and the youngest a boy three years old—lives in a second-story room up a steep pair of stairs, (down which the youngest child has fallen several times,) which is 10 by 10, and 7 feet high. He earns 2 rix-dollars a day, has worked at the same place ten years, and since the eighth year has had

free rent. They have fresh meat three times a week. He has money in the savings-bank, and saves annually about 100 rix-dollars.

A book-binder in Stockholm, who earns 1,060 rix-dollars a year, has a wife and three children, pays 200 rix-dollars a year for a fair-sized living-room, a smaller room without windows, and a kitchen, all four stories up. His annual expenses are 876 rix-dollars. His wife earns 150 rix-dollars a year, so that their clear income is 334 rix-dollars.

These are all cases of temperate men, who have prudent wives, and they show that where people have the disposition, and do not meet with serious misfortune, they can most always make savings. Many an employer or manager has remarked to me, "Everything depends on the wife," which shows how important it is, by education and otherwise, to improve and elevate the condition of women.

At the Motala Iron Machine Works, where 1,100 hands are employed eleven hours a day, working by the hour, 300 workmen have invested 75,000 rix-dollars in a savings-bank, with interest at 5 per cent. A leading workman has 10,000 rix-dollars in bank. About 150 workmen own the dwellings which they occupy and a piece of land. A few own small farms. The workmen have a union, with a building, which cost 10,000 rix-dollars, paid for by a loan, one-third of which has been redeemed.

When I was at Sundswall last summer, and was paying a porter for bringing my baggage from the steamer to the hotel, our consular-agent remarked, "That young man has 5,000 rix-dollars in the savings-bank. Everybody has confidence in him, and likes to employ him, because he keeps his word." A member of the Diet living at Sundswall assured me that workmen there could earn 10 rix-dollars a day, and, in respect to wages, could do as well as in the United States.

VENTILATION.

As to ventilation, and the quantity of atmosphere allowed to adult persons in sleeping-rooms, 1,000 cubic feet, equivalent to a room 10 by 10 and 10 feet high, being the acknowledged standard allowance, it would seem that the care in such matters taken by the state for its best soldiers, should afford fair means of forming a judgment as to what is general.

At a shirt-factory in Stockholm, 40 young women sit through the day sewing in a room 24 by 24 and 12 feet high. At a large paying factory of another kind at Stockholm, 12 female operatives are lodged in one room, two together, in beds only 3 feet wide. At the quarters of chimney-sweep boys it is usual for about 8 to lodge in a room 15 by 12 and 9 feet high. These boys seem to be well fed but poorly paid, though their employers derive a good income.

USE OF SPIRITS AND BEER.

The reports of district physicians to the board of health, for a few years preceding 1870, mention a diminution of whisky-drinking, which probably was partly owing to the scarcity of money caused by several failures of the crops. During the past year or two of flush times it has seemed as if the copious use of spirits was again increasing, and yet there are evidences of a steady abatement of intemperance. In 1829, when the population was a million less than it is now, the annual production of whisky was 32,000,000 gallons, while now it is 10,500,000 gallons. The actual production in 1872 was 16,678,364 kannor, or, in round numbers, 10,500,000 gallons. It was distilled from potatoes, and contained 50 per cent. of alcohol. About the same quantity was produced in each of the immediately-preceding years. Very little is exported. The most, or say 2½ gallons in proportion to every inhabitant, is consumed as drink.

By the license-act any one can sell quantities of 8¾ gallons and upward without a license. Two classes of licenses are issued: one for selling quantities not less than three-tenths of a gallon, another for selling by the glass; and both classes are disposed of to the highest bidder. The local authorities can grant all the licenses to a single company, or may even prohibit the sale entirely. It is illegal to sell to minors under fifteen years of age or to persons who are intoxicated.

The number of shops licensed to sell whisky by the glass in Stockholm for the year 1872 was 322, which was 5 less than for the year 1869, and 150 less than for the year 1845. Beside these licensed shops there are places which have old and permanent privileges to sell by the glass. The licensed shops are also a cheap sort of restaurants. The applicant for license in Stockholm must pay to the city 40 öre on every kannor (2½ quarts) he asks the privilege of selling. The income to the city from licenses was 350,407 rix-dollars. The public expenses for its poor in 1870 were 635,374 rix-dollars.

The ordinary Swedish whisky-glass holds a fifth part as much as a common tumbler, and as much whisky as it will contain is sold at 6 öre, (1½ cents.) Five such drinks in the course of a day by a workman, or 30 öres' worth, is not considered an immoderate quantity. The expense of so much whisky in a year, at that rate of use per day, would be 109 rix-dollars at 50 öre.

The Gothenburg plan for retailing spirits appears to have operated favorably, and is attracting much attention. T at city puts the busi ess into the hands of a company of philanthropic gentlemen, which has it sold in orderly restaurants without a view of profit. The theory that the use of beer has conduced to temperance is hardly sustained by experience in Sweden. A great deal of beer has been consumed in late years, and though it is not so strong as the English beer, it is nevertheless intoxicating. The report of one of the official physicians to the board of health in 1869 mentions cases of actual delirium tremens from excessive use of beer. Another physician states that when a doctor visits a peasant family the man of the house always urges him to take a glass of whisky, and is astonished when told that its use as a beverage is unhealthy. The sight of drunken workmen in the streets of Stockholm, especially on Saturday evenings, on Sundays, and on Mondays, is common.

The phrase "Free Monday" comes from the custom of men engaged in sedentary and manual trades spending Monday as well as Sunday in drinking and frolicking. There are shops employing from sixty to one hundred hands which on Monday will only have a third of that number. There are also shops which have their private temperance societies. At the Motala Machine-Works is a society of 100 members—workmen pledged to abstain from whisky. At no work-shop employing workmen is whisky allowed to be brought upon the premises.

Among the causes which make the use of spirits so common may be mentioned the fashion among all classes of the male population to partake of a glass of whisky immediately before dining; the common practice, even among the young, of drinking beer with meals; the common use of tobacco among males, in smoking and snuffing, and among the poorer classes of men of chewing snuff; the lack of sources of recreation during leisure hours; and lastly, and perhaps the most important of all, the insufficient diet of the workingman, his lack of elevation, and of home attractions.

DWELLINGS.

In the larger cities the houses are of unpressed bricks; the walls over a foot thick, plastered, and washed in a sort of cream color. The roofs of the larger ones are covered with sheet-iron; those of the common-sized dwellings in city and country are covered with tiles. In the larger houses each story is finished as apartments for a family. There is a spacious fire-proof stairway common to the whole house. Neither balconies nor outer blinds are in use. The windows are in two parts from top to bottom, and open outward on hinges. In the winter double windows are universally used, with a roll of white cotton laid between at the bottom, openings of at least one large pane on hinges being provided for in each room in the better houses. In the country, among the working-class, it is common for the double windows to be put in so as not to be opened. The manner of warming is by an earthen stove in each room, generally reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and usually standing in a corner. They belong to and are fixtures of the house. Near the Norwegian frontier iron stoves are used, which is the habit in Norway. An average earthen stove in the Stockholm houses costs 500 rix-dollars, ($132,) and the most elegant ones as high as 2,000 rix dollars, ($530.) The interior of the stove is of brick-masonry work, the exterior of white glazed earthen material in the form of hollow panes. The whole can be taken apart and put up with but little labor. Their Swedish name signifies literally earthen-pane ovens. In shape they are about as frequently oval as square, but sometimes are highly ornamented, occasionally having a fine mirror for a part of their surface, and being so put up as to appear as merely a part of the wall of the room. Wood is used for fuel, being cut in pieces about a foot long. All that can be conveniently put in at once, say as much as would ordinarily be taken in one's arms, is laid in at one heating, and after it has burned to coals, and the gas has all escaped, the stove-door is shut and a damper drawn at the top to prevent the heat escaping. In an ordinary-sized room, and if the weather is not excessively cold, such a heating will answer for twenty-four hours. Some of this sort of stoves, from the Stockholm factory, have been imported to the United States. It is probable they are more comfortable and conducive to health than iron stoves. Among most of the peasantry in the country, and among many working-people who only occupy a kitchen, the rooms are warmed solely by the kitchen fire-place, the hearth of which varies in elevation from one to two feet above the floor. Its hearth is often of iron. There is a damper in the chimney to prevent the heat from escaping.

It is rare to see squalor in the homes of the working poor. Generally, even in the poorest cottage, there is an indication of pride, tidiness, and taste.

AVERAGE DWELLING OF WORKINGMAN.

The average apartments of a Swedish workman, having a family of wife and three or four children, consist of a living-room and a kitchen, with dimensions and furniture

about as follows: The kitchen is 9 feet high. In it stand a small cupboard and a box for wood. On the raised hearth of the open angular fire-place are some cooking-utensils, among them a copper coffee-boiler. On a pole hanging under the ceiling are strung some thin cakes of rye hard bread, about a foot in diameter. The floor is unpainted, and while not actually dirty, is not white. The living-room is 16 feet by 14, and the same height as the kitchen. The floor is of spruce or pine, the boards closely matched, and scrubbed clean. A couple of strips of home-woven carpet are laid across it. There are two windows, with cheap, yet clean and tasteful, lace curtains hung on each side. On one side of the room is a plain sofa-bed, which can be drawn out so as to make a double bed four feet wide, something over a foot higher than the floor. Commonly in Sweden beds are shut up during the day to half their length. The bedding is laid together on the single breadth of the sofa, resembling a high single bunk, over which is laid a white cotton spread. On the opposite side is a wooden sofa of stained birch, the bottom of which can also be drawn out so as to form a double bed; and there are three or four wooden chairs. At one corner of the room is a plain stained bureau. A white cotton crochet is spread over the top, and on that are some little articles of china—a cup and saucer, or a vase, and a couple of plated candlesticks. Between the windows stands a table with a red woolen cover, and above it is a gilt-framed mirror. On the walls are two or three framed pictures, some little shelves for books suspended with a cord, and a cheap clock. In another corner of the room is a small cupboard or dresser. In still another corner stands the earthen stove, and on the floor against it is placed a spit-box, the bottom of which is covered with spruce twigs. On the window-seats are several pots of flowers—the oleander, the geranium, &c.

INFLUENCE OF A WORKMAN'S HOME.

The influence which a workman's home exerts on his own and his family's welfare is becoming more and more recognized. Employers begin to understand that, in proportion as a workman's dwelling is ample in size, neat and attractive within, and wholesome in its surroundings, does his efficiency increase. In Gothenburg, and perhaps in some other places, share-companies have been formed for the building of model tenements for the industrial classes, and a few buildings of the kind have already been put up there. In all parts of the country a few of the principal employers are preparing to erect model dwellings, with the intention that their workmen may ultimately, by annual payments, become the owners of them.

Some of the best model dwellings that I have seen are at the china-ware factory at Gustafsberg, about two hours' distance by steamer from Stockholm. About a dozen have already been erected, and it is the purpose of the proprietors to continue their construction till the most of their hands—400—are supplied, though the old accommodations are as good as the average. The factory is situated in a retired and somewhat romantic region, on what seems more like a lake than a bay, yet with navigable communication with the sea, and the model dwellings are five minutes' walk distant, with a view of the water, and 30 feet above its level. The land, of which 2,000 acres belong to the factory-owners, is moderately rolling, mostly open timber of birch and oak, with here and there a small pond, and the balance fields. The dwellings in question are pleasantly situated on each side of a graded and macadamized road, and 30 feet from it. Each house is designed for only two families, and is 46 feet long, 28 feet wide, and one and a half stories high. They are built of pine or spruce timber, in tasteful cottage style, and are of light-brown color, being stained so as to leave the grain of the wood visible. They rest on solid stone or brick foundations. The walls are three-quarters of a foot in thickness. The outer boards are planed clapboards, two-thirds of an inch thick; next is a thickness of paper, such as is used in house-building, then battens three inches thick, then paper, then boards, and again thick paper, the latter forming the interior walls of the rooms, so that the whole constitute exceedingly dry and warm walls. The roof is covered with wooden shingles steeped in iron vitriol, which gives them a dark color, and projects from the ends two feet from the walls, with some ornamental work on the edges. There is a brick chimney for each family near each end of the house. Each family has two entrances, at their own end of the house, from a veranda 18 feet by 5, two steps from the ground, and along which runs a neat balustrade. One door opens into the kitchen, the other into the sitting room. There are three rooms to a family, namely, kitchen, bed-room, and sitting-room. The kitchen is 13 by 13 feet, 9 feet high; bed-room ditto, with one window. The sitting-room is 18 by 15 feet, and 9 feet high, with, in some houses, one large window, in others two windows. Under each kitchen is a small cellar. There is also a garret for each family, reached by portable steps from the veranda. Good water is obtained from a well 5 feet deep on each lot. The closets stand several rods in rear of the houses, at the farthest edge of the premises. The dwellings being partly experimental, the relative size of the rooms varies in some, though each family has the full space as above given. But what is most striking about these dwellings is the land which each family has connected with their part of the house, and the beautiful flower-gardens, and nice, thrifty vegetable-gar-

ens which surround them. Each family has the use of a quarter of an acre of good mooth ground, which is divided into a vegetable and a flower garden. There are no ences between the different gardens, but instead hedges have been planted between he different lots. There is a simple rustic fence between them and the road. The ardener of the principal proprietor comes in the spring and assists the people in laying ut their gardens, and the rest of the work is done by the housewife and children. The lower-gardens are prettily laid out, with grass margins and graveled walks, and conain an abundance of nice flowers and shrubbery, also fine-bearing apple and pear trees. noticed on September 8, on a young tree, handsome ruddy apples 2½ inches in diamter. Shade-trees have been planted on each side of the road. The occupants are harged but 60 rix-dollars ($16) a year for rent, and this sum is about covered by the ncome from the vegetable garden. They also have free use of a nice hilly park, close o their premises. The cost of each house, exclusive of land, is $1,322, or 5,000 rix-dolars. Everything about them is thorough and neat, and, with the ample space about hem, their attractive surroundings of flowers and shrubbery, and their white lace urtains at the windows, they might readily be taken as the homes of the well-to-do middle-class. Of course the oldest and best hands have the preference in obtaining such dwellings.

FOOD.

It can truly and happily be said that there is scarcely any adulterated food used in Sweden. The poorest people in the country sometimes mix burnt-bread crumbs with their coffee, or use chiccory, of which there were 446,485 pounds imported in 1871, while the import of pure coffee in kernel was 20,693,734 pounds; but, with such slight exceptions, the food is pure. One hears no complaint of adulterated milk being sold in the market-squares of Stockholm. A person may travel all over Sweden, and find at convenient distances on every public road hotels that furnish clean, good, and palatable food. Some of them, even in remote places, will be found luxurious. The meals at railway eating-stations and on steamboats are habitually good.

The principal articles of diet for the working-class in scarce times have been potatoes, rye-bread, milk, salt herring, and a porridge of rye-meal, called "velling." In the past year or two, as wages have risen, it has become common to consume salt pork from the United States, which is considered a luxury as compared with salt fish. Much of the rye-bread is of unbolted meal, and after baking is dried hard, so as to last many months. The herring used on the eastern coast, and perhaps half way to the Norwegian boundary, are from the Baltic Sea and Bothnia Gulf, and called "strömoning." They are about eight inches in length, and covered with small scales of a shining, bluish color. When broiled quite fresh their flavor is not much inferior to that of a brook-trout. They are salted at home, and often, in the north part of the country, become half decayed during some days' transportation before getting to their destination.

The Swedish working-people may be regarded as hearty eaters; yet, if their fare is copious, it is at the same time simple. In the towns it is perhaps an unfortunate habit of very many workmen to take their meals and lunches at the common whisky-shops, where cold meats, sausages, and the like are always at hand. The import of coffee shows an allowance of over five pounds to every inhabitant, and its use is excessive among a good many of the common class, especially among the women. It is almost always well and strongly made. It is common to take coffee soon after rising in the morning. Breakfast, among the industrial classes, is eaten at about 8 o'clock. By many coffee is taken again at 11, also at 4 p. m. Dinner is eaten at 1 p. m., when the drink is usually beer. Bavarian beer, so called, though brewed in Stockholm in large quantities, is much liked, and sells by the dozen at 8 öre, say 2¼ cents per half bottle. There is, however, a cheaper and weaker beer, called "svogdricker," wholesomely brewed, reasonably palatable, and used by poorer people. The supper will be taken at 6 o'clock, when oat or barley grits, thoroughly boiled, will be eaten with a little sugar or butter. In the long summer days working-people usually eat four times a day, a lunch being taken at 4 p. m. Neither hot bread nor pies are ever eaten, nor is saleratus used in bread-making. The practice of frying instead of boiling meat is universal.

The "smörgåsbord" is peculiarly Swedish. It is preliminary to any formal sitting-down meal, and answers for sharpening—sometimes for satisfying—the appetite. It is a daintily-arranged side table, on which are set some small, thin slices of cold meat, varieties of pickled fish, bread and butter, pickles, and, with very rare exceptions, "bränvin," (Swedish whisky,) a white and somewhat flavored spirit. Medium-sized wine-glasses are set around the decanter, and after the men (for Swedish women do not drink whisky) have taken a few mouthfuls of solid food, they pour out and drink at a swallow a glass of whisky. While eating at this table, on which generally, in private families, there are also milk and beer, people stand or walk about. This table and the glass of whisky—sometimes two glasses—are in daily use among people in comfortable circumstances, and by the industrial classes on any special occasion, or

when their means will allow. At dinner-parties, among the more genteel, instead of the table being set, a part of its contents in more delicate form, yet including the spirit, are passed around on waiters before the guests go in to dinner.

RATION OF GARRISON SOLDIER.

The rations for one hundred soldiers in the Swedish garrisons for one day, for example Sunday, are as follows: Soft rye-bread, 200 pounds; potatoes, 2 bushels; butter, 14½ pounds; salt herring, 18¾ pounds; fresh meat, 75 pounds; pease, dry, 10 quarts; hulled wheat, 10 pounds; barley-grits, 35 pounds; flour, 1¼ pounds; a little pepper and salt.

The ration varies in kind during the week, but quantities are issued averaging with the above. It will be seen that two pounds of bread are issued to each man daily, the Swedish pound being a trifle less than the pound avoirdupois. For the breakfast, there are salt herrings four times in the week; boiled cod-fish, which has been dry-cured, twice; stewed pease four times, potatoes three times, butter three times. For dinner, fresh meat three times in the week, corned meat twice, salt meat once, fresh pork once, stewed pease every day, potatoes four times, hulled wheat three times, with a little flour, pepper and salt. For supper, daily, boiled barley-grits, with butter and salt. This ration is considered here as a strong one, and is sufficiently ample to admit of the exchange of a portion of it for coffee and sugar, as the regulations permit, and the men in that way obtain coffee with loaf sugar every morning before breakfast. No company savings are made from the ration. Its average cost per day, singly, at government prices, is 56.12 öre, or 15 cents in gold. At retail prices, and in the quantities which working-people usually purchase, the cost would be 20 per cent. additional, namely, 67 öre, or 18 cents.

The daily ration per man for such men as perform labor in the public workhouse of Stockholm, including those sent from the institution to clean the streets, is as follows: 1 pound of rye-bread, or as much as is required. Breakfast: ¼ pound pickled herring, ¾ pound potatoes, ¼ pound pease, 1 pennyweight butter, 3 pennyweights flour, 1½ pints light beer, "svogdricker;" in winter, rye-porridge instead. Dinner: ¼ pound fresh meat free of bone, ¼ pound potatoes, 1½ pints soup. Supper: 1 pint rye or barley grits, ½ pint light beer, with some variations in kind during the week.

The following shows the daily fare for each boy at the Stockholm Institution for Orphan Boys: 1 pound soft rye-bread. Breakfast: 1 pint rye-meal porridge, ⅜ ounce butter. Dinner: 1 pint soup, ¼ pound fresh meat free of bone, ½ pound potatoes. Supper: 1½ pints barley-grits, ½ pint milk, with changes in kind during the week.

The average cost of maintaining sick persons in all the public hospitals is 92.5 öre each per day, or 25 cents.

As a general rule, working-people do not consume fresh meat oftener than once or twice a week, and it may fairly be assumed that subsistence, amounting to double the quantity of the ration of a garrison-soldier, as above specified, somewhat exceeds what an average industrial family, of husband, wife, and three children, are able to procure. A very common, nutritious, palatable, and at the same time cheap article of food consists of boiled oat-grits, eaten with milk; also, oat-meal porridge, made with milk and slightly sweetened.

CITIES.

Stockholm, the capital, has a population of 150,000, with a picturesque situation on the outlet of the Mälar Lake, and twenty miles from the Baltic, with several ample and charming parks in its environs; the deer-park, for example, being pronounced by competent judges as naturally the finest in Europe. With numerous benevolent and learned institutions and rich collections of art, with a fine opera in the Swedish language, with a fair commerce and growing manufactures—a city founded on granite and built of bricks and of stone—it is the capital of the North, of which every Swede is proud, and may well be supposed an agreeable winter home for many of the country gentry.

Gothenburg, on the western coast, has 60,000 inhabitants, a good harbor, and communication with the interior by a canal, and two lines of railway, and without exaggeration may be pronounced a model city.

Malmö and Norrköping have a population of about 30,000 each. Ten other cities have a population each of 10,000 and upward, while there are twenty others that have from four to ten thousand each. About 13 per cent. of the whole population live in towns.

POPULATION AND RESOURCES.

According to the census of 1871, the whole population of Sweden was then 4,204,171. It has trebled in the last one hundred years. The commercial marine of Sweden in the same year consisted of 3,495 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 367,614. The

alue of its imports the same year was $45,260,372, United States gold, and its exports 12,825,265. The value of the export of grain was $10,791,600; of lumber, $17,446,576; f metal, $10,000,000. The production of pig-iron amounted to 337,363 tons. The value f manufactures and fabrics was $28,000,000, which sum, however, is under the actual alue, and is exclusive, also, of the products of hand-trades, which are considered qual in value to "manufactures" and "fabrics."

The agricultural crops in 1871, according to the statistics for that year, which are onsidered to be rather under the actual figures, were as follows:

Wheat	imperial bushels.	589,288
Rye	do	17,923,180
Barley	do	14,443,312
Oats	do	37,063,669
Mixed grain	do	4,818,605
Pease	do	1,639,384
Beans	do	227,524
Buckwheat	do	15,277
Potatoes	do	41,428,692
Other root-crops	do	4,403,677
Vetches, fodder of pea species	do	651,199
Hemp	tons.	4,720
Hay	do.	1,768,220

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The number of households in 1870 was 1,017,323. Of these the number having but single member was 131,565, a proportion that appears to be on the increase. The verage number in a household was within a small fraction of 5. In 1860 the average umber was 6.80 The rate of mortality was 1.98 per cent. Eighteen per cent. of the ortality was of infants under one year of age. During the ten years 1861 to 1870 the umber of living children born annually in proportion to every 1,000 inhabitants was 1¼. Of these, the proportion of illegitimate births, including the whole kingdom, as 5.85; but including only cities, the proportion of illegitimate was 14.32. Three nd a quarter per cent. of all births were still-born. During the ten years 1861 to 1870 he percentage of legitimate still-born was 3.13; of illegitimate still-born, 4.82. During he same period the average number of marriages annually in proportion to every 0,000 inhabitants was 65.44 For the same period the whole number of divorces from arriage was 1,301; of dissolution of betrothals, 1,549. The average number of suicides per year in proportion to every 100,000 inhabitants was 8.04; number of deaths rom drowning, 1,132; from accidental burning or scalding, 153; from accidental poisoning, 20; from accidental suffocation, 146; from accidental shooting, 32; from contusions, breaking of bones, and the like, 461.

In 1870, the number of blind under twenty years of age was 400; of deaf and dumb nder the same age, 1,500. The number of patients at the insane asylums was 1,247, f whom 46 belonged to the first paying-class, 154 to the second, and 920 to the third, hile 127 were at public charge.

The number of poor wholly supported by the public was 85,147; the number assisted, ut not wholly supported by the public, was 119,231. The average number of convicts n all the prisons in 1870 was 5,951.

EDUCATION.

Previous to 1842 there were as many as 786 schools, with 30,773 pupils. Compulsory ducation was established in 1842, and has operated very successfully. In the more parsely-settled districts there are "movable" schools; that is, the teacher holds a chool for a few days or weeks in one part of a district and then for a certain time in nother part of it, which shows that there is always a way for a people to be educated, if they only have the disposition. In 1870 there were 1,164 such movable schools. he whole number of "folk" or common district schools the same year was 7,303, attended by 555,595 pupils. In 1871 the number of male teachers of such schools was ,029, of whom 52 were clergymen and 1,057 church clerks. The number of female eachers was 2,776. Of the whole number of teachers, 838 were extra or assistants. f the regular or ordinary teachers, 2,455 received the minimum pay of 400 rix-dollars year, besides apartments for lodgings, a piece of ground, and hay for a cow, which inimum, beginning with next year, is to be 500 rix-dollars, and in five years thereafter 00 rix-dollars, and only 715 received over the minimum pay. The number of schoolouses was 4,413, with 2,166 gardens attached. The amount expended in 1871 for the upport of these schools was 3,537,968.62 rix-dollars, or nearly $1,000,000 gold. Of this he principal part, or 2,573,927.58 rix-dollars, was contributed by parishes, 842,907 81 ix-dollars by the state, and 121,133.13 rix-dollars from interest on endowments. In 1870 here were 98 high schools for boys, having 756 teachers and 12,755 pupils.

CLASS-DISTINCTIONS.

Aristocratic birth here gives a person great preference socially and politically. The better offices are almost exclusively held by the aristocracy. The number of persons in Sweden of noble birth in 1855 was 11,742. Their political power as a distinct class ceased with the new constitution of 1866. The titles of count and baron, which of themselves are influential, are still used. In one of the guard-regiments the custom is still adhered to of appointing only noblemen as commissioned officers.

There are five different orders of knighthood, of which one confers rank equal to that of a cabinet minister. Titles are much used. In addressing a person in writing, his title, profession, or occupation is prefixed to his name; so that if a man is a shoemaker it is as natural to address him by that title as to address a captain as captain. Even the surnames of people have a signification of caste. The nobles generally have names borrowed from animals, as "Lionhead," or from some heroic device, such as a shield; while the names of the unnoble are more frequently taken from objects of nature, such as "Meadowstream," "Rockstream," and the like. On the other hand, the peasants very generally have the word "son" attached to their names. It would be singular, perhaps, if a person should rise to the rank of prime minister with an unnoble name. If we go among the peasantry, we shall find that even they are a sort of aristocracy as compared with a class below them. What is technically the peasant is in Swedish "bonde," and implies one of the class of countrymen who own and cultivate moderate-sized farms. Below him in social rank is the "torpar," or cottager, a man with family, who hires a house and small patch of land, which he pays for by so many days' work every week.

A house man-servant is called a "betjent," and an outdoor hired man a "dräng." A servant-girl of lowest rank, who does some outdoor work, is a "piga," the ordinary house-maid a "jungfru," and a maid intrusted with some responsibility and working with a seamstress a "mamsel." A young unmarried lady is addressed as "fröken," the wife of a workman as "madam," and of a gentleman as "fru."

Fashion seems more favorable to young men than to young women. The latter, if employed as kitchen or house servants, generally wear black silk kerchiefs closely pinned over their heads, but not hats or bonnets, notwithstanding that the law prescribing their dress was several years ago repealed. Young men in the humblest occupation can appear, when wearing their best clothes, in the dress of a gentleman. In the country the working man, of whatever trade, wears a leather apron, which extends from over his breast to below his knees.

The relations between the higher classes and those in humble life, and between employer and employed, are decidedly kind. Indeed, it is almost universal to address servants, or those of whom any act of service is desired, as "snäll," meaning very capable and serviceable, and in rather a beseeching tone. In the winter, family-servants among the wealthy are allowed fires in their rooms, two servants generally occupying a room together. The whipping of persons in service was abolished by law in 1855, and the whipping of soldiers in 1868.

SALARIES.

The highest salaries are paid to foreign ministers. The annual salary of the minister to London is $17,011, and the same for the minister at Paris; the minister to St. Petersburg receives $15,957; to Berlin, $10,000; to Copenhagen, $10,000. The minister of foreign affairs receives a salary of $6,387 and a furnished house. The other members of the cabinet who are chiefs of the departments receive $4,000 a year; those not chiefs of departments, $3,500. The pay of first under-secretaries is $1,462 a year; the King's attorney-general, $1,835; judges of the supreme court, $2,127 each; the directors-general of prisons, posts, telegraphs, and the president of the board of health, $2,127 each; the director-general of railways, auditors-general, and directors-general of customs, $2,393 each; the chief engineer of railways, $2,659; the surveyor-general, $1,595; the director-general of forests, $1,835; the attorney general of the Diet, $1,835; accountants, from $500 to $930; copyists, $267; a general in command, $2,393; colonels, from $1,433 to $1,962; captains, from $319 to $1,117; lieutenants, from $80 to $516. In most cases pensions, after long and meritorious service, are paid. The constitution prohibits removals from office without good cause, excepting those officers of a confidential character, such as the heads of departments or bureaus and first under-secretaries.

The latest published statistics on this head are for the year 1860, those for 1870 being in course of publication.

In 1860, the number of persons of both sexes employed in the various occupations were as follows as to each: Agriculture, including fisheries, 664,063; mining and productive industry, 174,073; commerce and trade, 20,431; transportation, 21,054; personal service, 93,350; sick care, 2,371; instruction, 7,400; church service, 5,773; state and local administration, 9,392; army and navy service, 39,090.

The more thoroughly labor is divided, the higher naturally will be the degree of skill. In the government musket-factory, and, indeed, in all industries where a high

degree of skill has been attained, the division of labor will be found very extensive. Swedish skill in the production of iron and steel is widely acknowledged. In the manufacture of chinaware, of paper from wood, and of matches, much skill is shown. A match-factory at Jönköping consumes $40,000 worth of timber, principally poplar, yearly in matches, and ships off one and a half car-loads of matches daily. It pays every year nearly $100,000 in wages. The Swedish laws prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age in any factory. Operatives under eighteen years of age are prohibited from being employed in any factory at night.

It is in only a few hand-trades as yet in which more than ordinary skill is to be seen. Boots, however, nearly as good as the French, are made in Stockholm. A great part of the cloth used by the country-people is woven at home by women. Co-operative labor has lately been introduced with success in the production of butter and cheese. Sewing-machines are common. During the present year a number of American agricultural machines have been introduced into the country.

Much out-door work is still done by women. Besides doing certain kinds of farming work, they are also generally employed as tenders to bricklayers; they prepare the mortar and carry it in buckets. They sometimes carry bricks, which is done with a rope over their shoulders. They are frequently to be seen hauling small carts in the street, and especially in hauling washing to and from the quays, it being the practice all over Sweden to take clothes, after they have been partly washed, to some stream or lake and there rinse and beat them. Summer and winter, therefore, women may be seen on their knees down by the water's edge, on platforms specially designed for the purpose, in this occupation. In most of the large manufactories the coarsest of the drudgery is done by women. The law has not yet given the wife control of her earnings.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN 1871.

The following statement of the products of the mining and manufacturing industry of Sweden in 1871, was obtained from another source:

The number of iron-mines in operation in Sweden during the year 1871 was 487, from which 636,453.15 tons of ore were obtained, (besides 15,509 54 tons of argillaceous ironstone.) This is the largest annual yield ever recorded in that country.

The products of the iron manufacture were as follows:

	Tons.
Pig-iron	293,988.85
Bar-iron	184,696.48
Cast iron	12,036.45
Steel	8,389.05
Sheet-iron	6,455.66
Nails	6,036.83
Other manufactures of iron	14,079.72

Of gold, silver, copper, nickel, and lead, the following quantities were produced:

Gold	13.38 pounds avoirdupois.
Silver	2,147.78 pounds avoirdupois.
Nickel	40,568 86 pounds avoirdupois.
Copper	1,398.18 tons.
Lead	87.67 tons.

The total number of factories in operation during the same year was 2,305, employing 40,420 hands, and the aggregate value of the manufactured products of these amounted to $29,002,930, of which the percentage from each of the principal branches is exhibited as follows:

	Per cent.
Cotton-factories	23.0
Sugar-refineries	16.2
Woolen-mills	10.8
Iron-works	10.3
Tobacco-factories	6.7
Leather-factories	5.0
Paper-mills	5.0
Match-factories	2.5
All other branches	20.5
	100

CONDITION OF THE WORKING-CLASSES IN SWEDEN.

Although Mr. Andrews has indicated in the foregoing report the condition of the laboring classes in Sweden, yet the following categorical replies to the questions submitted by the author afford, in a concise form, information of value:

A report on the condition of the working-people of Sweden in reply to questions from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

I. They are industrious.
II. Probably 40 per cent. of the males are intemperate.
III. They lose about two days a week in consequence.
IV. The comforts of their families are seriously abridged by the loss of time and money occasioned by drink, yet more, probably, by that moral degradation and wretchedness occasioned where the head of the family is a drunkard.
V. The condition of the rooms of the working-people is in general tidy.
VI. It is common for one family to occupy one room besides a small kitchen.
VII. The advances in wages which have occurred in the past two years have on the whole resulted to the advantage of the families of the workmen.
STOCKHOLM, *December* 15, 1874.

NORWAY.

The manufactures of Norway are unimportant. Wood and fish are the chief products of the country; and these find their way to every part of Europe, chiefly in Norwegian vessels, which in return bring home whatever foreign articles are required at the cheapest possible rate of freight. The import duties are very moderate. Before the importer pays his duties he is allowed to take his goods to his own warehouse or shop, on giving security for the amount of the duties ascertained by the custom-house officers on landing. He also keeps an account of his sales, and pays the duty every three months on the quantity which appears to be sold.

Coffee, sugar, tea, liquors, tobacco, and some spices, are the principal articles for which the housekeeper has to disburse money; the other necessaries of life are produced by themselves. Shoes, furniture, clothes, and the like, are all made at home. Looms are at work in almost every house in the country. Carding, spinning, weaving, trimming, constitute the occupation of the female part of the household. Woolen cloth, substantial but coarse, excellent bed and table linen and checked or striped cotton or linen for female apparel, are the ordinary fabrics produced. These home-made stuffs, including boots, gloves, and, in bad weather, great-coats, clothe the greater part of the inhabitants with more comfort than is the case with the lower and middle classes of people in most other countries. The upper classes dress as in other parts of Europe.

The principal articles of export are timber, bark, iron, copper, fish, and some others. The principal articles of import are corn, colonial produce, woolen, linen, and cotton goods, wine, brandy, and some others.

RATES OF WAGES IN 1871.

The following statements, showing the rates of wages paid for farm, mechanical, and factory labor in Norway in the year 1871, were chiefly obtained from the British consular reports:

Table showing the weekly earnings of work-people employed in agriculture.

[Computed in United States gold.]

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
cultural laborers	$1 26	$1 92	Man, horse, and cart	$5 10	$5 76
l-gardeners	2 70	3 72	Dressing wood for shipment	3 84	4 26
rers	1 94	2 12	Common laborers at dressing wood for shipment	2 12	2 54
ien weeders	1 26	1 60			

Weekly rates of wages in woolen-factories.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
l-sorters, women		$2 12	Dressers:		
l-washers		3 20	Foremen		$6 40
seers		6 40	Fullers		3 20
stants	$3 20	4 26	Dressers or giggers		3 20
ers	3 20	4 26	Finishers:		
ers:			Men		3 20
boys		2 12	Women		2 12
'oremen		6 40	Press-tenders		3 20
pers and beamers	3 20	4 26	Drawers		3 20
rs		2 12	Brushers		2 12
seers, (British)		14 40	Packers		3 20
stants	3 20	4 26	Overseers		6 40
vers	2 12	3 20	Assistants	$3 20	4 26
rs		2 12	Engineers—foremen		4 26
seers		6 40	Mechanics	4 26	6 40
			Laborers		3 20

Weekly rate of wages in cotton-mills.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
ng department:			Dressing department—Cont'd.		
verseer		$6 40	Drawers and twisters	$2 12	$3 20
icker-tenders		2 56	Dressers and twisters	3 20	4 26
rawing-frame tenders		1 70	Weaving department:		
icker-boys		1 48	Overseers	5 32	6 40
rinders		3 20	Weavers	2 12	3 20
crippers		3 20	Drawers in hand	2 12	3 20
ing department:			Repair-engine room:		
verseer	$4 26	5 32	Iron-workers		4 26
ule-spinners		1 70	Engineer		6 40
ule-backside piecers		1 48	Laborers		3 20
rame-spinners		1 48	Cloth-room:		
ing department:			Overseer	4 26	6 40
pooler, women		2 12	Second-hand		3 20
'arpers	3 20	4 26			

is to be observed that cotton and woolen goods in this country are f a second or third rate quality, none being manufactured of a first-quality.

Weekly wages in paper-mills.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
ne-tenders	$3 87	$5 37	Bleachers	$2 58	
ant tenders	2 58	3 22	Sizers	2 58	
itters:			Carpenters	3 87	
en	2 58		Blacksmiths	3 87	
omen	1 28	2 14	Carters	2 58	
emen	3 22	3 87	Boys	1 61	
ants	2 58	3 22			

Weekly wages in sail-cloth manufactories.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Hacklers	$3 87	.....	Weaving, by the piece, 36 yards	$0 19	$0 21
Women, spinners, twiners, and preparers	.....	$1 53	Hushing or crashing, by the piece, 40 yards	19	21
Children	.....	76			

The sail-cloth manufactory in Christiania employs about 500 people, and appears based on the Dundee system; earnings much the same as in Scotland, but skilled labor proportionately not so good. Two English foremen receive, respectively, £200 and £300.

Weekly wages in iron-founderies and machine-shops.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Skilled draughtsmen	$9 68	$17 42	Pattern-makers	$5 16	$5 97
Mechanics:			Molders	3 22	5 97
Best	5 16	6 45	Joiners	3 87	5 16
Second	3 87	4 96	Joiners' assistants	2 56	2 90
Ordinary	2 56	2 90	Laborers, carters, &c	2 56	2 90
Blacksmiths	5 16	5 81	Apprentices and boys	1 29	2 18
Blacksmiths' assistants	2 56	3 14	Brass-founders	3 22	4 29
Riveters	2 56	3 14	Brass-turners	3 22	4 29
Holders, &c	2 18	2 78	Millwrights	4 29	5 36
Boiler-makers	4 29	5 36	Millwrights' assistants	2 56	3 22
Boiler-makers' assistants	2 56	3 22	Engineers	6 17	12 90

Weekly wages in the building-trade and its branches.

[Working-hours per day, 10. When on contract, in the summer, men frequently work from 14 to 16 hours per day and receive wages in proportion.]

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
House-carpenters, (according to proficiency)	$3 87	$6 45	Smiths	$3 87	$5 36
Sawyers and timber-huggers, (according to proficiency)	2 56	5 14	Brick-makers	3 22	3 87
Joiners, (according to proficiency)	3 87	5 14	Brick-makers' foremen	4 29	6 45
Common joiners	3 65	4 49	Common laborers	1 94	2 56
Stone-cutters	3 87	6 45	Builders' foremen	6 45	9 68
Quarrymen, (furnished with tools)	2 56	3 87	Journeymen cabinet-makers	4 49	7 74
Bricklayers	3 87	6 45	Plasterers	3 22	3 87
Masons	2 86	3 22	Cornice-makers, &c	5 36	8 06
Tile-layers	3 87	6 45	Shipwrights	5 14	6 45
			Painters	2 56	3 87
			Plumbers	3 22	4 29

Monthly rate of wages of railway-officials, 1870.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Traffic department:			Locomotive-department—Cont'd.		
Station-masters, (some with percentages)	$16 13	$43 02	Firemen	$19 36	$22 50
Good clerks at principal stations	14 03	26 86	Mechanics, smiths, carpenters	15 00	23 72
Chief telegraph and booking clerks	8 47	23 72	Laborers	10 65	15 00
Telegraph-clerks at intermediate stations	4 96	8 47	Foremen	26 86	37 51
Porters	.....	13 07	Permanent way:		
Foremen of goods stations	12 83	17 18	Foremen plate-layers	15 00	21 54
Horse drivers	.....	14 03	Plate-layers	12 83	14 03
Head guards, (with mileage and extra for Sundays)	15 00	26 86	Laborers	10 89	12 83
Under-guards, (with mileage and extra for Sundays)	12 83	17 18	Steamboat-service:		
Locomotive department:			Captains	26 86	44 77
Engine-drivers	37 51	45 25	Mates	.....	21 54
			Engineers	32 18	37 75
			Firemen	14 03	16 91
			Sailors	12 83	14 03
			Clerks in chief office and workshops	12 83	43 06

Weekly wages of shipwrights, rope-makers, and sail-makers.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Foremen	$6 46	$12 90	Calkers	$2 70	.....
Assistant foremen	5 14	.....	Laborers	2 54	.....
Master-riggers	6 46	.....	Boys	1 29	$1 81
Shipwrights	3 23	3 87			

Monthly rate of wages of miners, quarrymen, &c.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Miners	$7 74	$8 59	Quarrymen (working per fathom) of stone	$8 59	12 90
Miners on tutwork or contract	8 59	12 90	Smelters	9 68	12 90
Cobbers and spallers, (per barrel)	4 29	6 45	Chemical-workers	9 68	14 56
Common laborers	5 12	5 36			

Weekly wages of gas workers and fitters.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Firemen	$3 22	$3 75	Gas-fitters	$2 90	$5 14
Purifiers	2 56	3 87	Layers of main gas and water pipes	3 87	5 14
Engineers	.....	4 49	Lamp-lighters	1 09	.....
Carpenters	3 87	.....	Laborers	2 13	2 56
Bricklayers	3 87	.....	Boys	1 61	1 94
Blacksmiths	2 90	4 29	Foremen	3 87	4 29
Pipe-layers	2 90	3 55			

Weekly wages of journeymen-hatters.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Hat makers	$3 75	$4 29	Common workmen	$2 68	$3 22
Finishers, blackers, &c.	4 29	5 36	Foremen	6 46	7 52
Engineer-workmen	4 29	5 36			

Weekly wages of printers, bookbinders, and type-founders.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Printers:			Bookbinders—Continued.		
Type-setters	$4 29	$5 36	Journeymen	3 63	$4 84
Printers	3 23	5 36	Girls	1 72	2 36
Boys	1 07	2 13	Type-founders:		
Girls	.....	1 29	Journeymen	4 29	6 45
Bookbinders:			Grinders	2 14	2 92
Gilders	4 84	5 36	Boys	54	1 61

Wages in miscellaneous trades.

Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Employment.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Tailors and shoemakers:			Dress-makers, (needle-women,) per day	$0 10	$1 20
Journeymen ..... per day	$0 64	$0 84	Office-clerks ..... per annum	5 42	53 52
Workmen ..... do	30	42	Shopmen ..... do	5 42	26 64
Apprentices ..... do	18	26	Footmen, (with board and livery) ..... per annum	3 20	4 36
Painters and glaziers:			Coachmen, (with board and livery) ..... per annum	3 15	4 36
Journeymen ..... do	42	54	Women-cooks ..... do	2 42	3 59
Boys ..... do	20	34	Maid-servants ..... do	93	2 18
Bakers:			Cartman and horse ..... per day	90	1 32
Journeymen ..... do	66	84			
Boys ..... do	18	24			
Errand-boys ..... do	18	24			

CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN NORWAY.

The following is condensed from the report of Hon. C. C. Andrews, United States minister resident at Stockholm, under date of September 24, 1873:

The fact that Norway is united with Sweden under the same crown seems to have led many people into a misapprehension as to the true political situation of the former. Norway is a perfectly independent state, having her own separate written constitution, her own separate legislature, cabinet, administration, system of revenue, army, navy, and flag. Even if Sweden should be engaged in a foreign war, Norway would not necessarily be involved. The Norwegian language, though similar to the Danish, differs much from the Swedish, and it can be said that Norway has a literature peculiarly her own; so also of her coinage, weights, and measures.

The population of Norway in 1871 was 1,753,000. The number of landed estates in 1869 was 147,453, and the number of such estates cultivated by owners was 131,780, which shows a fair division of property as compared with many European states. The same year the public expenses for the support of the poor was in country districts 883,000 species, (dollars,) and in the cities 454,000 species. In the country districts the number of poor was 38 to every 1,000 inhabitants. During the period, 1862-'66, the number of convicted criminals was 11 to every 1,000 inhabitants.

The classification of persons who had the right of suffrage in 1868 is as follows: Farm-owners, 95,764; tenants, (husmen,) 237; nomads, 172; mill and factory owners, 128; artisans, 6,907; journeymen, 394; merchants and shippers, 5,509; clerks, 23; masters and mates of vessels, 3,784; sailors and fishermen, 4,188; wagoners, 161; laborers, 5,023; officials and pensioned officials, 2,265; persons in public service, 2,65., of whom 877 were in church and school service, 216 in the military, and 1,572 in other service.

Next to agriculture the principal industries are navigation, the fisheries, lumbering, mining, and the common hand-trades. The state industrial exhibition at Drammen, which I visited, showed a creditable development of mechanical industry.

AGRICULTURE.

The common farm-owners in Norway till the soil themselves, with the assistance of their tenants, a class of people called "husmen." The number of husmen in 1865 was 60,330, of whom many since then have emigrated to the United States. They hire from the "gårdman," or farm-owner, a patch of land that will keep one or two cows and a few sheep, for which and the simple cot in which they live they have to pay a certain number of days' work in each season of the year. The manure made at their barns goes upon the farmer's land. They are so much in the power of the owners that they cannot make reasonable bargains for the payment of rent in money. At home they and their families live chiefly on herring and barley-bread. In most of their houses a barrel of sour whey is kept over for the winter, with which to mix their barley-meal. They scarcely have fresh meat, except perhaps at Christmas, and their diet is extremely frugal. In 1869, when Rio coffee was cheap, it was used by them, but since its rise there are many who have to abstain from it. The cots of these husmen will sometimes be seen far up in a little scallop or natural shelf on the steep mountain side, where it seems dangerous to attempt to dwell. Not only are sheep and cattle pastured wherever there is a green patch on the acclivities of the mountains, but even grass is cut and hay made and lowered on ropes or wires.

The condition of the agricultural laborer, as well as his wages, varies, of course, according to whether he is located in a secluded, a poor, a fertile, or a wealthy region. About the Miösen Lake the soil is so rich as not to require manuring. Undoubtedly there are several districts where the condition of the agricultural laborers is better than that of the husmen above described. But generally their homes are very scantily provided. In some localities, such as Setursdal, in the south central part of the country, people are said to live in the same manner they did three centuries ago. A good deal of agricultural work all over the country is done by women. As in Sweden, women have not by law control of their earnings; and here it may be said that the practice of so much field-work by women causes the house to look less tidy. The practice of scrubbing floors is not so common as in Sweden. In Norway, too, the roofs of the dwellings of the poorer country-people are covered with turf, on which the grass springs up.

At Vossevangen, during the present harvest-season, good agricultural workmen earn at day-work in the field 31 cents a day and board; without board, from 42 to 55 cents a day. At Gudvangen, in the same section of country, the wages of a capable lad of nineteen years at miscellaneous work were 12 species and board for six months, including the summer. In Laerdal, the wages of good farm-workmen are seven species a

month and board during the summer, and 5 species a month and board during the winter, which would be at the rate of 28 cents per day in summer and 21 cents per day in winter, with board. In the vicinity of the larger towns wages would be from 50 to 75 per cent. higher.

FISHERIES.

The two principal fisheries are the cod and herring. The latter, carried on along the western coast south and north of Bergen, has from the oldest times been considered one of the chief resources of the country. The so-called spring fishery, beginning in January, employs 50,000 persons for about two months, with a product usually of 800,000 barrels. The autumn herring-fishery is less productive; the spring-catch of 1870 was only 160,000 barrels; that of 1869, 680,000 barrels, valued at 2¼ species a barrel. A minute calculation of the expenses of the fishery for that season, made by the governor of the South Bergen Diet, shows that the earnings of each fisherman in the last-mentioned catch were only 3 cents a day, and that the industry is a loss rather than a benefit to the country.

The cod-fisheries appear to be more profitable. They are divided into the sea-cod fishery and the bay or fjord fishery. The latter, of less extent, is carried on during all months of the year, though least in summer. In this division may be classed the Romsdal cod-fishery, which occupies the latter part of the spring, and which in 1870 yielded 3,000,000 fish. The two great sea-cod fisheries are the Lofoden and the Finmark. The former begins about the middle of January and lasts till the middle of April. The average number of persons employed in it is 22,000, with 5,500 boats, and the average catch 20,000,000 fish, being the largest cod that are caught. The Finmark fishery begins later in the spring and finishes about the last of May. The catch amounts to from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 fish, which are smaller than the Lofoden, and resemble those caught off Labrador. * * * * * * *

The clothing of the Lofoden is coarse woolen; also, goat-skin coat and trowsers, and long boots up to their hips; usually a tarpaulin-hat, sometimes a red cap. Fish-guano is made from the head and back of the cod, and has become a considerable article of export to Germany.

In 1869, 117 vessels and boats, with 558 men, engaged in the shark-fishery in the Arctic Sea, taking 7,277 barrels of liver for oil, worth 44,000 species. The same year, 268 men with 27 vessels, Hammerfist, cleared 45,000 species in seals and walrus off Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. The product of the seal-fisheries to the Ice Sea is estimated at 400,000 species a year.

WAGES OF MECHANICS, THEIR HOMES, EXPENSES OF LIVING, ETC.

In Christiania ship-builders earn 3 marks, (64 cents,) the highest 3½ marks, (75 cents,) a day, (11 hours' actual work;) gas-workers 2½ marks (52½ cents) per day, working five days in the week; best bricklayers, by piece, 4 marks (84 cents) to 1 specie ($1.06) per day. One or two fishing-stations in the south part of the island have nearly 4,000 fishermen.

In the large cotton and woolen factory of Mr. H. Schon, employing 600 operatives, of whom two-thirds are women and one-third are men, the latter earn from 3 species to 6 species a week, and on an average 4 species per week; the former from 2 species to 4 species a week, or on an average 3 species a week. One-third of the operatives are Swedes, and are more economical than the Norwegians. Not more than 10 per cent. of the operatives make deposits in the savings-banks. Perhaps two dozen own the dwellings which they occupy. The proprietor donated 10,000 specie dollars as the basis of a fund for the benefit of aged and enfeebled operatives, on the condition that each operative who is to have the benefit of it shall contribute 2½ skillings on every 120 skillings (1 specie) of his or her earnings. Four hundred out of 600 operatives are contributors to the fund. At the iron machine-foundery and ship-building works in Throndhjem, employing 300 hands, (with a branch nearer the sea employing 90 hands,) and where the actual working time is 10 hours a day, the work-master has 600 species a year and 12 skillings (11 cents) an hour for extra time. The foremen—one for every shop—have 400 species each a year providing 50 men are under him, and 300 species each a year if less than 50. The highest wages paid to a few skilled workmen are 1 specie ($1.06) a day; the average wages of workmen are from half a specie (54 cents) to 3 marks (65 cents) a day. Boys receive 15 skillings (11 cents) a day. One day's wages are retained by the employers every week to insure the giving eight days' notice of leaving; the rule as to notice being mutual. Four skillings a week are retained from each man's wages for the sick-fund; and in case of sickness a workman gets 1 specie dollar a week for six weeks, and in case of death 5 species for burial. There is a singing-class connected with the shops. Only a few of the workmen are absent on Monday on account of drink. The manager at the works stated that the number so absent was not enough to cause complaint

The average cost of rent in the neighborhood was stated to be from 2 to 3 species a month for a kitchen (by which is meant a very small cooking-room and not large enough to live in) and living-room.

The following is a brief description of some of the homes of these workmen which I visited in company with the shop-manager, Mr. Olsen:

1. Quarters of a workman about forty-six years old, earning 5 species a week, having a family of a wife and five children, three of whom are small and at home, the other two, respectively sixteen and eighteen years of age, earn their board but not their clothing; all live and lodge at home. The apartments are reached by some rather steep stairs outside of the house from the yard. There is a small entry, a kitchen used by two families, and a living-room 12 feet wide by 15 feet long and 6 feet high. There are two windows, with short lace curtains across the top; a clean scrubbed floor; a bed made up as a single one; a woden sofa or settee that could be used for a bedstead; a table, cupboard, clock, pictures, flowers. There is a cellar to the premises. The rent is 18 species a year, which is cheap, and the same family have occupied the apartments ten years. It requires all he can earn, the workman states, to support his family.

2. The quarters of another family include the same kitchen as the last, a living-room 9 feet wide by 10 feet long and 6 feet high, with close, suffocating air. The workman's family consists of a wife and two small children. He earns 3½ species a week, but lays up nothing. He pays 14 species a year for rent. The floor is clean scrubbed; there are short lace curtains at the window; a white knit cotton cover over a small bureau; also flowers and plants, as in the last family; the housewife had a tidy appearance.

3. The third quarters visited were in a wooden house, owned by the workman, occupant. The house is one and one-half stories high, has a cellar, yard with tidy graveled walks, and out-building or shed. There is a fair-sized kitchen and comfortable living-room, with painted floor, hair-cloth sofa and chairs, remarkably neat white bedspread and calico curtains, many pictures and photographs on the walls, plants in pots, three windows with lace curtains, a very bright, nice-looking wife, and four handsome children. The man pays 10 species a year ground-rent and 3 species for taxes. He lets another of his rooms to a tidy mechanic for lodging. His house cost 330 species; he owes about 100 species on it, and pays 20 species a year. Fuel costs 20 species a year. In his house, as in all others, high, narrow iron stoves are used.

4. The fourth home visited was at a house owned by its occupant, a workman, who earns 6 species a week. There are six rooms, two kitchens, a cellar, out-houses, and yard. The sitting-room 10 feet wide 18 feet long and 6½ feet high, painted floor, strips of carpet over it, neat table and cloth cover, mahogany secretary and drawers, black-walnut-veneered bureau, black hair-cloth chairs and sofa, pictures, lace curtains at the windows, neat and tasteful in all respects; his family, a wife and two children.

At the iron machine and ship-building works at Bergen, which were visited in August, 500 men are employed eleven hours a day in actual labor. The foreman receives 30 species ($31.80) a month. About 20 of the more skillful hands receive from 4 marks (86 cents) to 1 specie ($1.06) a day. The average pay of workmen is 3 marks 12 skillings, (76 cents,) to 3 marks 18 skillings, (81 cents,) which is probably as high an average for mechanical labor as is paid in any part of the country. For overtime 12 skillings an hour are paid. Three days' wages are retained by the employers at each weekly pay-day. Twenty skillings (18 cents) are retained for the sick-fund, and in case of sickness a workman receives 6 marks ($1.29) a week when sick, and in case of death 10 species for burial.

A couple of skilled workmen concurred in the statement that fresh meat is used by the families of workmen two or three times a week, and costs 12 skillings (11 cents) a pound; that coffee is used there three times a day; that tobacco for chewing (for nearly all Norwegian workmen chew tobacco) costs twenty skillings (18 cents) a week; that workmen, on an average, spend 3 marks (65 cents) a week for spirits or beer, the greater part of the sum being for beer; that some workmen spend 2 species ($2.12) a week for drink; that including Sundays, holidays, and the time the shops are closed for repairs, usually at the time of the mid-summer or Christmas holidays, there are *eighty non-working days* in the year, which the workman loses; that a majority of workmen do not attend any church; and that only a few save money.

The homes of a foreman and a workman were here visited. The first was in a house owned by the foreman himself, whose family consisted of six members. Their apartments were three rooms, the larger one used for a sitting-room, being 14½ by 12, and 8 feet high; the floor was painted; here were nice-looking lace curtains to the windows, a neat sofa, table, &c., and were better apartments than working-people usually have. Other rooms in the house were rented out.

The other apartments were occupied by the family of a workman, who earns a specie-dollar a day, and were in a cheerless frame building, having no fence about it, nor trace of cultivation, even to a shrub. The apartments were in the second story, and reached by a steep pair of stairs from the rear. First was a fair-sized entry, used by different families; next was the kitchen, 4 by 9, and 8 feet high, in which was a small

ove; one window; the floor unpainted and unscrubbed. The living-room was 12 and 8 feet high, with two windows, but no curtains. On one of the window- ere several pots of plants. There were some cheap pictures on the walls; a bed p singly, an iron stove, a small cupboard. There was another room, 5 feet long nt 4 feet wide, without any window or any light, and on the floor, in a heap, ome loose straw and what seemed to be a bed-quilt—a room used for sleeping. is no cellar to the house. The workman was a man of fair appearance, and ntly well disposed; the wife was of ordinary appearance. They have five chil- the eldest a daughter, about eighteen, earns 24 skillings a day in a net fac- son, fourteen years old, earns 16 skillings a day in a machine-shop. There are other smaller children. The rent is 22 species a year. These apartments and ppearance were not as good as the average homes of workmen. There were a few similar tenement buildings a few rods apart, built by the company owning the and intended for four families each. They stand within a few rods of each The closets are built only a few feet in rear of the dwellings. The workman entioned said his apartments were quite cold in winter, a statement which the ance of the building seemed to verify.

.—The following is a good specified statement of the ration for a garrison soldier stiania for each day of the week and its cost:

SUNDAY.

kfast: Coffee and bread and butter, and the same for breakfast every morning. : Beef and porridge. Supper: Milk and bread and butter.

	United States cents.
d fresh meat, at 12 skillings	7.87
d potatoes	.87
nd hulled barley	.44
nd coffee	.87
nd butter	1.97
bles	.22
cream	.44
s milk	.66
	3.72
	17.06

MONDAY.

er: Cod-fish and milk broth. Supper: Boiled barley-grits and milk; and the or supper every week-day.

	United States cents.
d cliff fish, at 7 skillings	3.06
d potatoes	.87
nd barley-grits	.44
nds milk	1.53
nd coffee	.87
nd butter	2.30
nd barley-grits	.87
	3.94
cream	.44
	14.32

TUESDAY.

er: Salt meat, (pork,) and porridge, with pease.

d salt meat, at 10 skillings	4.37
d pork, at 16 skillings	3.50
nd potatoes	.87
nd of barley	.87
nd hulled barley	.22
d pease	.87
nd coffee	.87
nd butter	1.53
milk	.67
cream	.44
	3.94
	18.15

WEDNESDAY.

Dinner: Hash and porridge.

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound salt meat, at 10 skillings	2.25
$\frac{1}{8}$ pound salt pork, at 16 skillings	1.75
$\frac{8}{32}$ pound potatoes	1.50
$\frac{3}{32}$ pound barley-grits	.87
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound hulled barley	.44
$\frac{3}{128}$ pound coffee	.87
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound butter	1.53
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound sirup	.67
$\frac{1}{32}$ pound dried plums	.32
$\frac{1}{96}$ pound onions	.11
$\frac{1}{768}$ pound pepper	.04
$\frac{1}{32}$ pound juice	.87
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk	.66
$\frac{1}{10}$ gill cream	44
Bread	3.94
	15.89

THURSDAY.

Dinner: Beef and porridge.

$\frac{3}{8}$ pound fresh meat, at 12 skillings	7.87
$\frac{8}{32}$ pound potatoes	.87
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound hulled barley	.44
$\frac{3}{32}$ pound barley-grits	.87
$\frac{3}{128}$ pound coffee	.87
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound butter	1.53
Vegetables	.22
1 gill milk	.66
$\frac{1}{10}$ gill cream	.44
Bread	3.94
	17.71

Friday, the same as Tuesday.

SATURDAY.

Dinner: Soup made of beer and pickled herring.

	United States cents.
$\frac{1}{8}$ pound herring	1.31
$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints beer	1.09
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound wheat meal	.33
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound sirup	.44
$\frac{3}{32}$ pound barley-grits	.87
$\frac{3}{128}$ pound coffee	.87
$\frac{2}{32}$ pound butter	1.53
$\frac{8}{32}$ pound potatoes	.87
$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints milk	.67
$\frac{1}{10}$ gill cream	.44
Bread	3.94
	12.36

The average value of the ration is 18 to 19 skillings, or say 16 cents; but at retail prices it would be about 25 per cent. higher, which would make it cost the workingman 20 cents. Such a ration is, however, a considerably larger and better supply of food than workmen generally have.

At the penitentiary at Throndhjem the fare for each convict on Sunday is: For breakfast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints beer, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound rye-bread; for dinner, $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints pea-soup, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound pork, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound rye-bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint potatoes; for supper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints barley-meal mush, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints beer, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound bread. The same quantity of bread, $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, is allowed every day, or in lieu thereof one-half of the quantity in bolted rye-flour bread. The meat or fish allowance is, on Monday, 2 ounces of herring; Tuesday, 3 ounces of meat; Wednesday, 3 ounces of herring; Friday, 2 ounces of herring; and Saturday, 5 ounces of herring, which are generally made into soup. The supper for every day, except Mon-

day and Friday, is barley mush. The daily allowance of beer is about the same as for Sunday The cost of the ration, per day, for each man is 12 skillings; and it was the opinion of the superintendent that at retail prices it would cost 24 skillings (21 cents) a day. At Throndhjem is a public eating-house for poor people, where nice barley-grits, excellently cooked, can be obtained very cheap. A portion which when dry is a fraction less than ⅜ pound of barley-grits, after being cooked by steam three hours, makes one Norwegian potter, or 1¼ pints; but it is the practice to deal out even a larger measure. For such a quantity one pays 2 skillings. If eaten at the house 2 skillings' worth of beer or sirup can be had to eat with it; so that for little less than 4 cents a palatable and wholesome meal can be obtained. People are accustomed to send to the establishment for boiled grits to eat at home. If we assume that an average workman's family of five members will consume twice the quantity of the ration of a garrison soldier, his subsistence will cost for a year $146. Rent of dwellings in Christiania is at the rate of 30 species a year for one living-room and a small kitchen in use by another family; and that sum is none too large an allowance to procure such quarters in the larger towns as a workingman's family needs. Allowing $15 for fuel, $30 for clothing, and $15 for miscellaneous, we have in all the sum of $236 to cover the whole annual expenses for such a family. The average wages of mechanics, probably, cannot be put higher than 60 cents a day, which, for 300 working-days, would amount to $180; which is $56 less than what has just been estimated for his expenses. It is therefore obvious that the estimate for expenses is considerably higher, especially in the item of subsistence, than the average mechanic actually incurs. The supply of necessaries must be still further diminished if we take into account the items of $9.36 for tobacco, and $33.69 for spirits and beer, which, taking the Bergen workman's estimate, are the sums spent in that locality each year by the average workman for those articles. The same incentives to drink prevail among workmen in Norway as in Sweden, though it is not the practice in Norway to use whisky in the house and just before the meal. The Norwegian whisky is a third stronger than the Swedish.

Undoubtedly any thorough reform as to the use of such drink must come from a fixed habit of not drinking; which, if formed at all, is generally in early life amid the influences of a good home. When these continue the habit is likely to continue. As in Sweden, companies are now being formed in various parts of Norway to build better dwellings for the working poor, which is one of many indications that juster notions of their real needs are becoming prevalent.

LABOR IN DENMARK.

Although Denmark is not extensively engaged in manufacturing, yet the information in regard to labor which appears in the following pages, and which was furnished by the minister resident and the consuls of the United States, will prove interesting.

The following information was prepared for this report by Mr. Vice-Consul Hansen, under date of September 20, 1872:

COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, which is the capital of Denmark, and a considerable place of commerce in Scandinavia, had, according to the last census of 1870, 181,291 inhabitants, (84,326 of the male, and 96,965 of the female sex;) of these, 18,039 are dependent workers, besides 9,915 day-laborers, and 839 servants without fixed service. Of the 18,039, 14,686 are mechanics, and the rest, 3,353, employed in commerce.

The ordinary time of labor is twelve hours, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, with a leisure time of two hours for the meals.

The wages for mechanics are about as follows: Machinists, 87½ cents; smiths, 61¼ cents; carpenters and joiners, 61¼ cents; masons, 78¼ to 87½ cents; painters, 61¼ cents; shoemakers, 52½ cents; tailors, 43¾ to 52½ cents; country workmen and other day-laborers, from 35 to 70 cents a day.

Women working in manufactories are paid 21¾ to 26¼ cents a day. Children do not generally find much of any occupation in the metropolis, but in return they receive a cheap, and in part a free, and good education at the public schools, which are partly free and partly payment schools.

At the payment-schools of the community 26¼ cents a month is paid down for each child, and they are taught, in their mother-tongue, in writing, arithmetic, and religion. The going to school generally commences at the age of seven years and closes at the age of fifteen.

At the beginning of 1871 the number of children attending and bound to go to school, in the metropolis and the suburbs, were 25,191 above the age of six years; of these, 3,262 were above seven years without going to any school, but were taught either at their homes or did not receive any instruction at all, for which reason 1,391 out of 3,262 had to be directed to the public schools for a trial, if it was necessary to direct them to going to school. It was proved that the remaining 1,871 received a proper instruction at their homes; 9,490 children were taught at the free and payment schools of the community; 1,241 at the charity schools; the rest at grammar and other schools subordinated to different authorities.

At the Royal Orphan Asylum, 240 orphans, or at least fatherless children, are instructed without payment; and of these 78 are educated till the fifteenth, sixteenth, or seventeenth year of their age, after which time the boys are bound apprentices to shopkeepers or mechanics by the association, and the girls placed in good families as servants.

The metropolis has several evening and Sunday schools for adults, where mechanics and laborers receive various instructions, partly without payment and partly for a very small contribution.

With regard to the comfort of the laborers, their state of health, &c., it must be remarked that the Danish laborer generally lives airy and cleanly, for which reason many have taken up their abode in the suburbs, where many dwellings for laborers have been erected, the rent of which is from $2.36¼ to $2.62½ a month for two rooms and a kitchen.

The state of health is generally good, and the district physicians, who are paid by the community, afford medical assistance to the laborers who are not members of the sick-associations, which they can become by paying a small contingent, whereas the hospitals also afford free cure and attendance to poor people.

The educational coercion creates a generally good moral education. Drunkenness is unfrequent among the Danish laboring-classes.

With respect to the present prices of the necessaries of life, as well as the weekly expenses for a family, the two filled-up blanks hereto annexed are referred to.

The expenses of a family of the laboring-class vary much according to the earnings, as the saving of anything but small amounts is seldom thought of.

The diversions are cheap and useful, and very much frequented.

The establishment employing the greatest number of workmen in this country is the ship-building and engineering company of Burmeister & Wain, where from 900 to 1,000 workmen find continual employment. Five iron steamships, of about 1,200 tons, with engines of 120 horse-power, and two smaller ones of 300 tons, with engines of 70 horse-power, will, in the course of this year, have been delivered from this establishment, the laborers of which have founded various useful institutions; for instance, a

building-fund, a sick-fund, &c.; and, as it perhaps may be of some interest, I hereby annex two originals, with translations, of the laws of the building association, and last year's account for the same.

Denmark's direct commerce with the United States is very inconsiderable, as the imports and exports, with the exception of petroleum, generally are going via England, &c., and Denmark being no manufacturing country, the chief export consists of grain, flour, butter, and raw produce.

The emigration from here to the United States amounted in 1871 to 1,760 males, 895 females, 765 children, Danes, and 1,065 males, 524 females, 483 children, Swedes, &c.; and to Canada, Australia, &c., 514 males, 230 females, 186 children, Danes, &c.; and the same number is likely to be the result of the emigration this year.

OLAF HANSEN,
United States Vice-Consul.

COPENHAGEN, *September*, 1872.

NOTE.—1 Danish rix-dollar (6 a 16 skillings) equal to 52½ cents American gold.

ELSINORE.

Extract of a letter from H. C. Carey, United States consul at Elsinore, Denmark, dated October 30, 1873.

"The laboring-classes live very frugally and quite differently to what the same classes are accustomed in the United States or in England, where animal-food is more generally consumed. Here the chief food consists of milk-porridge, rye-bread, salt or fresh fish, with now and then a piece of smoked bacon, with coffee mixed with chiccory, and beer of a light description, at about 1½ cents a bottle, as beverage. Education for the children of these classes is free, and their house-rent may be put down at $30 to $40 per annum.

"Elsinore is not a manufacturing town, but is mainly dependent upon its traffic in furnishing supplies of provisions, &c., to the large amount of shipping annually passing through the sound on its way to and from the several ports in the Baltic. From the most reliable information I have been able to collect, the average weekly expenditure of these working-classes may be placed, I should say, for a family of two adults and two children, at $4.50 to $5.50 per week, which amount is eked out, together with the workman's wages, by the earnings from washing or other work done by the wife.

"The monthly wages paid to seamen sailing from our port may be stated as $16 for able seamen and $12 for ordinary seamen, while the wages paid to captains or officers may be ranged into two classes: For those employed in the coasting-trade or short voyages the master generally receives $45 and the mate $30 per month, whereas those engaged in transatlantic or long voyages are paid differently, the master usually receiving a nominal pay of $20 per month with 4 per cent. of the gross freight earnings, and the mate a fixed pay of $35 to $40 per month.

"While the constantly-recurring strikes among the laboring-classes in England and other countries in Europe have been continually disturbing the labor-market, such has not been the case here to any extent worth mentioning. A small increase has in many cases been granted by the masters, with which the laboring-classes here seem to be quite satisfied."

RATES OF WAGES IN ELSINORE.

Daily wages of the following laborers at Elsinore, Denmark, in the year 1872.

Blacksmiths	$0 85
Ship-carpenters	85
House painters	85
House-carpenters	65
Masons	65
Shoemakers	70
Tailors	75

Dock-laborers, from $1.20 to $1.60.
Hours of labor, 10 per day.

It must be observed that the employment of the dock-laborers is of very uncertain nature, depending in great measure upon the number of vessels entering our port under average, attended with discharging and reloading of their cargoes. There have been times when these laborers have earned as much as $2 per day, but again there are several days when they are without employment.

Rate of wages paid for farm and mechanical labor in Elsinore, Denmark, in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Daily wages.		Monthly wages.
	With board.	Without board.	With board.
FARM-LABORERS.			
Experienced hands in summer	$0 54	$0 80	$5 50
Experienced hands in winter	40	60	.....
Ordinary hands in summer	36	60	4 00
Ordinary hands in winter	.....	.....	.....
Common laborers at other than farm-work	None..	60	None....
Female servants, (cooks)	.....	.....	3 00
Female servants, (house-maids)	.....	.....	2 00
SKILLED WORKMEN.*			
Blacksmiths	.....	85	.....
Bricklayers or masons	.....	80	.....
Cabinet-makers	.....	85	.....
Carpenters	.....	80	.....
Coopers	.....	85	.....
Miners	.....	None	.....
Machinists	.....	1 00	.....
Painters	.....	80	.....
Plasterers	.....	80	.....
Shoemakers	.....	†1 00 to 1 50	.....
Stone-cutters	.....	85	.....
Tailors	.....	†1 00 to 1 50	.....
Tanners	.....	80	.....
Tinsmiths	.....	80	.....
Wheelwrights	.....	85	.....

* By the day only. † Piece-work.

Price of board for workmen per week, October, 1873, $2.50.

HENRY CHARLES CAREY,
Vice-Consul and Acting Consul.

ELSINORE, *November* 1, 1873.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house-rent and board, in the towns of Copenhagen and Elsinore, Denmark, furnished by Mr. Olaf Hansen, United States vice-consul.

Articles.		Retail prices in 1872.	
		Copenhagen.	Elsinore.
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, wheat, superfine	per barrel*	$4 72½	$8 50
Flour, wheat, extra family	do	4 20	9 50
Flour, rye	do	3 02	7 00
Corn-meal	do	.....	.....
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces	per pound†	13½	12
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces	do	10½	10
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks	do	13½	12
Beef, corned	do	14½	.....
Veal, fore quarters	do	11½	10
Veal, hind quarters	do	13½	11
Veal-cutlets	do	13½	11
Mutton, fore quarters	do	11½	10
Mutton, leg	do	13½	12
Mutton-chops	do	13½	12
Pork, fresh	do	09	11
Pork, corned or salted	do	12½	12
Pork, bacon	do	13½	14
Pork, hams, smoked	do	15½	12
Pork, shoulders	do	09	.....
Pork, sausages	do	14½	16
Lard	do	14½	16
Cod-fish, dry	do	05½	06
Mackerel, pickled	do	.....	.....
Butter	do	36	27
Cheese	do	9 to 14	12

* Per 100 Danish pounds. † Danish weight.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles, &c.—Continued.

Articles.		Retail prices in 1872.	
		Copenhagen.	Elsinore.
PROVISIONS—Continued.			
tbes	per barrel*	$0 70	$0 40
	per pound†	07	06
s	do	07	18
	per quart	03	03
	per dozen	13½	16
GROCERIES, ETC.			
Oolong, or other good black	per pound	52½	63
e, Rio, green	do	21	25
e, Java, roasted	do	35	32
r, good brown, candy	do	16	11
r, yellow, C	do	14 to 15	12
r, coffee, B	do	14 to 15	12
sses, New Orleans	per gallon		
sses, Porto Rico	do		80
	do	35	
, common	per pound	08	06
h	do	10½	15
, coal‡	per ton	7 35	7 50
, wood, hard	per fathom§	8 40	8 00
, wood, pine	do	6 30	7 00
oal	per gallon	53	
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.			
ings, brown, 4-4, standard quality	per yard	11½ to 13	18
ings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality	do	12 to 14	
tings, brown, 9-8, standard quality	do	20½ to 21½	22
tings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality	do	12 to 14	26
on flannel, medium quality	do	21 to 30	
ings, good quality	do	21 to 30	
ts, Merrimack‖	do		
seline de laines	do	20 to 30	
ets, medium quality	do	24 to 35	
s, men's heavy	do	4 20	5 00
HOUSE-RENT.			
-roomed tenements	per month	7 50 to 10 50	4 50
oomed tenements	do	16 00 to 26 50	7 50
roomed tenements	do	2 50 to 3 00	
BOARD.			
nen, (mechanics or other workmen)	per week	2 10 to 3 00	2 50
women employed in factories	do	1 00 to 1 50	

* Per 100 Danish pounds.
† Danish weight.
‡ In August.
§ Per fathom of 6 feet by 6 feet by 2 feet.
‖ Not manufactured.

verage weekly expenditures of two families in Copenhagen, one sisting of two adults and two children, the head of which is a chanic, and the other consisting of two adults and three children, head of which is a shoe-maker.*

TWO ADULTS AND TWO CHILDREN.

Weekly earnings in 1872, $5.25.	Cost or value.
ar and bread	$0 44
h, corned, salted, and smoked meats	44
ter and lard	67½
ese	10½
ar	21
	25
ee	17

From the above list will be observed, that the family in question do like many or t others, live upon bread, butter, and coffee, with milk and sugar, in preference to t and potatoes, but the wife is often engaged in larger houses for washing, cleaning, , where she will get a little substantial food.

Tea	$0 07
Fish, fresh and salt	17
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	12
Eggs	5
Potatoes and other vegetables	16
Fuel	48
Oil or other light	10½
Other articles	8½
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	50
House-rent	87
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	13
Total weekly expenses	5 03
Clothing per year	26 25

TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN.

Weekly earnings in 1872, $3.90, besides the earnings of the wife, amounting to 75 cents.

	Cost or value.
Flour and bread	$0 82
Fresh, corned, &c., meats	15
Butter	71
Cheese	18
Sugar	10½
Milk	35
Coffee	26½
Fish	15
Soap, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	4½
Potatoes and other vegetables	12
Fuel	17½
Oil or other light	5
Other articles	7
Spirits, beer, and tobacco	17½
House-rent	65
For educational objects, (one child at school)	13
Total weekly expenses	4 14½
Clothing per year	20 00

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE WORKINGMEN OF DENMARK.

Dispatch of Hon. M. J. Cramer to the Department of State.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, November 9, 1874.

SIR: Under the title of "information concerning the economic condition of the workingmen of the kingdom of Denmark," the Danish minister of the interior has published the result of inquiries made in three classes of circulars issued by him under date of October 11, 1872.

The first class of these circulars was prepared with special reference to procuring information concerning the economic condition of artisans, mechanics, and factory-hands, and was intended to be filled up by the employés; the second was designed to procure information concerning the economic condition of the laborers in the country, and was intended to be filled up by the parish and town councils. The intention of the third class was to procure information: 1. Concerning the amount necessarily required annually for the support of a workingman with a family, and for other necessary expenses, such as taxes, &c. 2. Concerning the debts of workingmen and the causes thereof.

Although the information obtained is not as full and complete as could be desired, yet it furnishes a tolerably reliable insight into the economic condition of the laboring classes in the kingdom of Denmark.

I have, therefore, prepared a condensed "*statement*" of this information, which I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

M. J. CRAMER.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE LABORING CLASSES IN DENMARK.

From the returns made under the first class of circulars it appears that there are 40,209 laborers, viz: 28,021 males over eighteen years of age, 3,428 females, 6,811 youths from thirteen to eighteen years of age, and 1,949 children. Of the males, 14,265 are married; of the females, 1,904.

AVERAGE EARNINGS.

The annual average earnings in large factories in Copenhagen was: for men, 410 rix-dollars,* ($215.25;) for women, 169 rix-dollars, ($88.72.) For other mechanics, artisans, &c.: for men, 357 rix-dollars, ($187.42;) for women, 143 rix dollars, ($75.07; and in the provincial cities and towns, under the same division, respectively, 300 ($157.50) and 135 ($70.87) rix-dollars, and 357 ($187.42) and 93 ($49.87) rix-dollars, and in the country, under the same divisions, respectively, $116.10 and $49.14, $105.30 and $43.74.

The average number of daily working-hours for both children and adults is from twelve to thirteen, including the time consumed in short rests and for meals. In some instances it is, however, higher, and in some cases it is higher for women than for men, and for children higher in the country than for children in cities. The average time allowed for meals is about two hours per day.

The total amount of wages paid, annually, to the 40,209 laborers is over eight millions of rix dollars, ($4,200,000.) Supposing this number of laborers to be only one-half of the number of laborers in Denmark, it will then appear that sixteen millions rix-dollars ($8,400,000) are paid to them annually as wages, that is, according to the rate of wages paid in 1872, which now is somewhat higher than then.

As to extra earnings, very meager information has been received, yet in many instances such extra wages by extra labor are made. Besides, the housewife, in many cases, earns something which contributes a not inconsiderable amount to the support of the family.

It does not often happen that laborers coming under this class of circulars have a share in the profits of factories, &c. In place of this they have a share in a fund established to render them assistance in case of sickness or death.

The information coming under the second class of circulars may be grouped as follows:

The total number of tenants, subtenants, &c., within the kingdom is 101,832, making about 15 per cent. of the male inhabitants. This, it must be remembered, has reference only to the population in the country, and not in cities and towns. Under the term tenants are included those who own their cottages, with, perhaps, one third of an acre of land connected with it. Among the 101,832 tenants, &c., are about 23,785 traders and mechanics, &c., or about 25 per cent. of the entire class.

WAGES OF FARM-LABORERS.

With regard to the average wages paid to farm-hands it may be observed that those in Jutland receive during the summer season higher wages than those in other parts of the kingdom, while the contrary is the case during the winter season, with the exception of female laborers, who, in Jutland, receive, without boarding, 35 skillings, (17 cents, gold,) and in other parts a little over 23 skillings (11 cents) per day.

The average number of working-hours per day is, during the summer season, about 14, and during the winter season about 10. Deducting from these the hours devoted to meals, &c., and the average number of hours devoted to actual labor throughout the kingdom will be about 11 during the summer season and 8 during the winter season.

With regard to the question: Do these farm hands receive other emoluments besides their regular wages, such as milk, pasture for a cow, turf, &c.? it may be said that in a few counties they do receive such emoluments, averaging from 10 ($5.20) to 40 ($21) rix-dollars per annum. And yet, properly speaking, these emoluments cannot be regarded as extra wages, for they are generally stipulated in the contract as part of the wages. The question: Do the laborers earn anything by extra work; and, if so, how much? is partly answered in the affirmative and partly in the negative. Some, besides their ordinary daily work, spend a few extra hours in making baskets or plaiting mats,

* A rix-dollar is equivalent to 52½ cents, gold.

&c., and earn thus from 5 ($2.62) to 40 ($21) rix-dollars per annum. Likewise, many housewives, by extra domestic industry, such as washing, sewing, knitting, spinning, &c., earn from 20 ($10.50) to 40 ($21) rix-dollars per annum. To the question: How much of their time do these housewives devote to labor outside the house? the answer is that only during the time of the harvesting, of taking up potatoes and of turf-cutting, they are employed out of the house.

The question: At what age and to what kind of work are the children hired out? has been answered thus: They are hired out from the seventh to the tenth year of their age, principally to watching cattle in pastures. The total number of children thus hired out is 33,436. Besides watching cattle, they are also employed in potato-digging, fruit-plucking, turf-cutting, &c.

The question: Whether the farm-hands, &c., have employment the whole year round? has generally been answered in the affirmative. There are some districts, however, where during the winter season labor is rather scarce, and where, consequently, they can earn little or nothing during at least one month of the year.

The question: Whether there are, in the various districts, endowment funds for assisting the sick and the aged? has been generally answered in the affirmative; but the question: What proportion of the laborers become *self-supporting* or independent of assistance? has been misunderstood, and hence no reliable data have been furnished in regard to it.

EXPENDITURES.

The information sought under the third class of circulars relates to *the necessary expenses for support, &c., of the families of the laboring-classes.*

For those in Copenhagen the minimum may be placed at254 rix-dollars, ($133.35;) that is, for rent, 36 rix-dollars, ($18.90;) for food, 192 rix-dollars, ($100.80;) for clothing, 15 rix-dollars, ($7.87;) for tobacco and whisky, 11 rix-dollars; ($5.77;) and the maximum at 615 rix-dollars, ($322.87;) that is, for rent, 120 rix-dollars, ($63;) for food, 365 rix-dollars, ($191.62;) for clothing, 78 rix-dollars, ($40.95;) for tobacco and whisky, 52 rix-dollars, ($27.30;) while in most cases the expenses vary from 350 ($183.75) to 405 ($212.62.) rix-dollars per annum. To the question: In what proportion are the earnings of a laboring family sufficient to afford them a support adequate to their condition? the answers received from both the employers and employés vary greatly. The former believe these earnings to be generally sufficient, while the latter contend that they are not. This difference of opinion is accounted for partly from the fact that five among the employers show special care for the well-being of their employés, (the latter of whom earn enough for a decent support,) and partly from the fact that some of the latter send their children to paid-schools, and partly from the fact that a part of their earnings is applied to pay interest on debts incurred in the course of time.

The question: To what extent do the laboring-classes participate in public amusements? has been variously answered. It appears that in one district they engage in them very sparingly; while in nine other districts the young people are said to engage in them to a very considerable extent.

Some of the people, in themselves filling up these circulars, put down their expenses for public amusements from 4 ($2.10) to 6 ($3.15) rix-dollars per annum. The preceding account of the expenses of laboring-families refers only to those in the city of Copenhagen.

The annual expenses of laboring-families in provincial towns and cities range from 210 ($110.25) to 365 ($191.62) rix-dollars; that is, for rent, from 20 ($10.50) to 40 ($21) rix-dollars; for food, from 150 ($78.75) to 250 ($131.25) rix-dollars; for clothing, from 30 ($15.75) to 50 ($26.25) rix-dollars; for tobacco and whisky, from 10 ($5.25) to 25 ($13.12) rix-dollars. The question: How far are the earnings of the laboring-classes in these cities and towns sufficient for their support? has been answered that in most cases such earnings are sufficient; though the answers received from several cities and towns show that they are insufficient. With regard to the question, Whether these laboring-classes are in debt? the answers are very unfavorable; and only very few incur any expenses whatever for the education of their children.

With regard to the amount of expenses for the laboring-families in the country, the information obtained shows that it ranges annually, for rent, from 10 ($5.25) to 16 ($8.40) rix-dollars; for food, from 150 ($78.75) to 180 (94.50) rix-dollars; for clothing, from 20 ($10.50) to 50 ($26.25) rix-dollars; for tobacco and whisky, from 10 ($5.25) to 15 ($7.87) rix-dollars. The question, Whether the earnings are paying the expenses? is generally answered in the affirmative; though in a number of cases the answer is, "scarcely sufficient." As to whether the laboring-classes in the country districts are in debt, the information received shows a large number of them to be in debt. They spend nothing extra for the education of their children, nor do they often engage in public amusements.

As to the age at which laborers marry, it may be said that the majority of both sexes marry between the twenty-fifth and thirtieth year; some even below the age of twenty-five; and in most cases before they had "laid up" anything. Hence, many commence their married life with debt.

LABOR IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The Netherlands, or Low Countries, so called from their natural conformation, now composed of North and South Holland, have a population of 3,515,360. The commerce of the country, though not as great as formerly, is still quite extensive. There are important silk manufactories at Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Breda. Woolen is principally manufactured at Tillburg; linen and cotton in many parts of the two provinces. The earthenware works at Delft are extensive and celebrated. Schiedam is noted for its production of ardent spirits, particularly of gin. Butter and cheese are among the chief articles of export.

An interesting branch of industry is the manufacture of paper, and the manufacture of bricks and tiles is also worthy of note. This remarkable country largely rewards the skill and labor of the agriculturist; the annual production of cereals amounting to 16,000,000 bushels, and of potatoes 20,000,000. But the fisheries are the most famous for their extent and productiveness, especially the herring-fishery, which has been carried on since the twelfth century, and has been termed the "Dutch Gold Mine." The Netherlands possess little or no mineral wealth. Among the various branches of industry pursued ship building holds the first place. The Dutch East Indiamen, in the time of wooden ships, were justly renowned. Societies "for the promotion of the public good," as they are styled, abound throughout the provinces, for the establishment of schools, hospitals, asylums, and other works of public utility. Institutions for the relief of the destitute and suffering are abundant, though in general the poor are taken care of by the churches to which they belong. There are forty institutions for employing poor laborers. Education is provided for by the government.

In Holland the laws of nature seem to be reversed; the sea is higher than the land. The greater portion of the country has been perseveringly rescued from the water by the continued efforts and ingenuity of man. The dikes and hydrographical works between Dallart and the Schelde are estimated to have cost $1,500,000,000. The people of the Netherlands, though placed apparently under circumstances the most unfavorable for the accumulation of wealth, overcame one difficulty after another with matchless perseverance, until they rendered their country the center of European commerce, and diffused the appliances of comfort and the means of enjoyment among the lowest orders of the people.

RATES OF WAGES.

As the author was prevented by want of time from visiting this interesting country, he is indebted to others for even the meager information in regard to labor which appears in the following pages.

Wages in North Holland.

Place, occupation, &c.	Wages per week.	Hours of labor.
HELVERSIN.		
Steam spinning-factory:		
Weavers	$3 20 to $4 00	Five days of 12 hours and one day of 6½ hours.
Spinners	4 40 to 5 60	
Boys under 16 years	70 to 2 00	
Women	2 00 to 3 20	
Girls under 16 years	60 to 1 60	
Carpet manufactories:		
Men's average salary	2 80	8 to 10 hours per day.
Boys' average salary	1 50	
Manufactory of moltons:		
Average rate of wages	5 00	

Wages in North Holland—Continued.

Place, occupation, &c.	Wages per week.	Hours of labor.
LAREN.		
Hair floor-cloth manufactory:		
Weavers	$5 00	13½ hours per day.
Spinners	3 00	
NAARDEN.		
Bale-goods factory:		
Men	$6 00 to 9 00	12 to 15 hours per day.
Boys and girls	2 00 to 3 00	
ZAANDAM.		
Spinning-factory:		
Piece-work	6 cts. for ½ kilog.	12 hours per day.
KROMMENIE.		
Machine-yarn-spinning factory:		
Weavers	1 florin 10 c.	14 hours per day.
The weavers who work at home from four to seven days receive from	$2 00 to $3 20	
HAARLEM.		
Gauze-factory:		
Weavers	2 40 to 2 52	
Soakers	24 to 54	
Ribbon-weaving factory:		
Weavers	1 60 to 4 80	

Return respecting the spinning and weaving factories in South Holland.

Commune.	Kind of factory.	Hours of labor.	Rate of wages.	Produce.
Alblasserdam	1 steam spinning and weaving factory.	12 hours a day	Average full-grown men, 44 cents per day; for children and spinsters, 8 to 24 cents per day.	In the last few years rather decreasing than increasing.
Griessendem	2 hand weaving factories, principally for sail-cloth.	Winter 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; summer 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.	Winter, 50 cents per day; summer, 70 cents per day.	As the manufacture is on a small scale no particulars can be given.
Gouda	1 steam cotton-spinning factory	12 hours a day	For men, from $2 to $6 per week; for women, from $1.20 to $2.40 per week.	Increased at the rate of 15 per cent. in 1871.
Do	30 cotton-factories where the yarn is spun by hand.	Summer, 13 to 14 hours; winter, 10 to 11 hours.	In this factory work is done by piece, at the rate of from $2 40 to $3.20, for some $3.60, per week; turners and children receive 32 to 60 cents per week.	Decreasing.
Krimpen on the Lek.	2 tow-spinning factories.	From sunrise to sunset.	40 cents per day	Tolerably regular.
Leyden	1 layet factory	11 hours a day	From $0 80 to $5.60 per week	Increasing.
Do	1 layet factory	11½ hours a day	From $0.60 to $6.40 per week	Fairly on the increase.
Do	1 grain seed and damask factory.	10½ hours a day deducting 2½ hours rest.	For all laborers, average rate of wages $1.60 per week.	Increasing.
Do	1 flag duck factory	10 to 12 hours a day.	From $0.80 to $4.80 per week	Regular.
Do	1 blanket factory	12 hours a day	Boys and girls, $0.60 to $1.20 per week; work-people paid by piece, $1.60 to $4 per week; weekly wages, $2 40 to $4 80.	Increasing.
	Woolen-cloth and blanket factory.	11 hours a day	For men, $3 to $8 per week; boys from 14 to 16, $1.20 to $1 60 per week; women, $1.20 to $1.80 per week; girls from 14 to 16, $0.80 to $1.20 per week.	Increased by 20 per cent. in the last five years.
Nieuwerkerk on the Yssel.	3 fine-cotton spinning-factories.	11 hours a day	Average 60 cents per day	Moderate.
Rotterdam	1 sail-cloth weaving factory.	10 hours a day	Paid by piece, on an average $3 20 per week.	Increasing.
	2 hair-cloth and jute-weaving factories.	10 hours a day	Paid by the piece, the wages on an average $4 per week.	Increasing.

Weaving factories.

Districts.	Number.	Working hours.	Number of workmen.				Average wages per day.			
			Above 16.		Below 16.		Above 16.		Below 16.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Aalst	19	10	60	16	6	7	28	16	12	8
Asten, (woolen and cotton)	1	10	26	.....	.....	12	48	.....	.....	14
Bladel	1	.....	10	1	10	.....	40	.....	12	.....
Boxtel	18	9–10	156	28	64	11	42	28	18	14
Breda, (carpet-weaving)	1	11	3	.....	3	.....	56	.....	7	.....
Geldrop	15	13	395	95	97	30	40	26	20	16
Gemert	8	10	50	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Heeze, (edgings)	2	9	14	.....	.....	13	40	.....	20	14
Helmond	13	10	384	115	26	88	66	26	26	16
Hertogenbosch, (5 ribbon, 4 lace, 1 lamp-cotton, 1 carpet-factory.)	11	10–11	137	.....	43	.....	44	.....	14	.....
Oirschot	1	10	7	.....	2	1	32	32	.....	.....
Oosterhout	1	12	7	3	2	3	36	20	24	14
Stratum, (woolen)	3	13	105	10	4	4	40	30	14	12
Stryp, (linen)	1	11	80	18	18	12	40	34	16	16
Tilburg*	727	10–11	1,600	.....	160	.....	44	.....	26	.....
Tongelle	1	11	8	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Uden	2	10	24	10	1	6	28	24	16	12
Veghel	1	10–11	29	9	1	1	2	19	20	20
Waalze	14	10	50	4	12	3	27	16	12	8
Woensel	2	10	14	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	20
Zecist	9	10	63	11	18	.....	28	16	12	.....

Spinning-factories.

Breda	1	15	5	4	.....	6	25	25	.....	38
Dongen	1	12	17	26	5	30	54	40	20	26
Eindoven, (wool-spinning)	1	13	22	3	3	1	32	20	16	16
Geldrop	4	13	44	26	24	13	38	28	16	16
Stratum, (wool-spinning)	2	13	4	.....	6	5	50	30	14	12
Tilburg	52	10–11	1,252	646	288	177	46	26	22	20
Woensel	1	10	8	.....	.....	4	34	.....	.....	20

* In these numbers are included the weavers who work at home.

RATES OF WAGES IN AMSTERDAM.

Statement showing the rate of wages and the hours of labor of some of the principal factories and trades in Amsterdam in 1872.

Occupation.	Hours of labor.	Paid per—	Average am't of wages per week.	Remarks.
Blacksmiths:				
Ordinary workmen	10½	Hour	$3 16 to $3 78	
Competent workmen	10½	...do	4 40 to 5 08	
Bread-factories:				
Bakers' foremen	12	Week	5 04	These men work 7 days per week, Sundays included. In one particular establishment they have a small share in the profits, amounting to about £4 per annum for ordinary workmen.
Workmen	12	...do	3 40 to 4 20	
Millers:				
Foremen	12	...do	6 84 to 8 04	
Workmen	12	...do	3 40 to 3 60	
Builders	12	...do	6 84	
Breweries:				These men are provided with lodgings and have their victuals (which are brought by themselves) cooked for them, independent of their wages.
Foremen, (Germans)	Unlimit'd	Month	7 88 to 13 92	
Brewers, (Germans)	12 to 15	...do	4 62 to 6 52	
Engineers, (Dutchmen)	13	Week	6 04	These men have only their wages.
Carters, (Dutchmen)	13 to 14	...do	3 84 to 6 04	
Laborers, (Dutchmen)	12	...do	3 60 to 4 84	
Carpenters, (Dutchmen)	11	...do	4 40	
Bricklaying:				These men, during the summer months, often work 15 hours per day; but in winter, in hard frosts, they are sometimes entirely out of work.
Bricklayers	12	Hour	4 32 to 5 08	
Hodmen	12	...do	3 60	
Assistants	12	...do	2 88 to 3 24	

Statement showing the rate of wages and the hours of labor, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours of labor.	Paid per—	Average am't of wages per week.	Remarks.
Brushmakers	10 to 12	Piece	$2 40 to $4 84	
Cabinet-making:				
Cabinet-makers	11	Hour	3 60 to 5 32	
Superior workmen, (carvers and upholsterers.)	11	...do	6 64 to 7 96	
Candle-factories:				
Foremen	12	Week	4 32	
Workmen	12	Piece	3 36	
Females	10	Hour	1 20 to 2 40	
Engine-driver	10	Week	4 84	
Carpenters:				
House	12	Hour	3 60 to 4 32	The men employed in government-yard are, fo most part, engaged pe nently, and the married have to pay 40 cts. per to the widows' fund.
Ship	10	Day	4 84	
Ship, (in governm't-yard)	10	Week	4 00	
Coach-builders:				
Smiths	11	Hour	2 64 to 7 96	
Builders, painters, and upholsterers.	11	...do	2 64 to 6 64	
Diamond cutters and polishers.	12	Karat & piece	10 08 to 32 24	
Distillers	11	Week	2 40 to 4 84	These men are often o work.
Dock-laborers	10	Day	4 84 to 7 24	
Gas-works:				
Foremen	12	Week	4 84 to 7 24	These men work 7 days week, Sundays include
Stokers	12	...do	4 40 to 5 08	
Purifiers	12	...do	2 60 to 5 64	
Coal-carters	12	...do	3 60 to 4 04	
Coal-quenchers	12	...do	3 14	
Syphon-pumpers	12	...do	3 20 to 3 72	
Gate keepers	12	...do	3 20	
Lamp-lighters	6	...do	1 80 to 2 64	
Smiths	10	...do	2 64 to 4 84	
Hammer-men	10	...do	1 92 to 2 40	
Bricklayers	10	...do	3 12 to 3 84	
Hodmen	10	...do	2 40	
Carpenters	10	...do	2 88 to 3 36	
Coopers	10	...do	2 88	
Tinmen	10	...do	2 40 to 4 24	
Turners	10	...do	3 00 to 3 36	
Fitters	10	...do	2 00 to 4 08	
Meter-inspectors	10	...do	3 12 to 3 36	
Occasional laborers	10	...do	2 00 to 3 60	
Gunsmiths	11½	Day	3 60 to 4 84	
Hatters	12	Piece	4 00 to 4 84	
Iron-works	11	Day	72 to 4 84	From 72 cents to $6 16 working extra hours.
Lumpers	8 to 12	...do	4 84	
Navvies	11	...do	4 84 to 6 04	
Painters and glaziers	10	Hour	4 20	
Plumbers	11	Hour and day	2 40 to 3 20	
Printing:				
Compositors	10	Hour, week, or piece.	3 20 to 4 00	
Pressmen	10		3 60 to 10 08	
Railways:				These men work 7 days week, Sundays includ The engine-drivers are ployed two-thirds of the in driving engines and kept in reserve the third. Every third the engines are exami and during that time drivers are paid as if ively employed.
Watchmen	15	Day	2 80 to 3 92	
Pointsmen	15	...do	3 08	
Guards	15	Week	3 80 to 5 12	
Engine-drivers	15	Day	3 78 to 7 04	
Engine-fitters	11	Hour	5 44 to 6 20	
Laborers	15	Day	2 80 to 2 98	
Segar-makers	10	1,000	3 60 to 7 24	Of ordinary kinds, a man make from 500 to 700, a the better sorts from 3 300 per day. He is ass by a boy, to whom he h pay from 40 cents to per week out of his wa
Shoemakers:				
Ordinary workmen	Unlimit'd	Piece	2 40 to 3 20	
Superior workmen	...do	...do	3 60 to 4 84	
Stone-masons	11	Hour	4 84	
Sugar-refiners	11	Week	5 00 to 5 24	
Tailors	Unlimit'd	Hour & piece	4 84 to 5 64	
Tanners	11½	Week	2 40 to 3 40	
Upholsterers	10	Hour and day	3 60	

Statement showing the rate of wages and the hours of labor, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Hours of labor.	Paid per—	Average am't of wages per week.	Remarks.
Workmen employed on the Amsterdam Canal and Harbor Works:				
Divers	11	Day	$7 24	36 cents per hour when under water.
Masons	11	..do	4 84	
Plate-layers	11	..do	4 56	
Trimmers	11	..do	4 84	
Blacksmiths	11	...do	6 04	
Strikers	11	..do	4 44	During the summer months these men often work 14 hours per day, and then earn about £1 per week. When employed on extensive works they are usually paid per mile, the wages varying according to the nature of the soil.
Stokers	11	...do	4 84	
Carpenters	11	...do	5 32	
Sailors	11	...do	4 84	
Sawyers	11	...do	4 84	
Laborers	11	...do	4 32	
Horse-keepers	11	...do	4 84	
Horse-drivers	11	...do	4 56	
Horse-drivers, (Englishmen.)	11	...do	5 44	
Watchmen, (Englishmen)	11	...do	4 08	
Boys, (English)	11	...do	1 68	
Pile-drivers, (Englishmen)	9	...do	3 12	

In consequence of the continually increasing price of food and house-rent, a general rise of wages has been effected during the last few months, without causing any ill-feeling between the employers and their workmen, and in many instances the former, well aware of the evil results of strikes to both parties, have anticipated the reasonable wishes of the latter by allowing them a higher rate of wages, without awaiting any demonstration on the part of the men. Of late the system of payment by the hour has become pretty general, and works well, as by that means there is hardly any fear of conspiracies or combinations of workmen for the purpose of coercing their employer to reduce the number of hours of labor, the men having an interest in working as long as their employers will permit. The question then naturally arises how do Dutch workmen and their families manage to live on these small incomes in such an expensive place? In reply I must, in the first place, explain that to the industrial classes in Holland, animal food, cheese, eggs, beer, currants, raisins, sugar, &c., are luxuries of which they partake only on Sundays, and then but sparingly, and in some instances not at all. They live chiefly on potatoes, cheap vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, onions, cabbage, &c., stewed with lard, and bread, both wheat and rye. When cheap vegetables are not procurable, they vary their meal by dried pease and beans of various kinds, or rice, barley, and flour, prepared with butter milk and treacle. The rent of a single room now varies from 48 to 84 cents per week, and a floor of the same sized rooms can be obtained at from 72 to $1.20.

WAGES IN ROTTERDAM.

Statement showing the rates of wages and the hours of labor in Rotterdam in 1872.

Trades.	Hours of labor.	Paid per—	Average am't of wages per week.
Bakers	12	Week	$3 60
Blacksmiths	10	Hour	$2 88 to 4 32
Brewers	12 to 15	Month	7 24 to 7 04
Bricklayers	10 to 12	Hour	3 96
Butchers	10	Week	4 40
Cabinet-makers	12	Hour	4 32 to 5 80
Carpenters	12	...do	3 52 to 4 32
Distillers	11	Week	2 40 to 4 00
Dock-laborers	10	Day	3 60 to 4 84
Painters	10	Hour	3 60
Plumbers	10	Week	3 20 to 3 60
Printers	10	....do	3 20 to 4 84
Railway-guards	10	....do	3 80 to 5 12
Railway-laborers	10	Day	2 40 to 2 88
Sail-makers	10	...do	2 88
Shoemakers	Unlimit'd	Piece	2 40 to 3 60
Stone-masons	10	Hour	3 84
Sugar-refiners	10 to 12	Week	3 60 to 4 84
Shipwrights	10	Day	3 84 to 4 32
Tailors	Unlimit'd	Hour or piece	4 84 to 5 04
Upholsterers	10	Day	3 60

DUTCH ARTISANS—DIAMOND-CUTTING.

[From the British Almanac, 1874.]

In the Netherlands the rates of wages approximate somewhat more closely to those current in England, but the cost of house-rent and provisions is greater, so that, in fact, every 20s. earned in Holland does not go so far as 15s. in this country. The Dutch artisans are, as a rule, steady, patient, and skillful, but their work lacks finish and taste. Holland is not in any sense of the word a manufacturing country. It is as a maritime people that we encounter the rivalry of the Dutch, who make excellent sailors and fishermen, and are content with lower wages than would satisfy English seamen. But there is one industry, that of diamond-cutting, peculiar to Holland. It is carried on at Amsterdam, and is chiefly in the hands of Jews, who earn from £6 to £7 per week. With the exception of this class of workers, the general condition of the Dutch artisans is in every respect inferior to that of their English brethren.

EXPENDITURES OF WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

Estimate of the weekly expenses of a blacksmith, with his family of a wife and one child.

[From British consular reports.]

Articles.	U. S. gold.	Articles.	U. S. gold.
Rye-bread	$0 40	Vinegar, pepper	$0 04
Wheaten bread	10	Oil	8
Butter	20	Turf and wood	14
Milk	10	Coke or coal	14
Sugar	.....	Soap	8
Coffee	12	Starch	4
Tea	10	Washing and mangling	4
Flour	10	Thread	10
Potatoes	40	Water	4
Greens	20	House-rent	40
Meal	10	Sick-fund	10
Beef	.....	Burial-fund	3
Mutton	.....	Clothes	40
Pork	.....	Spirits or beer	.....
Bacon	.....	Tobacco	6
Lard	24		
Salt	6	Total	3 81

The following is an estimate of expenses made by a mason, with a wife and two children. He must be well off, for he indulges in butter and much bacon, and spends nearly half as much again as the smith:

Articles.	U. S. gold.	Articles.	U. S. gold.
House-rent	$0 48	Salt	$0 06
Potatoes	50	Vegetables	16
Firing	30	White bread	16
Rye-bread	30	Tobacco	6
Coffee	22	Doctor's fund	10
Oil	16	Sick and burying fund	8
Bacon	84	Unforeseen expenses	12
Butter	52	Schooling	10
Suet or lard	18	Clothing	50
Milk	11		
Soap	8	Total	5 03

xt, we have a list of what is considered a legitimate expenditure by a bricklayer, a wife and four children. The family is larger than that of the mason, but the would seem to be inferior and the weekly expenses are much smaller.

Articles.	U. S. gold.	Articles.	U. S. gold.
read	$0 40	Salt and pepper	$0 06
ten bread	4	Oil	16
r	20	Turf and wood	12
	8	Coke or coal	12
e	2	Soap	8
	4	Starch and washing	5½
	16	Thread	6
	2	Water	5½
le	2	House-rent	40
	8	Burial-fund	5
es	40	Clothing	40
ables	8	Spirits or beer	6
	14	Tobacco	6
	12	Miscellaneous	6
	11		
	16	Total	3 90

stly, we have the modest estimate of a bricklayer's laborer, who, blessed with a and four young children, reckons his expenditure by the day, subscribes, like the s, to the doctor and the undertaker, and finishes by spending considerably more he is supposed to earn.

Articles.	U. S. gold.	Articles.	U. S. gold.
	$0 08	Milk	$0 1½
r grits	5½		
	4	Total per day	43
	5		
r	3	Total per week	3 01
	2½	House rent	40
	2	Sick and burial fund	8
	1½		
es	10	Total weekly expenses	3 49

ere are two points specially to be observed in these estimates. The one is the in- style of living, which such estimates denote. As a rule, no meat but bacon is tasted, and but little of that. With one exception, it is not admitted by any of men that they should lay out any portion of their wages on spirits or beer, or anything stronger than tea and coffee. I imagine that in practice they are not them thorough temperance men; still, it is remarkable that they do not reckon beer as a legitimate item of expenditure.

e other point to be remarked is that, notwithstanding the narrow limits within h the household expenses are kept, they in every case considerably exceed the nal wages of the head of the family. This point was noticed by the committee, after examining and comparing many more of these estimates than I have given , came to the conclusion that the average bare necessaries of an ordinary work- with an average family, amounted to 9 florins (15*s.*) a week, while his average s did not exceed 6 florins 60 centimes (11*s.*) if he was a skilled, and 4 florins 80 nes (8*s.*) if he was a perfectly unskilled laborer; that there thus remained a defi- 2 florins 40 centimes (4*s*) in the one case, and 4 florins 2 centimes (7*s.*) in the , which had to be provided for by the man working out of hours, or by the help wife or children.

CONDITION OF THE LABORING-CLASSES IN HOLLAND.

[From British consular reports.]

ere can be little doubt that if the laboring-classes in Holland are prosperous and y, they owe it to their own patient industry, their provident habits, and their al contented disposition. Living in a land which owes its very existence to the uity and labor of man, at any moment liable to be called out to work again for lives and homesteads, they owe little to nature, much to themselves. What they re with pain they guard with care. The Dutch laborer, whether in field or town, ts on the value of his earnings; the energies which a warmer blood and a more

the man himself, by working out of hours, on odd jobs, often adds another sum
two. I imagine a steady family would thus find the united earnings not fall shor
$5.28 a week. Men whose trades or occupations require less skill are worse paid,
less, indeed, the absence of skill is compensated for by the additional severity of
labor. The firemen or stokers in the gas-works at the Hague receive 17*s.* 6*d.* a we
but for this they have to work in relays of twelve hours at a time, day or night, as
case may be, and seven days in the week, with an additional six hours every Satur
to secure the weekly rotation of day and night work. In the smaller towns in the
terior of the country, where living is cheaper, house and ground rent low, and skil
labor less in demand, wages are much lower; there, an artisan who might earn $3.6
$3.84 a week in the capital, has to content himself with $2.40. These are the wa
often paid to factory hands. A favorite mode of remuneration for labor is that of p
ing by piece-work. This plan is adopted even on the premises of the employer. T
a master cabinetmaker will furnish all the materials for making a table; the ta
will be made in his own workshop, under his eye; but whether his workman is indus
ous or idle will make no difference to him, for he will pay him the same sum on
completion. Another very general mode of payment is by the hour instead of by
week. In this case the artisan naturally earns more in the summer, when the days
long, than he can do in the winter. The pay varies according to the nature of
labor, skilled or otherwise. The rates of from 4 to 8 cents per hour embrace the prin
pal variations. Each skilled workman is required to find his own tools, with the
ception of those of an immovable nature, such as lathes, presses, and machinery of
kinds. The hours of labor in the summer are generally twelve, including intervals
two or three meals. These consist of breakfast, at about 8; dinner, about mid-da
and occasionally tea toward evening. Half an hour is considered enough for the fi
and last, but dinner is a more important matter and occupies, with its subsequent
pose and pipe, an hour or an hour and a half.

LABOR IN RUSSIA.

The last of the transatlantic countries to which attention will be irected in connection with the subject of labor, is that vast and inter-sting section of the Russian Empire which forms the western portion of er territory. Whether considered in regard to its population,* which lls but little short of the combined population of any two of the most opulous countries of Europe, or the vast extent of its territory, which xtends through thirty degrees of latitude, or great diversity of its roducts, which comprise the rich furs of the extreme north, the fruits f semi-tropical climates, and all the varied products of the temperate one, it stands without a peer among the nations of the old world. In s vast areas of fertile soil, its great forests of valuable timber, and the reat variety and abundance of its mineral products, it possesses the erms of a vast development. Although largely devoted to stock-raising, roducing a breed of horses which is, perhaps, not excelled for strength nd hardihood, it is also extensively devoted to agriculture, although nly about three hundred million acres are under cultivation. Grain nd hemp are exported in vast quantities, the former competing sharply ith the United States in the corn markets of England. The Russian anufactories are, however, of comparatively recent origin, commenc-ng in the reign of Peter the Great, by whom, and by his enterprising ccessors, the Empress Catherine the Great, the Emperors Alexander nd Nicholas, and the present enlightened sovereign, Alexander II, they ave been encouraged. Except in sheet-iron, in the quality of which roduct Russia stands unrivaled, her exports of manufactured products ave not been extensive.

EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the extent and values of the products f Russia which find a market in the United States. It will be ob-erved that our imports of raw products from that country consist, hiefly, of wool, flax, and hemp, while sheet-iron forms the only manu-actured article of considerable value.

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* *Population of the principal European countries.*

ussia in Europe, with Finland	71,174,198
ermany	41,080,846
rance, without Algiers	36,102,921
nited Kingdom	31,483,700

Statement of imports into the United States from Russia during the year ended June 30, 1874.

Year ended June 30, 1874.	Imports direct from Russia.		Imports indirect from Russia.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
FREE OF DUTY.				
Chemicals	.....	.....	.....	$10,335
Hair of all kinds, unmanufactured ..... pounds..	80,280	$12,511	.....	.....
Paper materials ..... do....	318,013	11,011	.....	.....
All other articles	.....	41,903	.....	3,891
Total free of duty	.....	65,425	.....	14,226
DUTIABLE.				
Bristles ..... pounds..	.....	.....	214,098	$256,170
Cordage, rope, and twine ..... do ...	$917,229	$99,037	27,027	4,[illegible]
Cotton-manufactures	.....	638	.....	.....
Fancy goods	.....	325	.....	.....
Flax, raw ..... tons..	489	119,959	111	33,[illegible]
manufactures of	.....	129,584	.....	7,[illegible]
Hemp, raw ..... tons..	297	51,655	.....	[illegible]
manufactures of	.....	161	.....	.....
Iron, bar-iron ..... pounds..	.....	.....	242,087	7,[illegible]
sheet-iron ..... do....	2,609,682	236,552	2,244,088	210,71[illegible]
Jute, manufactures of	.....	4,583	.....	16[illegible]
Leather of all kinds ..... pounds..	3,638	2,420	42,378	32,[illegible]
manufactures of	.....	1,025	.....	1,[illegible]
Seeds, flaxseed or linseed ..... bushels..	56	107	.....	.....
Tobacco, cigars ..... pounds..	150	164	88	[illegible]
Wine, in bottles ..... dozen..	40	389	125	[illegible]
Wool, raw ..... pounds..	3,118,930	545,088	847,460	137,[illegible]
All other articles	.....	60	.....	[illegible]
Total dutiable	.....	1,191,745	.....	[illegible]
Total free of duty	.....	65,425	.....	14,[illegible]
Total imports	.....	1,257,170	.....	[illegible]

The indirect imports came through the ports of—

France	[illegible]
Germany	340,[illegible]
England	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

MINERAL PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES.

The future capabilities of manufacturing industry in Russia may be estimated in part by the abundance of raw material, especially of minerals. From a work prepared for the Vienna Exhibition by Mr. Skaldjkowsky, entitled "Tableaux de l'Industrie des Mines de Russie en 1871," the following information in regard to Russian mining industry is extracted:

In 1871 the number of mines owned by Russia and producing gold was 979; platinum, 6; silver-lead, 21; copper, 76; iron, 1,174; zinc, 6; cobalt, 1; tin, 1; coal, 326; pyrites, 1; chrome, 6; rock-salt, 4; besides 697 naphtha pits. Their yield was from 17,000,000 tons of gold-sand, 85,400 pounds of gold, from 16,800 tons of platinum-sand, 4,504 pounds of platinum, 35,120 tons of silver-lead ore, 100,365 tons of copper-ore, 820,000 tons of iron-ore, 42,400 tons of zinc-ore, 10½ tons cobalt-ore, 8,000 tons of pyrites, 817,000 tons of coal (black coal and brown coal,) 22,000 tons of naphtha, 7,000 tons of chrome iron-ore, and 455,000 tons of rock-salt. The smelting-works of Russia produced from these raw ores, silver, 29,000 pounds; lead, 1,740 tons; copper, 4,[illegible]00 tons; tin, 8 tons; spelter, 2,700 tons; pig-iron, 354,000 tons; iron castings, 30,000 tons; wrought-iron, 241,500 tons; steel, 7,000 tons; copper sheets, 350 tons; and zinc sheets, 500 tons, and material for 11,255,000 roubles. The works gave employment to 266,300 men.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF RUSSIA.

From a work similar in character to the one above quoted from, but relating to another branch of industry, as indicated in its title,* the following facts are condensed. The quantities and values have been reduced to the weights, measures, and currency of the United States:

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The fabrication of tissues of wool was founded in Russia by Peter the Great. The principal branch of this industry, the manufacture of cloth, was not originally established for supplying the general consumption, but to furnish uniforms for the Russian soldiers, and the ulterior development of this industry is intimately connected with supplying cloth for the army.

The first manufactory of cloth for the use of the troops was founded at Moscow by Peter the Great, in 1698, on his return from his foreign travels. Later, in 1812, it was provided by ordinance that Russian cloths should be generally used by the army; and with this object in view there were created thirty factories, which received various privileges. The sovereign gave them lands, granted to them the right of holding serfs as workmen, and, moreover, made advances to cover the expenses of starting the establishments.

In 1822 the quantity of cloths furnished by the Russian manufacturers for the army exceeded, for the first time, the demand, reaching 4,000,000 archines,† (3,111,111 yards.)

The progress of the cloth factories from 1800 to 1830 is as follows: In 1804 there were 155 cloth factories, in 1814, 235, and in 1820, 304, employing 53,000 workmen, and making more than 4,1.0,000 yards per year; finally, in 1830, the number of factories had risen to 390, employing 67,000 workmen and making 5,988,888 yards per year. At the present time the woolen industry fully supplies the necessities of the army. In 1856, at the epoch of the Crimean war, it was able to supply the army with 10,000,000 yards of cloth.

The manufacture of articles of fashion from combed-wool did not commence in Russia until after 1830, and then foreign yarns were employed. Spinning combed-wool was not attempted until some time later.

The gradual progress of this industry is shown by the importations of yarn. Before 1830 the importations were absolutely nothing:

	Pounds.
From 1830 to 1832	‡ 113,400
From 1839 to 1844	900,000
From 1851 to 1853	2,016,000
From 1859 to 1861	3,240,000
From 1869 to 1871	7,560,000

A notable increase is observed in 1869-1871; and in order to represent fully the production of woolen fabrics for this period, these figures should be increased about one-eighth for the combing-wool spun in the four establishments now in operation in Moscow. It may be added that the great care devoted to the raising of sheep, and to the shearing and washing of wool in the interior of Russia and the Baltic Provinces, by furnishing excellent raw material, has contributed much to the progress of manufactures in spinning and weaving wool. The progress within twenty years has been such that many woolen fabrics now rival the best that come from abroad.

The following table exhibits the progress of the wool-manufactures for three-year periods from 1862 to 1871:

Woolen industry of Russia.

Years.	Woolen yarns.			Cloths.		
	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of products.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of products.
1862-'64	22	2,190	$1,152,600	390	74,620	$20,476,050
1865-'67	27	2,830	1,687,150	418	74,520	25,091,475
1868-'70	29	3,020	1,650,150	483	73,640	28,698,675
1871	40	3,700	2,325,675	510	75,900	32,925,000

* "Notice Statistique sur les Industries Textiles en Russie," by M. A. Nébolsine, prepared under the direction of the Imperial Russian Commissioner of the Universal Exposition of Vienna in 1873.

† An archine or arsheen is 28 inches

‡ The pood computed at 36 pounds.

Woolen industries of Russia—Continued.

Years	Fabrics of combed wool.			Total.		
	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of products.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of products.
1862–'64	120	14,580	$5,863,650	532	91,390	$27,692,
1865–'67	135	17,400	8,446,950	580	93,500	35,225,
1868–'70	160	19,400	9,417,675	672	96,060	39,166,
1871	248	30,000	14,700,000	798	110,200	49,950,

* In this and subsequent tables the Russian rouble is computed at 75 cents, which is about its equi lent in the currency of the United States when the premium on gold is 15 per cent.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that a steady progress has been made in t woolen industry, especially in the weaving branch, but that while the number of est lishments and the value of products have increased, the number of workmen l diminished. Th s decrease in the number of workmen since 1861 must be attribu to the enfranchisement of the serfs. Many establishments which produced the coa cloths for clothing the troops were carried on by the landed proprietors upon th own estates, and the labor employed by them was almost exclusively that of the se who paid rent for the lands in this way. The influence of emancipation upon t cloth industry is shown by the following figures:

In 1860 there were 430 cloth factories, employing about 95,000 workmen and prod ing annually about $19,500,000 of merchandise. The number of factories and workm commenced to diminish in 1862, and in 1863 reached the minimum number of factories and 72,000 workmen; but the total value of products remained the sa Since that time the cloth industry has taken a new direction. The necessity of ec omizing labor has led the manufacturers to adopt improved machines which do t work with fewer workmen.

The following table shows the statistics of the woolen industry of Russia, of Polar and of Finland, separately and in the aggregate:

Countries.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of production in dollars.
In the empire	798	110,200	$49,950,
Kingdom of Poland	531	10,720	7,762,
Grand Duchy of Finland	10	170	50,
Total	1,339	121,070	57,763,

The products of the several provinces of the empire, which exceed a million doll in value, are the following:

Moscow	$30,874,500	Tschernigoff	$1,986,
Piotrkoff	6,138,000	St. Petersburg	1,942,
Grodno	3,886,500	Livonia	1,866,
Simbirsk	2,503,500	Kalisz	1,368,

The principal raw material used is native wool. Foreign wools are imported only small quantities, (100,000 pounds in 1871,) and are used principally in Poland and Baltic provinces.

The wools used are, first, the merino wools, of which Russia produces about 1,800, pounds annually, but a part is exported; second, the Russian wool of the borden the Don and the countries beyond the Volga; third, the Tsisgais wool, the wool of hordes, (Ural, Emba, and Adaew;) fourth, camel's hair, of which 700,000 pounds collected annually. A part of the Russian wool is exported. * * *

THE CLOTH INDUSTRY.

In 1871 there were in Russia 510 cloth-factories, employing 76,000 workmen, and p ducing an annual value of $33,000,000; in the kingdom of Poland, 236 cloth-factori

with 3,900 workmen and a product of $2,812,500; and in the Grand Duchy of Finland, 5 factories, employing 30 workmen, and producing annually $5,700; a total of 751 establishments, with 79,000 workmen and an annual production of the value of $35,250,000.

The products may be divided into three classes: the coarse cloth for clothing the troops; the cloth for private consumption at home, and the cloth for the China trade, which is delivered at the market of Kiahkta. * * *

The exports to China of cloths and other manufactures, by way of Kiahkta, which in 1856–'61 amounted to an annual value of $1,620,870, fell off in the years 1862–'65 to $1,426,850. In the years 1866–'70 it rose again to $1,571,336, and was $1,456,232 in 1871.

* * * * * * * *

The adoption of *baschylk* for use in the army has given a value to the camel's hair, formerly useless. Added to this is another kind of cloth, called "camel's cloth," but which is made from the white wool of Kirghiz sheep, dyed yellow. This cloth is used to a considerable extent by the poor inhabitants of the Lower Volga, as well as by the nomadic peoples. Its price varies from 88 cents to $1.06 per yard. The cloth for general use is made by two classes of factories: one producing a cloth not exceeding in price $2.40 to $2.90 per yard, the other a cloth worth $3.85 and over per yard; the latter establishments being principally in Livonia and Poland, but to some extent in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

As the demand for faced cloth has materially diminished of late, while it has increased for other tissues, such as moleskins, tricots, cassimeres, diagonals, satins of wool, &c., many manufacturers who formerly made faced goods exclusively are now manufacturing the modern tissues with success.

WOOL-SPINNING FACTORIES.

In 1871 there were 40 spinning-mills in the empire, employing more than 3,700 workmen, and producing annually about $2,325,000. Adding those of Poland, there are in all 65 spinning-mills, with 4,720 workmen, and a production of $3,372,675. These are the establishments where nothing but spinning is done. The cloth-factories have their own spinning departments. In four of the mills where combing-wool is worked there are 38 combing-machines, 26,100 spindles, and an annual production of 27,300 pounds of yarn, valued at $1,350,000.

TISSUES OF COMBING-WOOL AND HALF-WOOL.

In 1871 there were 524 factories of this class, 36,550 workmen, and an annual product valued at $18,657,000. The manufacture of fancy tissues of wool and half-wool (worsted with cotton warps) is principally carried on in the government of Moscow, where the number of establishments reaches 228, with 14,650 looms, 29,000 workmen, and an annual production valued at $13,312,000.

Shawls, scarfs, &c., are manufactured quite extensively. In 1872 the government of Moscow sent to market more than three million woolen shawls and scarfs of different kinds.

CARPETS AND FELTS.

In 1871 there were 5 factories, employing 300 workmen, with an annual product valued at $244,500. The greater part of the carpets are made of printed warps. (tapestry.) The printing is sometimes done at the factories, but oftener the printed warps are ordered from abroad. A few carpets are made on the Jacquard looms. The Persian and Turkish carpets made in Caucasia are noted for their firm texture and excellence. They are made by hand, and are very expensive.

The manufacture of felt goods is not important. In 1871 there were 39 factories, with 275 workmen, producing annually a value of $590,000. The goods are principally carpets and gloves of felted wool, and are remarkable for their good quality and cheapness.

There is another branch of the woolen industry carried on quite extensively—that of the peasants, some of whose domestic cloths have a great reputation. In places where this industry is carried on extensively, the wealthy peasants furnish the workmen the raw wools or yarns, which are returned to them in cloth. The spinning of wool for knitting, and the knitting of stockings, constitute still another branch of the domestic industry of the peasants. The data are wanting for an estimate of this household industry.

The distribution of these products is principally made at the fairs in the interior of Russia. The quantity of foreign goods sold at these fairs is very small compared to the home products. In the three years 1864–'66 there were delivered at the fair of Nijni-Novgorod about $412,000 of foreign woolens, and $6,975,000 of Russian products. The quantity of foreign manufactures sold at this fair has gradually diminished since

that time. It was valued at $3.337,500 in 1867, and in 1872 it was only $1,177 while the stock of Russian woolens in the same year was as high as $15,000,000.

Notwithstanding the diminution of foreign goods at this fair and the increa home products the importation of woolens is quite large, and has increased of years. In 1867 the imports of woolen goods amounted to $4,806,794, and in 18 $7,950,668. The exports of woolen goods were in 1867 about $2,050,000, and in about $2,054,000.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The cotton industry gives a product of 162,000,000 roubles.*

In the last years of the eighteenth century, Russia contained, according to o documents, only 90 establishments for weaving cotton, (spinning not having then introduced.) At the commencement of the nineteenth century weaving began t idly develop itself, and in 1820 there were 440 establishments, employing 36,000 men, and supplying commerce with 35,000,000 archines of cottonades.†

The progress of the industry of weaving cotton was still more rapid after th hibitive tariff of 1822, which absolutely interdicted the entry of printed cottons placed a very high duty upon the importation of other cotton tissues as well as cotton yarns. Under the very marked influence of this tariff the national fabric was more than doubled in a few years. In 1830 we possessed 538 establishmen weaving, producing, with 76,000 workmen, 83,000,000 archines of cottonades. I is, above all, by contributing to power-*spinning* that the tariff of 1822 placed u solid basis our cotton industry. Machine-spinning had been carried on at the im manufactory of Alexandrovsky since 1805; but this was only a commencement that establishment belonging to the state, was placed in exceptional conditions, w could not be made general. It was only at the epoch which followed the public of the tariff of 1822 that the introduction of power-spinning was properly ma Russia.

The two first private spinning establishments were founded, in 1824, at St. Pe burg and Moscow, and in ten years after, that is 1835, there were 25 establishm

The progress of this industry became particularly marked from the period of year 1842, when the exportation of spinning-machines was authorized in England. must also attribute this progress, in a certain measure, to the increase of the duty cotton yarns from $3.60 to $4.68 per pood,‡ effected in 1841, in consequence of the of that year.

In 1849 the number of spinning establishments rose to 45, and the value of t products represented no less than $8,280,000.

An important change took place, in 1850, in the commercial policy of Russia, w passed from the prohibitive *régime* to the protective system. The tariff of 1850 red the duties on cotton yarns from $4.32, the old rate, to $3.96 per pood. The tari 1857 lowered the duty to $2.52. The duty was also lowered upon other articles of ton. The national industry had then become so solidly established that, far f prejudicing it, the reductions of duty gave it a new impulse, and stimulated i develop and perfect its processes. In the revenue-reform of 1868, the duties es lished in 1857 underwent but slight modifications, and the protection accorded to Russian fabrication of cotton remains nearly the same.

Table showing the condition of the cotton industry in the Russian empire in 1871.

Industries.	Number of establishments.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce in roubles.
Spinning	51	44,300	55,07
Weaving	738	78,700	48,29
Dyeing and printing	511	34,700	48,28
Total in Russia	1,300	157,700	151,65
Kingdom of Poland	1,086	13,410	8,613
Grand Duchy of Finland	5	4,000	2,027
Total	2,391	175,110	162,29

* A rouble of 100 kopecks is equal to about 66 cents gold, or 75 cents in paper currency of the Uni States.

† One hundred archines are equal to 77.77 yards.

‡ A pood is equal to 36.4 pounds.

The cotton industry of Russia is fitted to the necessities and tastes of the country. In the great market of Nijni-Novgorod the presence of the Russian merchandise reduces very considerably the demand for foreign cottons to supply the markets of the interior.

In the triennial period of 1864-'66 there were sold at the fair of Nijni-Novgorod $1,256,400 worth of foreign cottonades, while the Russian fabrics figured at a value of $11,016,000. In 1872, the value of all the foreign products of cotton, wool, flax, and silk sold at this fair was $1,130,400, while the Russian cottonades sold represented a value of $23,328,000.

The cotton industry, although introduced artificially into Russia, has no less rapidly acquired an economical importance, so great as to now occupy the first rank among the industries of prime necessity.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of silk was commenced in the last century; but it is only since 1830, under the influence of a protective tariff, that this fabrication has become developed, or acquired any considerable importance. In 1872 there were 460 silk-factories, 15,800 workmen, and an annual production of the value of $7,416,000, including the production of Transcaucasia, which is more of a domestic than manufacturing character. The importation of foreign silks, in 1871, was of a value of $4,531,633.20; so that the value of the importations was nearly equal to one-half of the national fabrication. The latter, in the character of its products, has reached a high excellence. The manufacture of brocatelles, used in the churches, has attained a very great perfection.

An industry which has been developed among us on a very vast scale is that of the manufacture of light silks, and, above all, tissues of half-silk, plain and figured. In perfection of finish, taste, and price, our fancy stuffs of silk can bear comparison with foreign fabrics.

The following statement, obtained from another source, shows the mineral productions of Russia in the year 1874.

The state founderies smelted 1,225,000 Russian poods* of bronze, 557,000 of iron, and 1,000 of steel; 89,000 poods weight of articles in bronze were cast, and 508,000 poods weight of ammunition; 9,000 poods weight of steel cannon, and 15,000 weight of iron cannon, 15,000 poods of lead, and 6,600 of zinc were smelted; 7,800 poods weight of iron articles; 10,000 poods weight of sheet-iron, and 7,500 roubles' worth of iron for use in ship-building were also made, besides 46,700 side-arms; 20,000 blades, and 5,725 gun-barrels. The amount of metal passing through private factories can only be approximately computed, as the year is reckoned from May 1 to April 30. The following return, however, is supposed to be tolerably correct. The productions of the smelting establishments of the Ural are estimated at 13,200,000 poods of bronze, 1,017,000 of iron, 69,000 of steel, and 100,000 of copper. Those around Moscow are supposed to have produced 3,360,000 poods of bronze, and 1,830,000 of iron. South Russian produce is estimated at 430,000 poods of bronze, and 440,000 of iron. That of the Polish provinces at 1,370,000 poods of bronze, 800,000 of iron, and 120,000 of zinc. Lastly, 44,000 poods of copper is computed as the return from the Caucasus. Gold, to the amount of 1,806 poods, has been extracted during 1874, without reckoning the districts of Altaé and Nerchinek, which yield an annual average of 165 poods. The production of coal has increased; the total amount, including anthracite, raised in 1874 being 83,575,000 poods. The extraction of mineral oils in the Caucasus shows a great increase, and oil-wells have lately been discovered in Poland.

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES OF RUSSIA.

When the author visited Russia in 1872, as a delegate from the United States to the International Statistical Congress, the eighth session of which was held in St. Petersburg in August of that year, his time was so fully engrossed in the work of the congress that he was unable to make a personal investigation in regard to the cost and condition of the mechanical and factory labor of that country. His stay at Moscow, the center of the manufacturing industry of Russia, as well as at Nijni-Novgorod, where he attended the great fair, and subsequently at Warsaw, was so brief that but limited information was obtained in regard to the industrial classes of that great empire. As to the peasantry—the farm-laborers who were recently emancipated from serfdom—his observations were more extensive than his inquiries; for, traveling as he did about 4,000 versts (over 2,600 miles) through the center of that country, he was able to observe the habits of the people,

* Pood = 36.4 pounds avoirdupois.

to view their dwellings, and thus inform himself of their condition, although unable to converse with them.

In regard to factory and mechanical labor, however, he has gathered from other sources, and presents in the following pages, information of much value.

The following table, showing the nature and extent of the chief industries of Russia, was prepared by Mr. Michell, then British consul at St. Petersburg:

Nature of industry.	Number of works and manufactories.	Number of workmen.	Value of production in roubles.
Cotton	606	69, 347	71, 725, 439
Hemp and flax	225	22, 259	11, 405, 686
Woolen	614	92, 322	22, 565, 519
Silk	292	7, 933	4, 438, 421
Dye-works	204	3, 919	4, 196, 033
Paper	170	13, 203	5, 275, 816
Leather	2, 471	13, 245	18, 164, 897
Tallow	1, 595	10, 566	22, 553, 235
Wax	216	1, 083	2, 722, 624
Pottery	289	4, 178	1, 321, 079
Glass	210	10, 744	4, 402, 774
Metals	713	47, 379	28, 688, 129
Chemicals	377	6, 136	23, 193, 217
	7, 982	302, 314	*220, 654, 072

* Equal to about $165,500,000 in United States currency.

Spirits distilled, about 73,000,000 gallons; beer and mead brewed, about 21,000,000 gallons; beet-root sugar produced, 3,300,000 poods; tobacco manufactured, 594,000 poods; iron raised, 15,781,000 poods.

FACTORY LABOR IN 1841.

The following statement shows the wages, per month, of work-people in a cotton-mill in St. Petersburg, in the year 1841.

Occupations.	Wages.	Cost of board, lodging, and light.	Cost of clothes.	Surplus money remaining to each.
Men in the blowing or mixing rooms	$8 40	$3 60	$1 92	$2 88
Boys in the blowing-room	6 00	3 60	1 20	1 20
Men at carding-engines	8 40	3 60	1 92	2 88
Boys at the back of cards	6 00	3 60	1 20	1 20
Boys at the front of cards	4 80	3 60	96	96
Girls at the calenders	3 60	2 40	96	24
Women or girls at drawing-frames	6 00	3 60	1 20	1 92
Women or girls at back of frames	4 80	3 60	1 20	72
Girls at back of tube-machine	4 20	2 64	1 20	36
Girls at front of tube-machine	4 80	3 60	1 20	72
Spinners	22 34	4 32	1 92	16 10
First or large piecer	9 60	3 36	1 20	5 04
Second or back piecer	7 20	2 88	1 20	3 12
Largest boy at back of the mules	4 80	2 88	1 20	72
Smallest boy at back of the mules	3 60	2 88	72	.....
Reelers	7 20	2 88	1 20	3 12
Piler, first class	14 40	4 32	1 92	8 16
Smiths, machinists, &c	16 80	4 32	1 92	10 56
Watchman	7 20	3 60	1 44	2 16

RATES OF WAGES IN 1869.

[From the British consular reports.]

ST. PETERSBURG, 1870.

Wages vary considerably, and are dependent on a variety of causes, such as the locality, season of the year, &c.; the lowest wages being paid in districts where hand-loom-weavers abound. Good mill-hands make from $7.50 to $15 per month, and are often paid by piece-work.

Fitters, ordinary mechanics, joiners, blacksmiths, &c., will earn from 75 cents to $1.50 a day. Skilled mechanics, engine-drivers, engineers on river steamers, &c., earn very high wages—from $1.50 to $2.50 per day, and even more.

English foremen receive $20 to $30 a week, with lodging, fuel, and light free. Apprentices generally receive from $2.50 to $3 a month for the first year, increasing each succeeding one by a rouble a month.

In cotton-mills, piecers, iron-tenters, and reelers generally get paid according to the amount of work done; the others are paid by the day.

WAGES IN MOSCOW.

The following tables give the rates of wages per month at Moscow, the industrial center of Russia, in the year 1869, and also the prices of the chief articles of consumption:

Wages in cotton-mills.

	Wages per month.
Mixing-room—cotton-pickers, women	$3 52
Scutching—overlookers, men	8 36
Tenters, men	4 84
Card-room—overlookers, men	11 28
Strippers, men	6 08
Grinders, men	6 14
Drawing-tenters, women	3 60
Speed-tenters, women	4 54½
Speed-piecers, girls	2 08
Overlookers, men	12 20
Male spinners, men	9 16
Male spinners, first piecers, boys	5 32
Male spinners, second piecers, boys	4 16
Male spinners, scavengers, boys	2 88
Throstle-piecers, girls	2 30
Reelers, women	4 54½
Overlookers, men	11 60
Winders, women	3 94
Warpers, women	7 46
Sizers, men	10 64
Heald-knitters, girls	3 84
Weavers, men and women	7 88
Enginemen	11 76
Stokers, men	6 85
Oilers, men	6 44
Mechanics	11 60
Blacksmiths	13 00
Boiler-makers	19 36
Molders	12 88
Joiners	10 96
Pattern-makers	13 52
Packers	9 32
Storemen	5 80
Gasmen	6 44
Watchmen	3 87
Day-laborers	5 03
Carters	6 44
Clerks, in 1869, from	$6 44 to 19 36

Flax-mills.

Ruffers, men	9 68
Sorters, men and boys	11 60
Machine-hacklers, men and boys	3 84

	Wages per month
Spreaders, women	$4 16
Carder-spreaders, women	3 84
Drawers, women	3 52
Rovers, women	3 84
Spinners, women and children	3 84
Doffers	2 56
Bobbin-carriers, boys	4 48
Twisters, boys and girls	4 48
Band-tiers, boys	4 48
Reelers, women	1 28
Dryers, men	4 84
Bleachers, men	5 16
Winders, women and girls	3 52
Piecers, girls	2 56
Warpers, women	6 44
Dressers, men	9 68
Weavers, boys and women	4 48
Cloth-pickers, boys	4 22
Calenderers, men	8 36
Reel-makers, boys	6 44
Heald-knitters, boys and girls	2 02
Packers, men	6 44
Enginemen	9 68
Stokers, men	7 72
Shaft-oilers, men	5 16
Mechanics, men	5 16
Blacksmiths, men	13 84
Model-makers, men	15 48
Joiners, men	11 60
Brass-founders, men	12 88
Gasmen	6 44
Watchmen	5 16
Day-laborers	5 16
Carters	6 44
Sweepers, boys and men	4 48
Clerks	19 36
Overlookers, from	$5 80 to 16 12

Bleaching, dyeing, and print works.

Laborers in laboratory and about printing-machines, men	6 44
Work-people about agency-room, dye-house, and calenderers, men and women	5 80
Overlookers about agency-room, dye-house, and calenders, men	9 68
Packers, men	9 68
Overlookers, men	10 96
Wool-washers, men	6 12
Card-cleaners, men	6 44
Card-feeders, women	3 20
Comb-tenters, women	3 84
Drawing-tenters, women	3 52
Roving-tenters, women	3 20
Twisters, women	3 20
Reelers, women	5 16

Woolen manufacture.

Overlookers, men	12 88
Card-cleaners, men	5 80
Card-tenters, women	3 03
Shearing, women	3 03
Weavers, women	6 44
Cloth-cleaners, women	4 48
Wool-washers, men	5 48
Cloth-dryers, men	5 48
Cloth-pressers, men	5 80
Spinners, boys	2 88
Spinners, men	10 32

Glass-works.

	Wages per month
Glass-blowers	$8 36 to $14 16
Rough-polishers	6 44 to 11 60
Cutlers	8 36 to 16 12
Designers	7 08 to 10 96
Gilders	3 36
Assistants to blowers, boys	2 72
Mixers of materials at furnace	16 12
Hardeners, boys	5 16
Storers and packers, men	6 44

Paper-mills.

Overlookers	9 68 to 11 60
Workmen	5 16 to 6 44
Workwomen	3 20 to 3 84

Average cost of food per month for—

One man	3 04
One women	2 30
One child	1 92

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Flour, black, per cwt	2 18
white, best, per cwt	5 58
white, second, per cwt	3 96
white, third, per cwt	3 56
Buckwheat, per measure	83
Wheat, per measure	1 15
Malt, per cwt	3 18
Salt, per cwt	1 98
Pease, per measure	3 56
Oil, (used during fasts,) per cwt	12 80
Butter, per pound	18
Small fish, per pound	11
Beef, first sort, per pound	09
second sort, per pound	07
Salted beef, per cwt	7 98

In the larger towns the price of the best beef and mutton often runs as high as 17½ cents per pound.

The increase in the prices of the chief articles of consumption during the last ten years may be roughly stated to be at the rate of from 30 to 50 per cent., but the rates of wages have increased in an equal and in many cases in a greater proportion. The condition of the Russian artisan has improved very materially during late years, and were it not for the lowering of the duty on the already too-cheap "vodki," (corn brandy,) the working-class in Russia would be, comparatively speaking, well off.

Prices of provisions in Nicolaieff, Russia, in 1870.

Beef, veal, mutton, and pork, per pound	$0 06 to $0 08
Bread, middling, per 2 pounds	06
best, per pound	08
Rye, best, per pound	03
Butter, fresh, per pound	28
Butter, salt, per pound	24
Cheese, bad, native, per pound	14
Swiss and English, per pound	60
Millet, per pound	02
Buckwheat, per pound	02
Sugar refined, (no other qualities are used,) per pound	18
Tea, cheapest, per pound	90
Firewood, fir, per cart-load	4 84
Firewood, oak, per cart-load	6 29
Coals, native, anthracite, per ton	14 52
Coals, English bituminous, per ton	9 68
Water, per cart	60
per pail	02
Bong, brackish, per pail	01
Cabbages, per 100	2 42
Carrots, per 10	08

Onions, per 50	$0
Parsley, per bunch	
Potatoes, per pound	
Solanum, per 100	
Tallow dips, per pound	
molds, per pound	
Composition candles, per pound	
Petroleum, per quart	
Flour, best, per pound	
seconds, per pound	
Coffee, per pound	$0 24 to
Milk, per quart	
Bacon, lard, ham, per pound	
Fowls, per pair	60 to
Geese, each	60 to
Turkeys, each	72 to 1
Soap, per pound	
Starch, per pound	
Macaroni, per pound	
Rice, per pound	
Eggs, per 100	
Fish, average, per pound	
Crawfish, per 100	
Wine, commonest, bad, per bottle	
passable, per bottle	
Vodki or brandy, per bottle	

Manure, dried and caked for fuel, is this year at $7.26 per 7 cubic feet. Reeds linseed straw and flax-stems and brushwood, $1.21 per 30 bundles.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, *January* 12, 187

It is not easy to state at all accurately the proportion which the number of Russ employed in industrial pursuits, exclusive of the agricultural population, bears to other classes.

The difficulty arises in great measure from the existence of a very numerous c of nomads; for independently of those employed in the internal navigation, car ters, bricklayers, stonemasons, painters, joiners, and other artisans are in the habi flocking into the great towns in the spring, and of returning to their villages in autumn.

The following is a rough estimate of the numbers employed in various manufact in Russia:

	H
Cotton—Spinning-mills	50
Weaving-mills	70
Hand-loom weavers, reelers, &c	100
Calico-printing, dyeing, bleaching, &c	50
Total employed in cotton-manufacture	270
Wool—Spinning-mills	5
Weaving-mills	25
Total employed in woolen-manufacture	30
Flax—Spinning-mills	8
Weaving-mills	12
Dressers, &c	30
Total employed in flax-manufacture	50,
Hemp—Yarn-spinning	4,
Rope and cordage	4,
Dressers	20,
Total employed in hemp-manufacture	28,
Cloth—Weaving, dressing, &c	70,
Carpet-manufacture	2,

	Hands.
Silk—Ribbons, &c	1,500
Silks, &c	7,000
Gauze	1,500
Total employed in silk-manufacture	10,000
Iron	150,000
Leather	30,000
Deals, &c	20,000
Oils—hemp, linseed, sunflower, &c	15,000
Sugar	50,000
Total number of hands employed in the foregoing manufactures	725,000

To the above must be added those engaged in glove, boot, hat, watch, carriage-making, and other employments, no reliable statistics to arrive even approximately at their numbers being obtainable.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

The agricultural laborers live almost entirely in houses of their own, which are throughout the empire constructed in the following simple fashion: Logs of the red pine are cut into the required lengths—3, 4, or 5 fathoms, according to the proposed size of the house; the lengths are placed one above the other, the ends being dovetailed together, thus forming, as it were, a huge box of logs; the doors and windows are then cut out, and the pieces carefully numbered by notches; the box is now taken to pieces, and the actual building commences; this is done by placing the lowest tier on boulder-stones and wooden posts for foundations, then each succeeding tier is added, moss, or hemp and tow, being used between each layer, to fill up all interstices; the walls thus completed, floors and ceilings of red or white pine boards are added, both ceiling and flooring generally being double, with a layer of earth between; the whole is crossed over with boards, the roofing generally consisting of wooden tiles; in one corner of a room a large brick stove, similar to an English baking-oven, is built, a chimney, either of bricks (put loosely together without mortar) or of wood, is carried through the roof, and the house, or hut, is complete. Here the whole family lives. Generally the house contains but a single room, but sometimes a well-to-do peasant has a house of three or four rooms, and even uses plaster and paper-hangings for the walls of his hut.

CONDITION OF FACTORY LABORERS.

The mill-people in large towns or their suburbs, for the most part, live as lodgers, in houses varying in size from the peasant's hut to large buildings of two or three stories, but in no case are comfort and cleanliness taken into consideration. The rooms are generally small, low, badly ventilated, and crowded; the same room is used for sleeping and eating; shelves or benches serve as beds. The occupants are generally only known to each other from working at the same mill; very few, indeed, are members of the same family, and children, even where employed in the same neighborhood as their parents, seldom live with them. Separate sleeping-apartments are almost unknown, save in the case of the superior workmen who rise to be overlookers, foremen, &c.; these men have often neat, tidy lodgings, and live with some regard to appearances. It is a general practice among mill-hands to form themselves into *artels*, a kind of club, consisting, according to the size of the room, of five, ten, eighteen, twenty, or even a greater number of members. Each *artel* will engage a woman as cook, appoint a treasurer to encash monthly the subscriptions due to the general fund for provisions, &c. The food of the workmen generally consists of black bread, fresh and salt fish, soup from cabbage and meat, potatoes, mushrooms, cucumbers, &c. Tea, corn brandy, quass, and beer are the beverages. Beer has gained great favor with the mill-hands, both in St. Petersburg and Moscow; otherwise it is very little drunk by the poorer classes.

As a rule, in the neighborhood of large towns the people live much better, generally at an average rate of about $5 per month per man; at other places, (except in the central and southern provinces, where the food of the people is generally good,) however, the living is very wretched, the food consisting of little else besides black bread and water, and occasionally only a little tea, the living in this case costing only about from $1.20 to $1.44 per month. With the extension of the railway system, the wages and style of living are improving, even in the more remote districts.

Of late years, some mill-owners have adopted the plan of providing lodgings for their work-people, and in many instances have built large houses, constructed on sanitary principles. Here the people are divided into three classes: the married, the unmarried men, and the unmarried women; to each is allotted a separate house or

part of the house. The supervision of the lodgings is intrusted to competent persons, and an extent of cleanliness and comfort is attained which would be quite impossible to arrive at in any other way. The inmates pay for their lodgings according to the size or the number of rooms occupied by them, the amount due for rent being deducted every month from their wages. Under this system a single man will pay from 72 cents to $1.44 a month; married men from $1.44 to $2.16. Attached to these houses there is generally a store, where the people can purchase the necessaries of life, of good quality and at reasonable prices; this store is under the control of the mill-owner or manager. * * * Some of the more wealthy mill-owners have already established hospitals in direct connection with their works; the ground and buildings being provided by the proprietor, while the hands generally support the hospitals by a payment of from ½ to 1 per cent. on their wages. * * *

HOURS OF LABOR.

The hands work on an average thirteen hours per day, commencing at 5 a. m. in the summer and at 5.30 a. m. in the winter, and stopping work at 8 p. m. An hour in the middle of the day, generally from 12 to 1, is allowed for dinner, and the operatives usually have a short time allowed for breakfast at 8 a. m., and again, for a luncheon, at 5 p. m. Adults and children keep the same hours, but only very inconsiderable numbers of the latter are employed in mills.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

In Russia, in 1872, there were 1,081 preparatory and higher schools, attended by 37,430 pupils, of whom 16,461 were boys and 21,789 girls. There were 126 gymnasia, in which Latin, French, Greek, and science generally, were taught; and 32 progymnasia, attended by 42,751 pupils. Of preparatory and higher schools for girls only, there were 186, attended by 23,404 pupils. The universities, of which there are now eight, have been organized on the German model. They employ 512 professors, and have 6,799 pupils, nearly all the latter being from the middle and poorer classes.

In reference to the condition of the working classes of Russia, the British Almanac says:

In Russia the working classes may be regarded as being in a kind of transition state, in consequence of the recent abolition of serfdom throughout the empire; many workmen who have been serfs enjoying from their owners permission to live and work in the large towns. Again, there seems to be a tendency on the part of the newly-emancipated population to drift toward the large cities and towns, agricultural labor being miserably remunerated in Russia. On the other hand, the Russian mechanic appears disposed to emigrate to the United States, but for the political obstacles in the way of his so doing. In every respect, the social condition of the Russian artisan is inferior to that of his brethren in Western Europe, and years must elapse before he can hope to become on terms of industrial equality with them.

BERDIANSK.

The British consul at Berdiansk, under date of March 22, 1872, writes as follows:

The keen demand for grain has brought large tracts of land under cultivation, and a severe strain on the labor market has resulted, which has within the last four years brought up wages to very high rates. The Russian workman has not yet learned the value of time, and he does not appreciate home comforts or wholesome food. Earning from $5 to $10 in a week, he will waste the next, and spend his money in drink. He knows very well that he has never to wait for work, but that work is always waiting for him. His wants are few and easily satisfied. He lives in a wretched, unfurnished hovel, possessing but one recommendation, warmth in the winter. His bed is but a piece of felt and a straw pillow; he has no sheet or other covering. He sleeps in his clothes, and his sheep-skin coat serves him for a quilt. His dress is of common print, and he generally wears it until it drops off from age. A thick sheep-skin coat is his dress in winter, and this is seldom taken off during the cold months. His food consists principally of black bread, made from rye, salted, sun-dried fish, cheese of very poor quality, eggs, and occasionally pork; the better class of workmen generally have a

noon-day meal of soup made with meat and vegetables. His drink is tea, quass, (a kind of weak beer,) and vodki, (a very pure and cheap spirit made from rye.) Of this spirit large quantities are consumed. His recreation is drinking, with its accompaniments, singing and dancing. Such lodging, such food, such clothing, such amusements, are totally unfit for an Englishman. Under such circumstances he could not long retain health. In considering, therefore, what the cost of living in this part of Russia would be for an Englishman, (and it is necessary to estimate this, for the lines of railway now projected must ere long create a demand for skilled workmen,) we must take his way of living at home, and see what the expense would be to live in the same style here. Supposing him to be married, and to have three children, he would require a house with three rooms. The interior comforts and arrangements which such a house would possess in England would not be found; it would be without drains, closets, or water, and the doors and windows would be ill constructed. For such a house the rent would be about $75 a year; four meals a day, breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, could not be estimated at less than 84 cents; clothing, fuel, light, and household expenses could not be estimated at less than 72 cents a day. Thus, with strict economy, the English workman's yearly expenditure with his family would be—

For food	$319 08
For clothes, fuel, &c	273 60
For rent	75 00
Total	667 68

The above does not include drinks or any kind of recreation, and though the sum may appear large, yet it is carefully calculated, and, if anything, underestimated. An English second-class engineer who, with his wife, has resided in this town (Berdiansk) for the past two years, assures me that his monthly bill for food alone, without liquor, amounts to £9. He receives £18 a month, and these wages he computes as equal to about £12 in London. As already shown, the diet of the natives is unfit for an Englishman, but the country possesses all the requisites for an Englishman. The average prices of necessaries are as follows: Meat, per pound of 14 ounces, 6 cents; bread, 4 cents; butter, 28 cents; potatoes, 1 cent; tea, $1.20; coffee, 20 cents; loaf-sugar, (there is no brown,) 20 cents; coals, per ton, $9.68.

During the winter months the entire population are dressed in fur. The ordinary material is sheep-skin, and coats made from it cost from $12.50 to $22.50.

WAGES IN ODESSA IN 1870.

[From report of the British consul.]

The wages paid to native workmen and laborers are as follows;

	United States gold.
Working engineers, from	$0 94 to $1 32
Working carpenters, from	87 to 1 32
Working blacksmiths, from	87 to 1 18
Ordinary laborers, (mechanics,) from	50 to 66
Common laborers employed in paving, &c., in 1866, from	21 to 1 05
Common day-laborers, (according to the season,) from	40 to 1 32
Watchmakers, monthly wages, from	16 50 to 40 00

Apprentices are taken from four to six years, found with lodging and food, and, after the above periods, promoted to be workmen.

Gold and silver smiths: Workmen are paid monthly at the rate of $6.60 to $10, and upward of $40, a very few as high as from $50 to $66.

The Russian workman appears to be intelligent and laborious, but is said to be careless and indifferent as to the quality of the work he turns out, and, therefore, will always require to be sharply looked after. It is not thought that he is often conscientious, or that he takes a pride in the quality of the work he may execute, and he would undertake any that was given him without reference to his character as a workman. It is probable that Russian artisans are fast acquiring greater skill in all departments of their trade, for the Russian is of an imitative, if not an inventive, turn, and as he improves in skill he will naturally, one may suppose, improve in the care and quality of the work he executes.

WAGES IN ODESSA IN 1873.

The following information was furnished by Mr. Smith, consul of the United States at Odessa, October, 1873:

Rate of wages paid for farm and mechanical labor in Odessa, Russia, in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Daily wages.		Month wages
	With board.	Without board.	With board
FARM-LABORERS.			
Experienced hands in summer*	$1 00	.....	$9
Experienced hands in winter*	50	.....	12
Ordinary hands in summer*	67	.....	10
Ordinary hands in winter	50	.....	8
Common laborers at other than farm-work	75	.....	10
Female servants	50	$0 75	7
SKILLED WORKMEN.†			
Blacksmiths	1 50	1 60	.....
Bricklayers or masons	1 50	1 60	.....
Cabinet-makers	1 25	1 30	.....
Carpenters	1 50	1 60	.....
Coopers	1 25	1 30	.....
Machinists	1 75	2 00	.....
Painters	1 50	1 60	.....
Plasterers	1 50	1 60	.....
Shoemakers	1 50	1 60	.....
Stone-cutters	.....	1 25	.....
Tailors	1 25	1 50	.....
Tanners	1 00	1 12	.....
Tinsmiths	1 00	1 12	.....
Wheelwrights	1 00	1 12	.....

* Women one-third price. † By the day only.

Price of board for workmen, per week, October, 1873, $5; for workwomen, per week, October, 1873, $

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house-rent ırd, in the town of Odessa; furnished by Mr. Bragg, of the establishment of Ken- Co.

Articles.	Retail prices in 1872.	Articles.	Retail prices in 1872.
PROVISIONS.		Sugar:	
; superfine ....per barrel	$8 50	Coffee B .....per pound	$0 10
; extra family.....do...	10 00	Soap, common .....do...	7
.....do...	5 00	Starch.....do...	9
.....do..	4 00	Fuel:	
		Coal, best.....per ton	12 00
roasting pieces..per pound	10	Wood, hard, (cutting included)..... per cord	12 00
soup pieces .....do...	7	Wood, pine, (cutting included) .....per cord	8 00
rump-steaks.....do...	10	Oil:	
l .....do...	5	Petroleum .....per gallon	75
		Lamp .....do...	1 34
-arters.....do...	8		
uarters .....do...	11	DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.	
s .....do...	12		
		Shirtings:	
uarters.....do...	7	Brown, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard	20
.....do...	8	Bleached, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard	20
.....do...	10	Sheetings:	
....do...	10	Linen, 9-8, standard quality .....per yard	90
l or salted.....do...	14	Linen, 9-8, standard quality .....per yard	95
smoked..... do...	15	Cotton flannel, medium quality .....per yard	25
ers.....do...	14	Tickings, linen .....do...	55
es .....do...	20	Prints .....do ..	30
....do ...	17	Mousseline de laines.....do...	40
y.....do ...	16	Satinets, medium quality....do...	1 00
pickled .....do...	6	Boots, men's heavy .....per pair	5 00
.....do...	25		
.....do...	40	HOUSE-RENT.	
.....per bushel	1 00		
.....per pound	5	Four-roomed tenements per month	35 00
.....per quart	12	Six-roomed tenements .....do..	50 00
.....do ..	10		
.....per dozen	12	BOARD.	
GROCERIES, ETC.			
		For men, (mechanics or other workmen) .....per week	5 00
long or other good .....per pound	1 00	For women... .....do...	3 00
een .....do...	25		
asted .....do...	30		
rown .....do...	9		

EXPENDITURES OF A WORKMAN'S FAMILY.

eekly expenditures of a family consisting of two adults and five children, the head of s employed in the establishment of Messrs. Kendrich & Co., in the town of Odessa,

Weekly earnings in 1873, $15 per week.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
bread	$1 75	Fuel	$1 10
ıed, salted, and smoked meats	1 60	Oil or other light	30
.....	35	Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any).....	25
.....	40	House-rent.....	2 20
molasses	60	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	1 50
.....	50		
ffee	50	Total weekly expenses.....	12 80
and salt	20		
h, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c...	35	Clothing per year	75 00
.....	20	Taxes per year.....	2 00
ıd other vegetables.....	50		
en and dried	50		

DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN MANUFACTURES.

While the manufactures of Russia are as yet very limited,* her agricultural resources are such as to make her a sharp competitor with the United States in the European grain market. That which, for the present, gives us a decided advantage over her is the extensive use in this country of improved agricultural machinery, which, to the great mass of Russian agriculturists, is as yet unknown.† She possesses vast areas of territory whose soil and climate are all that could be desired, and her facilities for transportation, which were formerly very imperfect, have been so much improved of late years that the wheat product of a large region can now be carried by rail to Odessa and other ports of shipment. The cheapness of labor, and that tardiness to adopt new modes of industry, which is natural to a peasantry but recently released from serfdom, have thus far militated against the introduction of machinery and improved implements into agricultural industry; but it must be remembered that the word "progress" has been stamped upon the operations of modern Russia, and that the masses of the peasantry cannot long remain unaffected by that spirit of improvement of which the visitor to Russia sees so many evidences on every side. Moreover, special efforts for the elevation of the peasantry will not be lacking, for the large-hearted beneficence of the Emperor Alexander II, (properly surnamed "The Great,") who, in a single day, created over forty millions of freemen, will not permit him to leave the great work he has undertaken in an incomplete condition. Already, in fact, have measures been adopted to surround the emancipated serfs, as rapidly as practicable, with the conditions befitting the state of freedom to which they have been raised.

In view of the rapidity with which the events of national development succeed each other in this age of progress, we may look forward to a day by no means remote when Russia will so far utilize her ample stores of ore, both of iron and other metals, of anthracite and bituminous coal, and of all the raw materials of industry, as to compete successfully, both in textile and metallic products, with the manufacturing nations of Western Europe.

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* As has already appeared in the extracts from the works of MM. Skalijowski and Nébolsine, presented on previous pages, the manufacture of textile fabrics for home consumption has attained a considerable magnitude, while the manufacture of iron, both for the domestic and foreign market, has long been a very important industry.

† At the exposition held at Moscow in 1872 the author observed an extensive variety of the most improved agricultural machinery of foreign origin. Within three miles of that old and celebrated city he saw in actual use the primitive plow, described in sacred and profane history, consisting of a bent root or a crooked stick, without any improvement on the ancient model, except a piece of iron as a shoe, or apology for a share. He also noticed, in the same vicinity, the threshing of grain with a flail, not on a threshing-floor, but on the bare ground.

LABOR IN AFRICA.

Although it was not intended to submit in this report any data in regard to labor in Africa, yet, as circulars similar to those used elsewhere were sent to the consuls of the United States at Tunis and Tripoli, the information which, in response thereto, they have furnished is herewith presented.

RATES OF WAGES.

Statement showing the rates of mechanical and farm labor in Tunis and Tripoli, Africa, in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Tunis.			Tripoli.		
	Daily wages, with board.	Daily wages, without board.	Monthly wages, with board.	Daily wages, with board.	Daily wages, without board.	Monthly wages, with board.
Skilled workmen, (by the day only:)						
Blacksmiths	.....	$0 60	.....	.....	$0 90	.....
Bricklayers or masons	.....	60	.....	.....	52	.....
Cabinet-makers	.....	75	.....	.....	52	.....
Carpenters	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coopers	.....	60	.....	.....	52	.....
Machinists	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers	.....	37	.....	.....	60	.....
Stone-cutters	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	.....	60	.....	.....	48	.....
Tanners	.....	37	.....	.....	48	.....
Tinsmiths	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheelwrights	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm-laborers:						
Experienced hands in summer	$0 30	60	$9 00	$0 24	.....	$3 89
in winter	30	60	9 00	16	.....	3 40
Ordinary hands in summer	20	40	7 50	.....	.....	.....
in winter	20	40	7 50	.....	.....	.....
Common laborers at other than farm-work	20	40	7 50	.....	18	.....
Female servants	10	20	5 00	.....	.....	1 64

EXPENDITURES OF WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

Statement showing the average weekly expenditures of two familes, one in Tunis and one in Tripoli, Africa, in the year 1873.

Articles.	Tunis, two adults and five children.	Tripoli, two adults and three children.	Articles.	Tunis, two adults and five children.	Tripoli, two adults and three children.
Flour and bread	$2 00	$0 85	Eggs	$0 30	.....
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats	1 00	18	Potatoes and other vegetables	1 00	$0 06
Lard, olive-oil	37	.....	Fruits, green and dried	37	03
Butter	37	.....	Fuel	62	12
Cheese	50	.....	Oil or other light	30	24
Sugar and molasses	20	07	Other articles	50	16
Molasses and sirup	.....	.....	Spirits and tobacco (if any)	37	.....
Milk	25	.....	House-rent	1 00	64
Coffee	30	06	For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	3 50	.....
Tea	.....	.....			
Fish, fresh and salt	25	20	Total weekly expenses	13 60	2 67
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	40	06	Clothing per year	60 00	28 00
			Taxes per year to British consul	5 00	1 21

Weekly earnings in 1873, $15 per week.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Statement showing the prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house-rent and board, in Tunis and Tripoli, Africa, in the year 1873.

Articles.	Tunis.	Tripoli.
PROVISIONS.		
Flour:		
Wheat, superfine .....per bbl.	$8 00	.....
Wheat, extra family.....do...	8 00	.....
Beef:		
Fresh, roasting-pieces..per lb.	14	$0 10
Fresh, soup-pieces .....do...	14	.....
Fresh, rump-steaks ..... do...	14	.....
Veal:		
Fore quarters.....do...	14	.....
Hind quarters .....do...	14	.....
Cutlets .....do...	14	.....
Mutton:		
Fore quarters .....do...	10	08
Leg .....do...	14	.....
Chops.....do...	14	.....
Pork:		
Fresh .....do...	.....	16
Sausages .....do...	.....	20
Codfish, dry .....do...	08	08
Mackerel, pickled.....do...	08	.....
Butter .....do...	50	18
Cheese .....do...	37	20
Potatoes.....per bush.	1 25	.....
Rice .....per lb	60	06
Beans ..... per qt.	1 25	.....
Milk .....do...	06	.....
Eggs.....per doz.	18	09
GROCERIES, ETC.		
Tea, Oolong, or other good black, per pound	$0 20	$1 33
Coffee, Rio:		
Green .....per lb	30	.....
Roasted.....do...	40	.....
Sugar:		
Good brown.....do...	19	.....
Yellow C .....do...	10	.....
Coffee B.....do...	10	.....
Soap, common.....do...	10	06
Starch .....do...	12	14
Fuel, coal ..... per ton.	22 00	19 46
Oil ..... *per jar.	62	2 31
DRY-GOODS, ETC.		
Gray T-cloth, 32 inches...per yd.	.....	07
Shirtings, bleached.....do...	.....	10
Tickings, good quality.....do...	.....	16
Prints.....do...	.....	13
HOUSE-RENT.		
Four-roomed tenements..per mo.	10 00	3 24
Six-roomed tenements.....do...	12 00	4 13
BOARD.		
For men, (mechanics or other workmen).....per week.	3 00	.....

* The jar weighs 23 pounds.

In transmitting the foregoing statement, Mr. Consul Vidal remarks:

The chief expense in Tripoli for the lower classes, Christians, Jews, or Mussulmans, is for barley, coffee, olive-oil, charcoal, and house-rents. Fuel is scarce, and therefore pretty high. Barley is the principal article of consumption for men and horses. The former will make a hearty meal with one or two pancakes of barley-flour and dipped in oil. Sometimes barley is eaten in its natural state. A person who keeps horses and Arab servants has to see that the latter do not eat the barley placed in the manger of the former, and do not drink the oil of his lamps.

Many of the articles enumerated in the above lists are luxuries here, and can scarcely be considered as forming part of the expenditures of a mechanic's family.

[Extract from a letter from G. H. Heap, esq., United States consul at Tunis, Africa.]

The Arab farm-laborer, who is paid sixty cents a day without board, lives upon black bread, a few olives, and some olive-oil, the whole not costing over fifteen cents. In consequence of the construction of a railroad by an English company, the price of common labor has increased over 50 per cent.

The manufactories in this consular district are carried on in a manner and on a scale as primitive and as small as in the Middle Ages. There are several guilds the members of which employ a few hands each. The principal corporations are the makers of red caps, worn everywhere in the East, the finest and most costly being made here; and the goat-skin tanners and dyers, the Tunisian skins being equal to those made in Morocco. In the south there are manufactories of woolen goods of various descriptions, some of which are fine and costly, and but little known out of this country. The Tunisian bernoose, however, is well known in Europe, and much prized. Beyond these there are few manufactures of any value and importance, and none on a large scale.

Nothing whatever is done here for the health, comfort, education, or morals of mechanics, and I can, therefore, give no facts in regard to these subjects.

LABOR IN AMERICA.

The pages in the preceding part of this report have been devoted to the consideration of labor and the condition of laborers in ancient, medieval, and modern times in various portions of the Old World.

It now only remains to present such facts as have been gathered in relation to labor in America; and as this volume is intended for circulation chiefly within the United States, it is only necessary to present, in a tabular form, the rates of wages paid in agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing industry, together with the cost of subsistence and the expenditures of families of work-people in the several sections and States of the Union. An inquiry into the establishment and growth of the leading industries of the United States would enhance the value of this part of the work, but to treat this subject with the care and minuteness necessary to enlist the interest of readers already sufficiently familiar with its general outlines would require a separate volume, and would, moreover, be the repetition of a task which has already been accomplished by private enterprise.*

FARMS AND FARM-LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the acreage of improved and the total land in farms, and the number of persons engaged in agriculture, in the United States in the year 1870:

[Compiled from the United States Census.]

States and Territories.	Acreage of land in farms.		Number of persons engaged in agriculture.	
	Total.	Improved.	Males.	Females.
Alabama	14, 961, 178	5, 062, 204	226, 768	64, 860
Arizona	21, 807	14, 585	1, 284	1
Arkansas	7, 597, 296	1, 859, 821	100, 669	8, 641
California	11, 427, 105	6, 218, 133	47, 580	283
Colorado	320, 346	95, 594	6, 462	.....
Connecticut	2, 364, 416	1, 646, 752	43, 523	130
Dakota	302, 376	42, 645	2, 522	.....
Delaware	1, 054, 322	693, 115	15, 907	66
District of Columbia	11, 677	8, 266	1, 350	15
Florida	2, 373, 541	736, 172	36, 944	5, 548
Georgia	23, 647, 941	6, 831, 856	262, 152	73, 993
Idaho	77, 139	26, 603	1, 462	.....
Illinois	25, 882, 861	19, 329, 952	375, 407	1, 034
Indiana	18, 119, 648	10, 104, 279	266, 349	428
Iowa	15, 541, 793	9, 396, 467	209, 907	356
Kansas	5, 656, 879	1, 971, 003	72, 918	310
Kentucky	18, 660, 106	8, 103, 850	257, 426	3, 654
Louisiana	7, 025, 817	2, 045, 640	114, 530	96, 937
Maine	5, 838, 058	2, 917, 793	81, 956	55
Maryland	4, 512, 579	2, 914, 007	79, 197	1, 252
Massachusetts	2, 730, 283	1, 736, 221	72, 756	54
Michigan	10, 019, 142	5, 096, 939	187, 036	175
Minnesota	6, 483, 828	2, 322, 102	74, 663	494
Mississippi	13, 121, 113	4, 209, 146	194, 725	65, 474
Missouri	21, 707, 220	9, 130, 615	262, 595	1, 373
Montana	139, 537	84, 674	2, 110	1
Nebraska	2, 073, 781	647, 031	23, 083	32
Nevada	208, 510	92, 644	2, 063	7
New Hampshire	3, 605, 994	2, 334, 487	46, 562	11
New Jersey	2, 989, 511	1, 976, 474	62, 943	185
New Mexico	833, 549	143, 007	18, 412	236
New York	22, 190, 810	15, 627, 206	373, 455	868
North Carolina	19, 835, 410	5, 258, 742	241, 010	98, 228
Ohio	21, 712, 420	14, 469, 133	396, 267	757
Oregon	2, 389, 252	1, 116, 290	13, 232	16
Pennsylvania	17, 994, 200	11, 515, 965	258, 772	1, 279

*See "History of American Manufactures from 1608 to 1866," by J. Leander Bishop, M. D., 3 vols., octavo. Philadelphia: E. Young & Co.

Farms and farm-laborers in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	Acreage of land in farms.		Number of persons engaged in agriculture	
	Total.	Improved.	Males.	Females.
Rhode Island	502, 308	289 030	11, 767	13
South Carolina	12, 105, 280	3, 010, 539	147, 708	58, 946
Tennessee	19, 581, 214	6, 843, 278	247, 953	19, 067
Texas	18, 396, 523	2, 964, 836	152, 722	14, 031
Utah	148, 361	118, 755	10, 417	11
Vermont	4, 528, 804	3, 073, 257	57, 869	94
Virginia	18, 145, 911	8, 165, 040	228, 082	16, 4[illegible]
Washington	649, 139	192, 016	3, 759	12
West Virginia	8, 528, 394	2, 580, 254	73, 725	235
Wisconsin	11, 715, 321	5, 899, 343	158, 300	1, 387
Wyoming	4, 341	338	164	1
Total	407, 735, 041	188, 921, 099	5, 525, 503	396, 9[illegible]

Table showing the values of farms and of farm implements and machinery in the United States in the year 1870.

[Compiled from the United States Census.]

States and Territories.	Of farms.	Of farming implements and machinery.
Alabama	$67, 730, 036	$3, 296, 924
Arizona	161, 340	20, 165
Arkansas	40, 029, 698	2, 237, 409
California	141, 240, 028	5, 316, 690
Colorado	3, 385, 748	272, 604
Connecticut	124, 241, 382	3, 246, 599
Dakota	2, 085, 265	142, 612
Delaware	46, 712, 870	1, 201, 644
District of Columbia	3, 800, 230	39, 450
Florida	9, 947, 920	505, 074
Georgia	94, 559, 468	4, 614, 701
Idaho	492, 860	59, 295
Illinois	920, 506, 346	34, 576, 587
Indiana	634, 804, 189	17, 676, 591
Iowa	392, 662, 441	20, 509, 582
Kansas	90, 327, 040	4, 053, 312
Kentucky	311, 238, 916	8, 572, 896
Louisiana	68, 215, 421	7, 159, 333
Maine	102, 961, 951	4, 808, 113
Maryland	170, 369, 684	5, 268, 676
Massachusetts	116, 432, 784	5, 000, 879
Michigan	398, 240, 578	13, 711, 979
Minnesota	97, 847, 442	6, 721, 120
Mississippi	81, 716, 576	4, 456, 633
Missouri	392, 908, 047	15, 506, 436
Montana	729, 193	145, 438
Nebraska	30, 242, 186	1, 549, 716
Nevada	1, 485, 505	163, 718
New Hampshire	80, 589, 313	3, 459, 943
New Jersey	257, 523, 376	7, 867, 991
New Mex'co	2, 260, 139	121, 114
New York	1, 272, 857, 766	45, 997, 712
North Carolina	78, 211, 063	4, 062, 111
Ohio	1, 054, 465, 226	25, 692, 787
Oregon	22, 352, 989	1, 293, 717
Pennsylvania	1, 043, 481, 582	35, 658, 196
Rhode Island	21, 574, 968	786, 246
South Carolina	44, 808, 763	2, 283, 946
Tennessee	218, 743, 747	8, 199, 487
Texas	60, 149, 950	3, 396, 733
Utah	2, 297, 922	291, 390
Vermont	139, 367, 075	5, 250, 279
Virginia	213, 020, 845	4, 924, 036
Washington	3, 978, 341	290, 551
West Virginia	101, 604, 381	2, 112, 937
Wisconsin	300, 414, 064	14, 239, 384
Wyoming	18, 187	5, 723
Total	9, 262, 800, 861	336, 878, 429

I.—FARM-LABOR.

Table showing the average wages paid for farm and other labor in the several States and sections in the respective years 1860, 1870, and 1874.

States.	Experienced hands in summer.						Experienced hands in winter.					
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
Daily wages.												
NEW ENGLAND STATES.												
Maine	$1 07	$1 59	.....	$1 49	$2 14	.....	$0 81	$1 25	.....	$1 09	$1 67	.....
New Hampshire	1 04	1 63	$1 75	1 38	2 12	$2 25	75	1 06	$1 00	1 06	1 44	$1 50
Vermont	94	1 50	1 44	1 13	2 00	2 12	72	1 12	1 06	1 00	1 67	1 62
Massachusetts	1 06	1 49	1 50	1 40	1 99	1 87	73	1 09	1 05	1 05	1 53	1 50
Rhode Island	75	1 06	.....	1 00	1 50	.....	42	75	.....	75	1 25	.....
Connecticut	1 13	1 50	1 25	.....	2 00	1 50	75	1 25	1 00	.....	1 75	1 50
MIDDLE STATES.												
New York	89	1 42	1 48	1 21	1 87	2 00	67	1 06	96	90	1 49	1 48
New Jersey	79	1 63	1 65	1 16	2 14	2 00	54	1 00	1 00	85	1 46	1 42
Pennsylvania	84	1 35	1 13	1 22	1 83	1 57	62	1 00	84	94	1 56	1 25
Delaware	75	1 50	1 00	.....	2 00	1 25	50	1 00	75	.....	1 50	1 00
Maryland	38	93	.....	63	1 32	.....	25	67	.....	50	1 03	.....
West Virginia	77	1 06	1 03	95	1 42	1 46	61	76	74	86	1 10	1 15
WESTERN STATES.												
Ohio	89	1 23	1 03	1 16	1 66	1 48	65	85	90	92	1 25	1 25
Indiana	96	1 23	1 13	1 26	1 50	1 47	71	89	86	99	1 27	1 11
Illinois	1 02	1 31	1 33	1 32	1 83	1 68	75	94	97	1 00	1 36	1 39
Michigan	93	1 30	1 25	1 22	1 79	1 75	70	98	1 25	1 05	1 39	1 75
Wisconsin	1 27	1 40	.....	1 66	1 81	.....	83	94	.....	1 20	1 34	.....
Minnesota	1 42	1 60	1 00	1 73	2 50	1 50	88	1 17	75	1 14	1 67	1 25
Iowa	1 06	1 49	78	1 34	1 97	.....	70	1 03	78	1 00	1 46	.....
Kansas	1 25	1 33	.....	1 75	1 96	.....	1 15	1 04	.....	2 37	1 60	.....
Nebraska	1 00	1 63	.....	1 38	2 25	.....	75	1 13	.....	1 25	1 75	.....
Missouri	81	1 14	1 50	1 12	1 52	.....	69	84	1 00	99	1 17	.....
Kentucky	77	1 06	.....	1 08	1 45	.....	60	81	.....	90	1 16	.....
SOUTHERN STATES.												
Virginia	60	85	64	1 02	1 23	80	47	63	47	69	93	67
North Carolina	60	68	1 00	63	93	1 25	36	53	75	52	77	.....
South Carolina	53	62	1 00	73	94	1 25	40	50	75	60	75	1 00
Georgia	55	78	.....	81	1 07	.....	50	64	.....	71	90	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Alabama	63	75	75	88	1 09	1 00	55	63	50	80	94	75
Mississippi	60	95	75	75	1 45	1 00	52	73	.....	60	1 15	.....
Louisiana	1 00	1 03	65	1 25	1 39	1 05	1 00	84	65	1 25	1 34	1 05
Texas	66	90	87	1 00	1 21	1 25	58	75	75	81	1 07	1 00
Arkansas	75	1 07	.....	1 03	1 54	.....	63	86	.....	92	1 18	.....
Tennessee	74	1 00	.....	97	1 37	.....	55	73	.....	75	98	.....
PACIFIC STATES.												
California	2 07	2 11	1 50	2 50	2 69	2 50	1 39	1 58	1 00	2 13	2 06	2 50
Nevada	3 50	2 33	2 50	5 60	3 00	3 50	3 53	1 67	2 50	5 60	2 33	3 50
Oregon	2 14	1 75	1 00	2 50	2 25	1 60	1 51	1 25	1 25	1 94	1 62	2 00
TERRITORIES.												
Washington	3 12	2 50	2 25	4 12	3 00	.....	2 25	1 38	1 50	3 00	2 12	.....
Colorado	2 17	2 11	.....	2 83	2 86	.....	1 50	1 42	.....	2 00	2 13	.....
Dakota	1 50	2 57	1 00	2 00	3 18	1 25	1 25	1 46	75	1 50	2 15	1 00
Idaho	.....	2 83	1 50	.....	3 25	2 12	.....	1 50	1 12	.....	2 00	1 25
Arizona	.....	2 50	.....	.....	3 08	.....	.....	1 92	.....	.....	2 41	.....
Montana	.....	5 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....
New Mexico	75	1 00	1 00	1 13	1 50	2 50	50	75	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 50
AVERAGES.												
New England States	1 00	1 45	1 48	1 28	1 96	1 93	70	1 09	1 03	99	1 55	1 53
Middle States	74	1 32	1 26	1 03	1 76	1 66	53	92	86	81	1 36	1 26
Western States	1 03	1 34	1 15	1 37	1 84	1 58	77	97	93	1 17	1 40	1 35
Southern States	67	86	81	91	1 20	1 09	56	69	69	77	98	89
General average	86	1 24	1 17	1 15	1 69	1 56	64	92	88	94	1 32	1 26
Pacific States	2 57	2 06	1 67	3 53	2 65	2 53	2 13	1 47	1 58	3 22	2 00	2 67
Territories	1 89	2 64	1 44	2 52	3 27	1 95	1 38	1 63	1 09	1 88	2 29	1 25
Average	2 23	2 35	1 55	3 03	2 96	2 19	1 76	1 55	1 33	2 55	2 15	1 96

Table showing the average wages paid for farm and other labor, &c.—Continued.

States.	Experienced hands in summer.						Experienced hands in winter.					
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
Monthly wages.												
NEW ENGLAND STATES.												
Maine	$19 00	$27 55	$25 00	$29 37	.....	.....	$15 22	$22 00	$15 50	$24 75	.....	.....
New Hampshire	16 28	23 50	24 25	24 00	.....	.....	12 50	18 25	22 50	18 33	.....	.....
Vermont	17 28	28 00	29 00	25 83	.....	.....	13 80	21 25	20 00	21 50	.....	.....
Massachusetts	20 05	29 36	24 33	31 30	.....	.....	16 22	22 60	20 00	27 00	.....	.....
Rhode Island	14 00	22 00	.....	24 00	.....	.....	10 00	18 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Connecticut	16 00	28 33	20 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	17 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....
MIDDLE STATES.												
New York	15 41	24 58	23 42	22 31	.....	.....	11 53	19 12	16 75	18 41	.....	.....
New Jersey	14 00	24 67	20 50	22 00	.....	.....	8 34	15 83	10 67	15 00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	15 28	25 40	22 32	24 03	.....	.....	10 13	17 75	16 83	17 30	.....	.....
Delaware	14 00	20 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	12 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	6 00	14 43	.....	8 00	.....	.....	4 00	11 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....
West Virginia	13 68	21 53	21 75	19 50	.....	.....	10 08	16 23	15 50	16 77	.....	.....
WESTERN STATES.												
Ohio	15 63	22 67	21 66	24 77	.....	.....	12 14	17 38	16 40	19 00	.....	.....
Indiana	16 74	23 33	21 69	24 20	.....	.....	13 03	18 51	14 62	19 35	.....	.....
Illinois	16 64	24 53	22 50	24 05	.....	.....	12 42	18 14	17 00	18 56	.....	.....
Michigan	15 00	23 29	24 00	23 26	.....	.....	11 87	18 75	25 00	20 00	.....	.....
Wisconsin	19 27	25 02	25 00	28 03	.....	.....	15 48	17 68	18 00	24 28	.....	.....
Minnesota	17 55	29 11	20 00	29 00	.....	.....	11 31	20 11	14 00	22 14	.....	.....
Iowa	16 09	24 88	20 00	23 08	.....	.....	13 11	18 39	20 00	20 39	.....	.....
Kansas	17 60	23 33	.....	27 50	.....	.....	11 75	20 83	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Nebraska	15 00	25 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Missouri	14 57	23 40	.....	18 60	.....	.....	11 17	18 90	.....	14 50	.....	.....
Kentucky	14 77	20 21	.....	21 34	.....	.....	11 12	16 33	.....	17 52	.....	.....
SOUTHERN STATES.												
Virginia	11 42	13 26	10 40	17 78	.....	.....	9 04	9 54	8 80	13 61	.....	.....
North Carolina	9 00	12 80	12 00	13 50	.....	.....	8 00	9 80	.....	11 33	.....	.....
South Carolina	9 28	11 67	12 00	13 14	.....	.....	8 57	10 30	5 00	11 71	.....	.....
Georgia	11 43	14 50	12 00	16 00	.....	.....	9 36	11 44	12 00	11 75	.....	.....
Florida	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	12 42	16 00	13 50	17 50	.....	.....	11 00	14 50	13 50	15 40	.....	.....
Mississippi	13 00	18 58	12 00	19 00	.....	.....	11 66	14 50	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Louisiana	11 00	20 66	19 00	17 33	.....	.....	11 00	16 94	19 00	17 33	.....	.....
Texas	13 00	18 50	16 66	20 33	.....	.....	10 66	15 40	13 00	19 33	.....	.....
Arkansas	15 00	18 88	.....	20 60	.....	.....	12 33	16 20	.....	17 20	.....	.....
Tennessee	14 16	18 32	.....	20 00	.....	.....	10 50	14 26	.....	15 33	.....	.....
PACIFIC STATES.												
California	40 56	42 69	25 00	55 63	.....	.....	31 67	33 89	25 00	48 33	.....	.....
Nevada	78 33	53 33	.....	101 25	.....	.....	70 00	40 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....
Oregon	45 83	35 75	40 00	70 00	.....	.....	35 71	30 75	30 00	56 67	.....	60 00
TERRITORIES.												
Washington	67 50	40 00	50 00	97 50	.....	.....	45 00	30 00	30 00	70 00	.....	.....
Colorado	30 00	39 75	.....	52 50	.....	.....	21 50	28 57	.....	40 00	.....	.....
Dakota	25 00	40 00	20 00	35 00	.....	.....	20 00	27 50	15 00	25 00	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	70 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 33	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	90 00	60 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	33 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	76 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	15 00	30 00	40 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
AVERAGES.												
New England States	17 10	26 46	27 09	26 90	.....	.....	12 97	19 85	18 60	22 32	.....	.....
Middle States	13 06	21 77	20 60	19 17	.....	.....	9 01	15 32	13 35	14 70	.....	.....
Western States	16 26	24 07	22 12	23 99	.....	.....	12 58	18 63	17 86	20 07	.....	.....
Southern States	11 97	16 11	13 45	17 52	.....	.....	10 21	13 35	11 88	15 30	.....	.....
General average	14 60	22 10	20 81	21 89	.....	.....	11 19	16 79	15 42	18 10	.....	.....
Pacific States	54 91	43 92	32 50	75 63	.....	.....	45 79	34 88	27 50	68 33	.....	.....
Territories	45 50	50 82	40 00	73 00	.....	.....	28 83	31 10	26 00	45 00	.....	.....
Average	50 21	47 37	36 25	74 32	.....	.....	37 31	32 99	26 75	56 67	.....	.....

Table showing the average wages paid for farm and other labor, &c.—Continued

States.	Ordinary hands in summer.						Ordinary hands in winter.					
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
Daily wages.												
NEW ENGLAND STATES.												
Maine	$0 94	$1 18	.....	$1 10	$1 54	.....	$0 63	$0 94	.....	$0 89	$1 21	.....
New Hampshire	88	1 31	$1 25	1 25	1 75	$1 69	63	94	$0 87	94	1 25	$1 31
Vermont	75	1 14	1 00	1 01	1 50	1 62	57	88	87	86	1 25	1 37
Massachusetts	79	1 15	87	1 13	1 58	1 50	67	92	1 00	92	1 26	1 17
Rhode Island	50	83	.....	83	1 33	.....	40	67	.....	67	1 17	.....
Connecticut	1 00	1 58	1 00	.....	2 08	1 50	75	1 17	.....	.....	1 50	.....
MIDDLE STATES.												
New York	68	1 13	1 18	99	1 54	1 71	48	81	82	75	1 19	1 19
New Jersey	73	1 23	1 13	1 09	1 72	1 58	50	90	50	77	1 37	1 00
Pennsylvania	63	1 01	89	95	1 47	1 25	51	76	72	80	1 17	1 02
Delaware	50	75	88	.....	1 25	1 00	.....	50	75	.....	1 00	.....
Maryland	38	73	.....	62	1 04	.....	25	55	.....	50	82	.....
West Virginia	52	82	64	76	1 13	93	43	56	43	67	90	76
WESTERN STATES.												
Ohio	68	98	82	96	1 28	1 07	55	70	67	81	1 00	1 01
Indiana	71	94	84	96	1 32	1 23	57	70	64	84	1 04	89
Illinois	78	98	1 06	1 06	1 43	1 43	58	73	81	87	1 11	1 20
Michigan	73	1 00	1 00	1 02	1 45	1 40	55	74	.....	94	1 13	.....
Wisconsin	1 01	1 04	.....	1 41	1 40	.....	81	73	.....	1 13	1 10	.....
Minnesota	1 10	1 39	75	1 38	1 86	1 00	62	1 03	50	1 07	1 49	75
Iowa	76	1 09	70	1 01	1 52	.....	57	76	70	87	1 18	.....
Kansas	1 08	1 04	.....	1 50	1 50	.....	95	84	.....	1 50	1 30	.....
Nebraska	1 00	1 25	.....	1 25	1 88	.....	75	1 00	.....	1 00	1 50	.....
Missouri	67	82	1 00	93	1 14	.....	56	65	60	86	90	.....
Kentucky	64	84	.....	89	1 15	.....	48	64	.....	75	92	.....
SOUTHERN STATES.												
Virginia	52	63	54	66	97	76	40	50	44	56	77	62
North Carolina	33	48	.....	47	70	.....	28	41	.....	40	59	.....
South Carolina	34	53	75	58	78	1 50	31	48	50	52	70	75
Georgia	47	68	.....	68	81	.....	38	43	.....	65	60	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Alabama	47	61	75	70	88	1 00	43	47	50	60	73	75
Mississippi	48	75	50	81	1 20	75	38	59	.....	49	97	.....
Louisiana	.....	79	75	.....	1 11	1 25	.....	66	75	.....	1 00	1 35
Texas	54	69	50	75	1 00	75	49	61	50	75	91	75
Arkansas	55	84	.....	81	1 14	.....	45	62	.....	71	94	.....
Tennessee	51	72	.....	71	1 01	50	46	50	.....	62	74	.....
PACIFIC STATES.												
California	2 00	1 52	1 00	2 17	2 15	2 00	1 31	1 22	75	1 70	1 70	2 00
Nevada	3 00	1 83	1 50	4 00	2 67	2 50	3 00	1 59	1 50	4 00	2 17	2 50
Oregon	1 61	1 25	1 00	1 88	1 75	1 6	1 36	94	1 25	1 56	1 45	2 00
TERRITORIES.												
Washington	2 25	1 88	.....	2 75	2 37	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	2 50	1 50	.....
Colorado	1 75	1 68	.....	2 75	2 46	.....	1 25	1 25	.....	2 13	1 82	.....
Dakota	1 25	1 94	.....	1 50	2 75	.....	1 00	2 03	.....	1 50	2 75	.....
Idaho	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	2 25	1 75	.....	1 50	75	.....	2 00	1 00
Arizona	.....	1 75	.....	.....	2 33	.....	.....	1 33	.....	.....	1 92	.....
Montana	.....	4 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	3 25	.....
New Mexico	60	75	1 25	1 00	1 50	1 75	50	50	75	1 00	1 00	1 25
AVERAGES.												
New England States	81	1 20	1 02	1 07	1 63	1 58	61	92	91	86	1 27	1 28
Middle States	57	95	95	88	1 36	1 30	43	69	64	70	1 08	99
Western States	83	1 03	88	1 12	1 45	.....	64	77	65	97	1 15	96
Southern States	47	67	63	69	94	.....	40	53	54	59	76	82
General average	67	96	87	94	1 35	.....	52	73	68	78	1 06	1 01
Pacific States	2 20	1 53	1 17	2 68	2 19	.....	1 89	1 25	1 17	2 42	1 77	2 17
Territories	1 46	2 00	1 25	2 00	2 67	.....	1 19	1 44	75	1 78	2 03	2 12
Average	1 83	1 77	1 21	2 34	2 43	.....	1 54	1 35	96	2 10	1 90	2 14

Table showing the average wages paid for farm and other labor, &c.—Continued.

States.	Ordinary hands in summer.						Ordinary hands in winter.					
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
Monthly wages.												
NEW ENGLAND STATES.												
Maine	$14 44	$20 67	$20 00	$22 37	.....	.....	$11 44	$17 67	$12 00	$20 75	.....	.....
New Hampshire	13 34	19 00	18 75	22 00	.....	.....	9 00	12 66	19 67	14 50	.....	.....
Vermont	13 66	23 00	18 00	22 67	.....	.....	10 50	17 00	16 50	17 00	.....	.....
Massachusetts	17 28	24 10	22 50	28 57	.....	.....	11 00	18 60	12 50	21 5[illegible]	.....	.....
Rhode Island	12 00	18 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	8 00	18 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....
Connecticut	12 00	19 33	15 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	14 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
MIDDLE STATES.												
New York	11 83	19 88	24 92	18 28	.....	.....	9 48	15 46	10 50	15 31	.....	.....
New Jersey	9 92	19 33	16 00	17 17	.....	.....	7 00	12 80	10 00	13 84	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	11 52	18 57	17 04	20 00	.....	.....	8 64	14 80	13 24	14 93	.....	.....
Delaware	10 0[illegible]	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	7 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	5 00	11 71	....	8 00	.....	.....	4 00	9 21	.....	6 00	.....	.....
West Virginia	10 01	16 00	16 67	15 41	.....	.....	8 17	13 16	15 00	13 45	.....	.....
WESTERN STATES.												
Ohio	12 91	17 33	16 29	18 21	.....	.....	10 43	13 04	12 50	15 69	.....	.....
Indiana	13 09	18 48	16 44	19 02	.....	.....	11 14	15 03	13 44	16 48	.....	.....
Illinois	13 64	19 03	19 45	19 87	.....	.....	10 02	15 00	14 30	15 70	.....	.....
Michigan	12 30	18 50	....	20 56	.....	.....	10 28	13 77	.....	17 62	.....	.....
Wisconsin	14 90	16 76	20 00	24 65	.....	.....	12 94	14 60	13 00	21 63	.....	.....
Minnesota	12 64	20 55	16 00	22 71	....	.....	9 00	15 89	10 00	20 14	.....	.....
Iowa	13 00	18 85	17 00	19 33	.....	.....	11 06	14 04	17 00	19 00	.....	.....
Kansas	14 25	19 67	.....	24 00	.....	.....	11 50	14 83	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Nebraska	15 00	20 25	.....	20 00	.....	.....	15 00	16 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Missouri	11 84	17 00	.....	15 25	.....	.....	10 20	14 45	.....	13 50	.....	.....
Kentucky	10 70	15 29	.....	16 11	.....	.....	9 89	12 58	.....	13 83	.....	.....
SOUTHERN STATES.												
Virginia	8 04	10 09	9 25	12 35	.....	.....	7 02	7 81	8 25	12 11	.....	.....
North Carolina	7 60	9 10	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	6 50	7 00	.....	7 66	.....	.....
South Carolina	6 67	10 67	15 00	11 17	.....	.....	5 83	9 67	20 00	9 50	.....	.....
Georgia	9 50	11 89	10 0[illegible]	13 33	.....	.....	7 40	8 75	10 00	11 33	.....	.....
Florida	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	9 60	11 64	11 00	13 20	.....	.....	8 40	9 21	11 00	11 60	.....	.....
Mississippi	11 00	14 67	10 00	19 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 83	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Louisiana	9 66	15 25	15 00	14 00	.....	.....	10 33	12 56	15 00	15 00	.....	.....
Texas	10 66	14 60	12 00	17 66	.....	.....	9 33	13 00	12 00	16 00	.....	.....
Arkansas	11 00	14 80	.....	17 80	.....	.....	8 66	11 00	.....	13 40	.....	.....
Tennessee	9 20	13 98	10 00	13 00	.....	.....	8 47	10 65	.....	12 30	.....	.....
PACIFIC STATES.												
California	30 45	30 53	.....	43 33	.....	.....	26 87	26 61	.....	38 00	.....	.....
Nevada	70 00	40 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	60 00	30 00	.....	87 50	.....	.....
Oregon	37 00	28 25	40 00	51 00	.....	.....	32 00	23 25	60 00	45 00	.....	.....
TERRITORIES.												
Washington	50 00	37 50	40 00	62 50	.....	.....	.....	25 00	22 50	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	30 00	33 00	.....	55 00	.....	.....	15 00	22 75	.....	27 50	.....	.....
Dakota	20 00	30 00	.....	38 00	.....	.....	15 00	25 00	.....	22 50	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	55 00	32 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	41 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	57 50	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....
AVERAGES.												
New England States	13 79	20 68	18 60	23 12	.....	.....	9 66	16 38	14 42	18 36	.....	.....
Middle States	9 71	16 75	16 93	15 77	.....	.....	7 38	12 45	12 20	12 71	.....	.....
Western States	13 12	18 33	17 53	19 97	.....	.....	11 04	14 48	13 37	17 60	.....	.....
Southern States	9 23	12 43	11 58	14 15	.....	.....	8 19	10 04	13 71	12 89	.....	.....
General average	11 46	17 05	16 16	18 25	.....	.....	9 07	13 34	13 17	15 39	.....	.....
Pacific States	45 82	32 93	40 00	64 78	.....	.....	39 62	26 62	60 00	56 83	.....	.....
Territories	33 33	39 95	35 62	51 83	.....	.....	15 00	25 39	23 13	25 00	.....	.....
Average	39 58	36 44	37 81	58 31	.....	.....	27 31	26 00	41 56	40 92	.....	.....

e showing the average wages paid for farm and other labor, &c.—Continued.

States.	Common laborers at other than farm-work.						Female servants.		
	With board.			Without board.			With board.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
ily wages.									
GLAND STATES.									
.....	$0 80	$1 19	.....	$1 14	$1 54	$1 50	$0 38	.....	.....
shire.....	88	1 31	$1 37	1 12	1 81	1 87	38	.....	$0 50
.....	80	1 19	1 25	1 08	1 44	1 50	32	.....	46
tts	80	1 15	1 25	1 15	1 60	1 67	41	.....	.....
id.....	50	1 00	.....	83	1 50	.....	25	.....	.....
t.....	1 00	1 67	1 00	.....	2 17	1 50	.....	.....	50
LE STATES.									
.....	88	1 28	1 19	1 21	1 67	1 53	41	.....	69
.....	75	1 20	1 17	1 07	1 64	1 44	36	.....	75
ia.....	79	1 16	99	1 19	1 65	1 40	31	.....	56
.....	50	1 00	1 00	.....	1 56	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	38	75	.....	50	1 08	.....	38	.....	.....
nia	72	95	92	98	1 27	1 50	24	.....	31
ERN STATES.									
.....	79	1 08	97	1 08	1 49	1 29	34	.....	45
.....	81	1 16	84	1 06	1 56	1 25	26	.....	40
.....	87	1 14	1 13	1 19	1 60	1 58	37	.....	49
.....	82	1 08	1 50	1 20	1 57	1 75	36	.....	50
.....	89	1 08	.....	1 19	1 54	.....	32	.....	.....
.....	80	1 34	.....	1 05	1 75	.....	33	.....	.....
.....	84	1 23	1 00	1 13	1 69	1 25	35	.....	28
.....	1 19	1 32	.....	1 75	1 87	.....	60	.....	.....
.....	1 25	1 50	.....	1 62	2 13	.....	60	.....	.....
.....	73	98	1 00	1 03	1 48	1 50	29	.....	50
.....	72	1 04	.....	99	1 39	.....	38	.....	.....
ERN STATES.									
.....	58	72	67	75	1 01	90	28	.....	29
lina.....	44	60	.....	67	82	.....	16	.....	.....
ina	53	80	80	78	1 01	1 00	29	.....	.....
.....	67	81	.....	88	1 09	.....	31	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	63	91	50	84	1 21	75	32	.....	25
.....	50	95	50	75	1 45	75	37	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 25	62	.....	1 70	1 62	40	.....	50
.....	63	93	.....	92	1 27	.....	37	.....	.....
.....	75	1 01	.....	1 00	1 39	.....	32	.....	.....
.....	61	80	.....	83	1 15	50	20	.....	.....
FIC STATES.									
.....	1 66	1 78	1 00	1 96	2 31	2 50	1 19	.....	.....
.....	3 50	2 18	1 50	4 12	3 00	2 50	4 00	.....	.....
.....	1 71	1 50	1 00	2 12	2 12	2 00	1 15	.....	1 00
RITORIES.									
.....	2 00	1 88	1 00	2 50	2 50	1 50	1 50	.....	1 00
.....	2 50	1 82	.....	3 50	2 50	.....	2 75	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 21	.....	.....	3 00	.....	50	.....	27
.....	.....	2 50	1 25	.....	3 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	1 00	75	1 00	1 50	1 25	25	.....	.....
ERAGES.									
ıd States	80	1 25	1 22	1 06	1 68	1 61	35	.....	49
es	67	1 06	1 05	99	1 48	1 47	34	.....	56
ıtes.....	88	1 18	1 07	1 21	1 64	1 44	33	.....	44
ates	59	88	62	82	1 16	93	30	.....	35
nverage.....	74	1 09	99	1 02	1 49	1 36	34	.....	46
es	2 29	1 82	1 17	2 73	2 48	2 33	2 11	.....	1 00
.....	1 67	2 38	1 00	2 33	3 18	1 33	1 25	.....	63
.....	1 98	2 10	1 08	2 33	2 83	1 83	1 63		81

Table showing the average wages paid for farm and other labor, &c.—Continued.

States.	Common laborers at other than farm-work.						Female servants.		
	With board.			Without board.			With board.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
Monthly wages.									
NEW ENGLAND STATES.									
Maine	$15 63	$19 11	.....	$20 62	.....	.....	$8 50	$10 29	$11 00
New Hampshire	10 00	17 00	$25 00	16 00	.....	$35 00	7 33	11 12	12 00
Vermont	14 40	22 50	20 00	21 00	.....	.....	6 00	10 50	10 25
Massachusetts	19 11	26 50	.....	29 57	.....	.....	6 56	10 29	13 50
Rhode Island	12 00	20 00	.....	24 00	.....	.....	6 00	12 00	.....
Connecticut	16 00	23 33	15 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	10 50	8 00
MIDDLE STATES.									
New York	15 24	20 10	25 33	21 78	.....	.....	5 06	9 55	10 00
New Jersey	12 00	18 80	11 00	19 50	.....	.....	4 64	8 83	10 00
Pennsylvania	13 80	20 07	19 28	20 56	.....	.....	4 82	7 88	8 40
Delaware	.....	16 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	8 00	4 00
Maryland	5 00	11 50	.....	7 00	.....	.....	2 00	7 83	.....
West Virginia	4 10	20 67	14 00	20 54	.....	.....	4 50	6 36	7 00
WESTERN STATES.									
Ohio	14 31	18 00	18 80	18 86	.....	.....	5 39	8 52	7 93
Indiana	14 62	21 38	17 00	20 17	.....	.....	6 12	9 11	8 55
Illinois	12 90	22 45	24 25	21 37	.....	.....	6 60	9 45	10 18
Michigan	13 82	20 28	.....	22 25	.....	.....	6 06	9 91	12 00
Wisconsin	16 46	20 42	.....	24 59	.....	.....	6 17	8 85	9 00
Minnesota	13 44	22 89	.....	22 67	.....	.....	5 97	8 98	.....
Iowa	14 05	21 10	.....	21 25	.....	.....	5 79	9 31	8 00
Kansas	21 50	23 20	.....	31 67	.....	.....	7 60	9 50	.....
Nebraska	20 00	21 50	.....	25 00	.....	.....	13 00	14 50	.....
Missouri	16 00	21 80	.....	18 00	.....	.....	4 67	7 55	.....
Kentucky	12 43	19 27	.....	19 96	.....	.....	6 10	8 07	.....
SOUTHERN STATES.									
Virginia	10 15	11 98	10 80	15 32	.....	.....	4 04	5 48	4 80
North Carolina	8 34	11 70	.....	12 00	.....	.....	3 60	5 00	7 00
South Carolina	10 33	12 60	8 00	14 17	.....	.....	5 28	7 40	8 00
Georgia	13 33	14 14	.....	19 33	.....	.....	5 50	6 95	7 00
Florida	.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....
Alabama	14 17	16 85	9 00	18 67	.....	.....	7 00	8 31	7 50
Mississippi	13 00	17 00	10 00	19 00	.....	.....	8 00	10 43	5 00
Louisiana	14 50	19 70	22 50	22 25	.....	.....	7 00	10 05	14 00
Texas	10 00	16 20	.....	17 00	.....	.....	8 00	8 50	14 00
Arkansas	12 67	17 70	.....	18 40	.....	.....	8 00	9 86	.....
Tennessee	10 00	15 26	.....	15 13	.....	.....	4 80	6 62	9 00
PACIFIC STATES.									
California	42 86	34 81	.....	47 50	.....	.....	27 08	27 89	.....
Nevada	73 33	40 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	52 50	33 33	30 00
Oregon	36 33	30 00	.....	60 00	.....	60 00	30 00	22 75	30 00
TERRITORIES.									
Washington	.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	22 00	.....
Colorado	34 00	36 43	.....	51 00	.....	.....	32 14	25 05	.....
Dakota	25 00	40 00	.....	35 00	.....	.....	18 00	20 00	10 00
Idaho	.....	73 33	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	30 00
Arizona	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
Montana	.....	70 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	40 00
New Mexico	12 00	25 00	16 00	18 00	.....	.....	8 00	10 00	6 00
AVERAGES.									
New England States	14 52	21 41	20 00	22 24	.....	.....	6 73	10 87	10 80
Middle States	10 03	17 86	15 92	17 88	.....	.....	4 17	8 08	8 08
Western States	15 41	21 12	20 02	22 34	.....	.....	6 68	9 43	9 28
Southern States	11 65	15 32	12 06	17 13	.....	.....	6 12	7 79	8 46
General average	12 90	18 92	17 00	19 90	.....	.....	5 93	9 04	9 16
Pacific States	50 84	34 94	.....	69 16	.....	.....	36 53	27 99	30 00
Territories	23 67	42 54	31 16	34 67	.....	.....	22 04	29 53	21 50
Average	37 26	41 74	31 16	51 92	.....	.....	29 29	28 78	25 75

II.—MECHANICAL LABOR.

Table showing the average daily wages, without board, paid in the several States and sections to persons employed in the under-mentioned trades in the respective years 1860, 1870, *and* 1874.

States.	Blacksmiths.			Bricklayers or masons.			Cabinet-makers			Coopers.			Carpenters.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.															
Maine	$1 97	$2 78	$2 37	$2 30	$3 25	$3 50	$1 88	$2 71	$2 12	$1 74	$2 67	$2 12	$2 00	$2 43	$2 75
New Hampshire	2 08	3 00	3 44	2 50	3 69	3 87	1 63	2 56	3 00	1 75	3 00	2 67	1 75	2 63	2 94
Vermont	2 21	2 88	2 88	2 63	3 56	2 75	2 19	3 12	2 88	2 13	3 17	2 75	2 05	2 87	3 00
Massachusetts	1 91	2 95	2 83	2 42	3 90	3 67	2 00	2 75	3 16	2 25	3 19	2 37	1 98	3 25	3 02
Rhode Island	1 50	2 50	....	1 75	3 00	....	2 00	3 25	....	1 50	2 50	....	1 50	2 50	....
Connecticut	1 67	2 92	....	2 00	3 50	....	1 75	2 88	....	2 00	3 00	....	1 67	3 08	....
MIDDLE STATES.															
New York	1 66	2 74	2 64	2 02	3 64	3 23	1 77	2 74	2 55	1 64	2 66	2 19	1 74	3 10	2 65
New Jersey	1 48	2 60	2 96	1 58	2 80	3 34	1 32	2 38	2 65	1 34	2 35	3 00	1 60	2 75	2 75
Pennsylvania	1 47	2 43	2 32	1 82	3 00	2 89	1 32	2 19	2 91	1 31	2 59	2 22	1 59	2 08	2 37
Delaware	1 50	2 50	3 00	2 00	4 00	3 50	1 50	2 50	3 00	(*)	2 50	2 00	1 50	2 75	2 75
Maryland	1 50	2 21	2 50	1 5	3 50	4 00	2 50	2 40	3 00	1 50	2 25	3 00	1 50	2 43	2 50
West Virginia	1 69	2 48	2 50	2 00	3 03	2 95	1 66	2 46	2 81	1 53	2 64	2 19	1 73	2 35	2 50
WESTERN STATES.															
Ohio	1 75	2 48	2 30	2 18	3 37	3 06	1 99	2 38	2 24	1 58	2 30	2 12	1 78	2 73	2 33
Indiana	1 93	2 60	2 00	2 60	3 61	3 25	1 84	2 55	2 62	1 62	2 41	2 25	1 83	2 83	2 33
Illinois	2 02	2 79	2 81	2 73	3 50	3 69	1 97	2 60	2 83	2 09	2 44	2 75	2 03	2 82	2 87
Michigan	2 10	2 78	....	2 41	3 48	....	1 8	2 67	....	1 70	2 48	2 50	1 90	2 77	....
Wisconsin	2 28	2 71	2 50	2 54	3 26	3 00	2 01	2 55	2 00	2 03	2 36	2 00	2 13	2 72	2 50
Minnesota	1 90	3 03	3 00	2 41	3 69	3 00	1 96	2 47	2 50	1 86	2 66	3 00	1 89	2 92	2 50
Iowa	2 17	3 01	2 50	2 47	3 63	3 50	2 10	2 60	2 50	1 95	2 61	....	2 01	2 96	3 00
Kansas	2 69	3 29	....	3 17	3 92	....	3 00	3 18	....	2 88	3 37	....	2 75	3 10	....
Nebraska	2 50	3 50	....	3 50	4 25	....	2 50	3 75	....	....	3 62	....	2 50	3 88	....
Missouri	2 03	2 78	3 50	2 71	3 70	4 00	2 10	2 66	3 00	2 00	2 61	2 50	2 05	2 85	3 00
Kentucky	2 03	2 74	2 63	2 68	3 81	3 50	1 84	2 83	2 75	1 88	2 71	2 90	2 28	3 22	3 20
SOUTHERN STATES.															
Virginia	1 40	2 09	2 20	1 75	2 69	2 00	1 68	2 14	1 88	1 55	2 13	1 63	1 74	2 53	1 70
North Carolina	1 50	2 04	2 50	1 83	2 41	3 00	1 50	2 06	2 50	1 00	1 75	....	1 50	2 29	2 75
South Carolina	1 67	2 25	2 50	1 71	2 90	2 50	2 17	2 57	....	1 56	2 18	....	1 90	2 60	2 50
Georgia	1 88	2 71	3 00	2 58	3 00	2 50	2 08	2 58	2 75	1 44	2 43	3 00	2 13	2 88	2 75
Florida	....	2 25	....	....	2 25	....	....	2 25	....	....	2 00	....	....	2 50	....
Alabama	2 30	2 93	....	2 25	3 09	....	2 83	2 80	....	2 50	2 72	....	2 25	3 00	....
Louisiana	2 70	3 30	4 00	2 60	3 52	3 50	2 12	2 72	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	2 70	3 75	2 25
Texas	2 66	2 86	3 00	3 33	3 36	3 75	3 50	2 71	2 50	2 37	3 00	....	2 25	3 14	2 50
Mississippi	2 50	3 11	3 00	2 94	3 96	3 00	2 25	3 25	....	2 50	3 58	....	2 12	3 43	2 50
Arkansas	2 60	3 21	3 50	2 83	3 55	4 50	2 71	3 03	3 00	2 25	3 00	3 00	2 41	3 25	3 00
Tennessee	2 03	2 70	3 25	2 28	3 22	4 08	2 29	2 63	2 83	1 78	2 49	2 50	2 29	3 13	2 75
PACIFIC STATES.															
California	4 22	4 10	3 00	4 96	4 61	5 50	3 75	3 87	3 00	4 00	3 75	....	3 95	4 14	3 00
Nevada	6 80	5 50	6 00	6 80	5 87	6 00	6 82	5 87	....	....	5 84	....	7 00	5 75	6 00
Oregon	4 50	3 88	5 00	5 42	5 00	5 00	4 41	3 88	4 00	4 12	3 63	4 00	4 50	4 06	4 00
TERRITORIES.															
Washington	8 50	5 00	4 00	8 00	6 00	5 00	6 00	4 50	3 00	5 00	4 00	3 00	6 00	5 00	4 50
Colorado	5 25	4 88	....	6 50	6 06	....	4 87	5 13	....	....	5 33	....	4 38	5 05	....
Dakota	2 25	3 50	3 50	3 25	5 00	3 50	....	....	3 00	....	3 50	....	3 25	3 75	2 50
Idaho	....	6 00	3 75	....	9 00	5 50	....	6 00	5 50	....	5 00	....	....	6 00	5 00
Arizona	....	6 00	....	....	7 50	....	....	6 00	....	....	5 50	....	....	6 50	....
Montana	....	7 00	4 00	....	9 00	5 00	....	7 00	4 00	....	6 00	....	....	7 50	5 00
New Mexico	2 50	4 00	3 75	3 00	4 00	4 00	2 50	4 00	2 75	3 00	4 00	....	3 00	4 00	4 25
AVERAGES.															
New England States	1 89	2 84	2 88	2 27	3 50	3 45	1 91	2 88	2 79	1 90	2 92	2 48	1 83	2 79	2 93
Middle States	1 55	2 49	2 65	1 83	3 33	3 32	1 68	2 45	2 82	1 46	2 50	2 43	1 61	2 59	2 59
Western States	2 13	2 88	2 66	2 67	3 66	3 37	2 11	2 75	2 56	1 95	2 69	2 50	2 10	2 98	2 72
Southern States	2 12	2 68	2 99	2 41	3 09	3 20	2 31	2 61	2 95	1 95	2 57	2 63	2 13	2 95	2 52
General average	1 92	2 72	2 79	2 30	3 40	3 33	2 00	2 67	2 78	1 82	2 67	2 51	1 92	2 82	2 69
Pacific States (gold)	5 17	4 49	4 67	5 73	5 16	5 50	5 01	4 54	3 50	4 06	4 41	4 00	5 15	4 65	4 33
Territories (gold)	4 63	5 20	3 80	5 19	6 65	4 00	4 46	5 44	3 65	4 00	4 76	3 00	4 16	5 40	4 25
Average	4 90	4 85	4 23	5 46	5 96	5 05	4 74	4 99	3 57	4 03	4 58	3 50	4 66	5 03	4 29

* Piecework.

New York	1 77	3 01	2 63	2 11	3 72	3 07	1 52	2 30	2 36	2 17	3 87	31
New Jersey	1 75	2 65	2 92	1 84	2 90	3 17	1 83	2 30	1 96	1 92	3 00	3
Pennsylvania	1 85	2 52	2 42	1 76	3 15	2 74	1 35	2 64	1 78	2 01	3 24	2
Delaware	1 50	2 50	3 00	2 00	2 50	3 75	(*)	(*)	2 00	1 50	4 50	2
Maryland	1 50	2 50	3 00	2 00	3 58	3 25	2 00	2 20	2 50	2 00	2 75	3
West Virginia	1 84	2 70	2 40	2 08	3 15	2 58	1 57	2 25	2 62	2 18	3 11	3
WESTERN STATES.												
Ohio	1 94	2 71	2 29	2 08	3 57	2 64	1 59	2 30	2 08	2 28	3 25	2
Indiana	1 96	2 78	2 37	2 33	3 35	3 00	1 64	2 27	2 25	2 25	3 17	3
Illinois	2 02	2 77	2 56	2 49	3 38	3 38	1 98	2 34	2 31	2 40	3 51	3
Michigan	1 90	2 68	.....	2 30	3 40	.....	1 54	2 43	.....	2 25	3 13	....
Wisconsin	2 08	2 71	2 75	2 49	3 17	4 00	2 13	2 26	1 25	2 75	3 19	4
Minnesota	1 96	2 92	3 00	2 33	3 50	.....	1 86	2 66	2 50	2 43	3 72	3
Iowa	1 93	2 78	2 50	2 47	3 37	3 00	1 85	2 46	1 50	2 36	3 53	3
Kansas	2 55	3 21	.....	2 69	4 13	.....	2 12	2 98	.....	3 25	4 08	....
Nebraska	2 50	4 00	.....	4 00	3 95	.....	3 00	3 43	.....	4 00	3 63	....
Missouri	2 46	3 03	3 00	2 71	3 70	3 50	2 00	2 64	2 50	2 92	3 72	3
Kentucky	2 17	2 96	2 90	2 37	3 53	3 10	1 96	2 56	2 50	2 65	3 32	3
SOUTHERN STATES.												
Virginia	1 80	2 40	1 63	1 71	2 82	2 00	1 44	1 86	1 58	2 00	2 94	3
North Carolina	1 50	2 34	3 00	1 67	2 46	3 00	1 06	1 69	3 00	1 58	2 67	....
South Carolina	1 85	2 40	2 50	1 90	2 70	2 50	1 88	2 00	2 50	2 67	2 75	2
Georgia	2 13	2 75	2 75	1 94	3 06	2 50	1 75	2 36	2 50	2 18	3 50	3
Florida	.....	2 25	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00	....
Alabama	2 50	3 09	.....	2 67	3 42	.....	2 00	2 65	.....	3 50	4 00	....
Louisiana	2 50	3 36	2 50	2 50	3 77	3 00	1 90	2 81	2 00	3 50	4 00	2
Texas	2 50	3 05	2 50	2 87	3 18	3 50	2 33	2 67	.....	3 17	4 25	3
Mississippi	2 00	3 32	.....	3 50	4 11	3 00	1 50	3 00	.....	1 50	3 40	....
Arkansas	2 42	3 11	3 00	2 67	3 32	3 00	2 08	2 97	2 00	2 42	3 44	5
Tennessee	2 36	2 86	2 83	2 32	3 32	3 16	2 20	2 45	2 33	2 53	3 27	3
PACIFIC STATES.												
California	4 06	4 07	4 00	4 75	4 72	5 00	3 88	3 82	.....	4 95	4 68	5
Nevada	7 80	5 80	5 00	7 80	6 83	6 00	5 88	4 75	4 00	7 00	6 04	6
Oregon	4 34	4 10	4 50	5 60	5 00	5 00	3 95	3 50	3 50	5 40	5 00	5
TERRITORIES.												
Washington	6 00	5 50	5 00	6 00	6 00	5 00	5 00	4 00	.....	6 00	6 00	5
Colorado	4 37	5 15	.....	5 87	6 43	.....	4 00	4 83	.....	5 87	6 21	....
Dakota	2 50	4 50	3 00	3 00	7 50	3 50	3 50	3 25	3 00	.....	4 00	....
Idaho	.....	9 00	5 00	.....	11 00	6 00	.....	6 00	4 25	.....	11 00	5
Arizona	.....	6 75	.....	.....	8 50	.....	.....	5 67	.....	.....	8 50	....
Montana	.....	7 50	4 00	.....	9 00	5 00	.....	7 00	4 00	.....	9 00	8
New Mexico	3 00	4 00	3 50	4 00	4 00	3 00	.....	4 00	2 50	4 00	4 00	3
AVERAGES.												
New England States	1 80	2 87	2 67	2 17	3 40	3 38	1 61	2 42	2 44	2 22	3 51	3
Middle States	1 70	2 65	2 73	1 97	3 17	3 09	1 65	2 34	2 30	1 96	3 41	2

Table showing the average daily wages paid, &c.—Continued.

States.	Tailors.			Tanners.			Tinsmiths.			Wheelwrights.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.												
Maine	$1 86	$2 64	$3 50	$2 09	$2 64	$2 50	$1 82	$2 50	$2 25	$1 80	$2 75	$2 50
New Hampshire	1 75	2 67	3 75	1 80	2 81	3 25	1 50	2 83	3 19	1 75	2 67	3 12
Vermont	1 65	2 31	2 50	1 70	2 62	2 75	1 88	2 75	2 88	1 83	2 82	3 00
Massachusetts	1 80	2 48	2 37	1 94	2 75	2 38	1 85	2 56	3 65	2 01	3 01	2 37
Rhode Island	2 00	3 00	.....	1 50	2 75	.....	1 75	3 00	.....	2 00	3 00	.....
Connecticut	1 37	2 45	.....	2 00	2 75	.....	1 67	2 83	.....	1 50	3 00	.....
MIDDLE STATES.												
New York	1 66	2 47	2 26	1 71	2 74	2 22	1 74	2 78	2 52	1 90	2 95	2 95
New Jersey	1 92	2 55	2 25	1 59	2 55	2 08	1 33	2 25	2 50	1 35	2 30	2 30
Pennsylvania	1 34	2 07	2 14	1 40	2 08	2 05	1 37	2 17	2 15	1 59	2 27	1 92
Delaware	(*)	(*)	2 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	.....	2 50	2 50	.....	2 50	2 50
Maryland	.....	2 25	1 75	2 00	2 60	1 50	2 00	2 25	2 25	2 00	2 54	2 50
West Virginia	1 42	2 20	2 72	1 50	2 10	2 44	1 75	2 48	2 38	1 86	2 64	2 75
WESTERN STATES.												
Ohio	1 59	2 28	2 30	1 74	2 45	2 16	1 72	2 42	2 00	1 96	3 28	2 38
Indiana	1 76	2 32	1 92	1 61	2 35	2 08	1 90	2 47	2 17	1 98	2 78	2 21
Illinois	1 80	2 30	2 33	1 95	2 50	2 50	2 01	2 64	2 25	2 25	3 04	3 75
Michigan	1 69	2 35	.....	1 79	2 55	.....	1 79	2 59	.....	2 08	3 06	.....
Wisconsin	2 30	2 38	1 50	2 36	2 61	2 00	2 24	2 50	2 50	2 23	2 66	2 00
Minnesota	1 64	2 48	2 50	1 93	2 85	.....	1 54	2 81	2 50	1 78	3 11	.....
Iowa	1 95	2 60	1 75	2 00	2 80	.....	1 86	2 70	2 00	2 51	2 84	2 50
Kansas	3 25	3 23	.....	2 50	3 15	.....	2 17	3 10	.....	2 50	3 50	.....
Nebraska	2 75	3 38	.....	.....	3 50	.....	2 87	3 50	.....	2 88	3 88	.....
Missouri	2 10	2 64	2 50	2 00	2 88	2 00	2 17	2 61	2 75	2 35	2 97	2 75
Kentucky	2 13	2 64	2 95	1 83	2 40	2 75	2 00	2 67	2 25	2 15	2 81	3 33
SOUTHERN STATES.												
Virginia	1 74	2 09	2 00	1 67	1 98	1 75	1 66	2 30	1 75	1 61	2 34	2 20
North Carolina	1 25	1 94	3 00	1 17	2 04	.....	2 00	2 17	2 75	1 53	2 45	2 50
South Carolina	2 10	2 17	2 50	2 38	2 56	.....	1 65	2 18	2 50	2 15	2 50	2 00
Georgia	2 00	2 46	3 50	2 50	2 75	.....	2 27	2 43	2 50	2 28	2 93	2 75
Florida	.....	1 75	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	2 37	.....
Alabama	1 94	2 62	.....	2 50	2 71	.....	2 50	2 90	.....	2 42	2 83	.....
Louisiana	2 12	2 84	2 00	.....	3 08	2 50	2 38	2 87	2 50	2 50	3 42	2 50
Texas	1 92	2 67	.....	3 12	2 79	.....	2 50	2 94	2 75	1 75	2 84	2 50
Mississippi	1 50	2 83	.....	1 50	3 17	.....	1 80	3 19	.....	3 00	3 64	.....
Arkansas	1 83	2 80	3 00	1 90	3 25	.....	2 17	3 14	4 00	2 17	3 25	.....
Tennessee	2 03	2 54	3 22	1 75	2 38	2 50	1 75	2 73	2 62	1 85	3 06	2 50
PACIFIC STATES.												
California	3 60	3 88	.....	4 00	3 97	.....	4 04	4 00	3 00	4 75	4 19	.....
Nevada	6 00	4 34	3 00	5 60	.....	.....	6 00	5 34	5 00	8 75	6 00	7 00
Oregon	3 80	3 50	3 50	4 10	3 31	4 00	4 25	3 61	4 50	4 67	4 00	5 00
TERRITORIES.												
Washington	.....	4 25	3 00	.....	5 00	3 00	6 00	4 75	2 50	6 00	5 00	5 00
Colorado	4 00	4 69	.....	.....	6 00	.....	4 50	5 60	.....	5 00	5 75	.....
Dakota	.....	3 00	3 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	3 00	.....	4 00	3 00
Idaho	.....	8 00	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	7 00	4 25	.....	7 00	5 50
Arizona	.....	6 00	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....	7 33	.....	.....	6 75	.....
Montana	.....	8 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	5 50	.....	8 00	5 00
New Mexico	.....	4 00	3 50	.....	4 00	.....	.....	4 00	3 25	.....	4 00	3 00
AVERAGES.												
New England States	1 74	2 60	3 03	1 84	2 72	2 72	1 75	2 74	2 84	1 82	2 88	2 75
Middle States	1 59	2 31	2 27	1 62	2 35	2 05	1 64	2 40	2 34	1 74	2 [illegible]	2 49
Western States	2 09	2 60	2 22	1 97	2 73	2 25	2 02	2 73	2 30	2 24	3 09	2 70
Southern States	1 84	2 43	2 75	2 06	2 59	2 25	2 07	2 60	2 67	2 14	2 87	2 42
General average	1 82	2 49	2 57	1 87	2 60	2 32	1 87	2 62	2 55	1 99	2 84	2 59
Pacific States (gold)	4 47	3 91	3 25	4 57	3 64	4 00	4 76	4 31	4 17	6 06	4 73	6 00
Territories (gold)	4 00	5 42	3 37	3 00	6 00	3 00	5 25	5 59	3 70	5 50	5 79	4 30
Average	4 24	4 67	3 31	3 78	4 82	3 50	5 00	4 95	3 93	5 78	5 26	5 15

* Piecework.

III.—FACTORY LABOR.

COTTON MILLS.

Before giving the rates of wages paid in the cotton-mills of the United States it may be well to present a statement showing the number and capacity of cotton-mills in the country and the consumption of cotton in the year ended July 1, 1874, which is condensed from an article in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 21, 1874.

States.	Number of mills.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Average size of yarn.	Average running time.	Average consumption of cotton per spindle.	Quantity of cotton used.	Quantity of cotton used.
NORTHERN STATES.				*No.*	*Weeks.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Bales.*
Maine	24	12,415	609,898	25.23	50.71	59.67	36,473,547	78,607
New Hampshire	42	20,422	855,189	23.43	51.46	69.89	59,759,468	128,792
Vermont	10	1,274	58,948	29.75	46.34	46.34	2,734,167	5,895
Massachusetts	194	71,202	3,769,692	28.55	49.89	53.93	203,325,299	438,201
Rhode Island	115	24,706	1,336,842	35.20	48.10	43.51	58,146,985	125,317
Connecticut	104	18,170	908,202	31.40	48.45	53.43	48,514,613	104,557
New York	55	12,476	580,917	32.	47.70	42.24	24,536,249	52,890
New Jersey	17	2,070	150,968	29.30	51.	53.50	8,078,647	17,411
Pennsylvania	60	9,772	452,064	17.51	42.80	84.	37,989,726	81,872
Delaware	8	796	47,976	22.24	49.66	66.14	3,174,174	6,841
Maryland	21	2,299	110,260	11.50	47.35	174.34	19,222,703	41,434
Ohio	5	236	20,410	11.83	36.80	89.49	1,826,304	3,936
Indiana	4	618	22,988	14.56	47.44	159.	3,671,227	7,912
Minnesota	1	24	3,400	3.	52.	99.41	338,000	728
Total Northern	660	176,480	8,927,754	28.56	49.33	56.86	507,790,099	1,094,387
SOUTHERN STATES.								
Alabama	16	1,360	57,594	10.50	48.37	112.83	6,490,079	13,772
Arkansas	2	28	1,256	12.	51.	121.69	136,000	294
Georgia	42	2,934	137,330	12.71	47.77	133.57	18,522,899	39,929
Kentucky	4	42	10,500	6.26	49.24	178.86	1,878,020	4,047
Louisiana	3	300	15,000	12.	47.02	86.31	1,294,560	2,790
Mississippi	11	348	15,150	11.33	39.29	75.17	1,138,804	2,545
Missouri	4	382	18,056	10.75	49.66	183.25	3,481,573	7,528
North Carolina	30	1,055	55,498	12.08	46.52	124.10	6,842,673	14,756
South Carolina	18	1,238	62,872	13.36	39.67	113.25	7,134,558	15,376
Tennessee	42	1,014	47,058	12.32	51.10	133.38	6,272,458	13,518
Texas	4	230	10,225	12.	47.02	127.80	1,278,125	2,755
Virginia	11	1,564	56,490	16.	47.57	95.24	5,334,025	11,496
Total Southern	187	10,495	487,629	12.5	47.02	122.53	59,793,774	128,535
RECAPITULATION.								
Total Northern	660	176,480	8,927,754	28.56	49.33	56.86	507,790,099	1,094,387
Total Southern	187	10,495	487,659	12.5	47.02	122.53	59,793,774	128,535
Grand total	847	186,975	9,415,383	27.73	48.26	60.29	567,583,873	1,222,914

It will be seen that the number of spinning-spindles in the United States on the 1st day of July, 1874, was 9,415,383, against 7,114,000 at the same date of 1870, and 6,763,557 at the same date of 1869, as follows:

Year.	Looms.	Spindles.	Yarn average.	Average per spindle.
1874.				
North	176,480	8,927,754	28.56	56.86
South	10,495	487,629	12.5	122.53
Total, 1874	186,975	9,415,383	27.73	60.29
1870.				
North	147,682	6,851,779	28¾	50.87
South	5,852	262,221	12¼	124.23
Total, 1870	153,534	7,114,000	28¼	52.93
1869.				
North	.....	6,538,494	28	60.70
South	.....	225,063	12⅞	138.12
Total, 1869	.....	6,763,557	27½	64.88

The above records a very rapid progress since 1870, being about 33 per cent. in the number of spinning-spindles.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN 1870.

The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton in the United States, as appears from the census-returns of 1870, was 956, employing 135,369 hands; capital invested, $140,706,291; wages paid, $39,044,132; value of materials used, $111,736,936. The principal products were as follows:

Sheetings, shirtings, and twilled goods	yards.	478,204,513
Lawns and fine muslins	do..	34,533,462
Print cloths	do..	489,250,053
Warps	do..	73,018,045
Flannel	do..	8,390,050
Ginghams and checks	do..	39,275,244
Cassimeres, cottonades, and jeans	do..	13,940,895
Spool-thread	dozen.	11,560,241
Table-cloths, quilts, and counterpanes	number.	493,892
Seamless bags	do...	2,767,060
Yarn, not woven	pounds.	30,301,087
Bats, wicking, and wadding	do...	11,118,127
Cordage, lines and twines	do...	5,057,454
Thread	do...	906,068
Cotton waste	do...	7,921,449
Tape and webbing	do...	484,400
Seamless bags	do...	405,585
Other products	do...	10,811,028

Total quantity of all products 349,314,592 pounds, valued at $177,489,739.

WAGES IN COTTON-MILLS.

Table showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the cotton-mills of the following States in 1869 *and* 1874.

Occupation.	Maine.		New Hampshire.		Massachusetts.		Rhode Island.		Connecticut.		New York.		Pennsylvania.		Delaware.
	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.
CARDING.															
Overseer	$21 50	$22 50	$18 03	$20 25	$23 40	$22 50	$17 00	$17 00	$16 60	$14 13	$15 00	$12 75	$25 00	$15 25	$12 00
Picker-tenders	7 50	6 70	7 70	8 47	8 25	7 50	7 80	7 72	7 00	6 50	7 00	6 75	7 00	7 00	7 95
Railway-tenders	6 50	*4 50	4 57	*5 35	4 28	*5 25	3 50	†4 47	4 60	6 06	4 00	*3 50	.....	*4 00	.....
Drawing-frame tenders	4 00	†4 50	4 41	†4 18	4 44	†4 30	5 00	‡5 40	4 66	‡4 44	4 00	‡4 00	.....	†5 75	4 20
Speeder-tenders	5 75	†7 12	5 65	†6 09	6 50	†7 00	6 12	‡7 48	6 00	5 80	5 50	‡4 25	.....	†6 00	4 72
Picker-boy	3 50	*6 00	4 35	*6 55	5 80	‡5 18	6 25	*4 03	4 00	4 17	.....	3 00	.....	*3 50	.....
Grinders	10 00	10 37	8 84	9 55	9 80	9 75	9 98	9 10	9 50	9 25	8 00	7 50	.....	‡7 25	8 70
Strippers	7 25	6 95	7 27	7 42	7 70	7 26	9 50	7 50	7 00	6 75	6 00	6 00	7 00	7 50	7 92
SPINNING.															
Overseer	22 00	22 50	16 83	20 25	21 00	22 50	15 60	17 69	17 50	17 96	15 00	11 25	16 00	15 25	20 00
Mule-spinners	10 87	10 75	11 64	10 52	11 75	9 50	9 50	10 16	9 30	9 00	10 00	10 50	14 00	*5 00	9 10
Mule-backside piecers	2 50	*2 60	3 21	*2 76	3 14	*2 75	2 85	*2 52	2 50	2 62	3 50	*2 50	2 00	*3 00	1 80
Frame-spinners	4 40	†5 12	5 20	†5 30	6 75	†5 10	5 00	†3 70	3 25	3 33	3 50	‡3 50	.....	†3 01	2 12
DRESSING.															
Overseer	20 00	21 00	17 00	17 00	21 00	22 50	13 75	14 80	16 50	16 44	13 50	15 00	.....	15 00	.....
Second hand	11 78	13 50	10 66	10 22	13 10	13 29	9 00	11 83	14 40	12 00	.....	9 00	.....	12 00	.....
Spoolers	4 20	4 94	4 64	†4 26	6 50	†6 06	5 00	‡4 32	4 55	3 33	4 25	‡3 75	.....	‡4 90	5 25

Table showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the cotton-mills of the following States, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Ohio.	In New England States.	In Middle States.	In Southern States.*	In United States.	
	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1869.	1874.
CARDING.														
Overseer	$9 00	$30 00	$36 00	$30 00	$10 50	$15 20	§$9 25	$14 25	$14 00	$19 38	$14 00	$19 28	$18 57	$18 32
Picker-tenders	6 00	6 00	5 00	4 50	4 50	9 00	7 00	7 50	†5 00	7 36	6 88	6 19	7 52	6 18
Railway-tenders	2 50	.....	14 62	3 00	4 00	4 25	3 88	3 40	‡3 25	5 13	3 75	3 67	4 58	4 44
Drawing-frame tenders	2 50	‡4 50	‡4 70	3 50	§4 00	4 50	§3 88	§3 50	‡3 00	4 56	4 88	3 89	4 39	4 17
Speeder-tenders	3 00	.....	‡6 05	.....	§4 33	‡5 50	3 88	3 00	‡3 00	6 70	5 13	4 29	5 75	5 18
Picker-boy	.....	6 00	.....	3 00	†2 50	†3 50	†4 00	†3 50	†4 50	5 19	3 25	3 75	4 78	4 25
Grinders	4 50	8 20	8 40	7 50	7 50	12 50	7 00	1 50	5 00	9 60	7 38	7 14	9 13	7 50
Strippers	4 50	6 00	6 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	6 75	3 67	3 50	7 18	6 75	5 87	7 46	6 24
SPINNING.														
Overseer	9 00	30 00	36 00	30 00	15 00	14 00	13 00	‡3 00	14 00	20 18	13 25	18 75	17 99	18 21
Mule-spinners	9 00	15 00	.....	.....	6 00	10 50	.....	9 00	13 50	9 99	7 75	9 90	10 77	9 88
Mule-backside piecers	2 40	‡2 50	.....	.....	†3 00	†3 00	.....	§4 17	†2 00	2 65	2 75	3 01	2 69	2 75
Frame-spinners	2 40	‡4 20	3 20	2 00	§2 45	4 00	3 75	§3 60	‡3 00	4 51	3 25	3 20	4 32	3 60
DRESSING.														
Overseer	7 50	15 00	36 00	15 00	10 50	14 00	7 50	12 00	.....	18 35	15 00	14 69	16 96	15 95
Second hand	2 40	.....	14 00	9 00	12 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	12 17	10 50	7 68	11 79	10 02
Spoolers	3 00	‡4 50	‡4 50	3 25	§3 00	§7 25	4 50	‡4 00	.....	4 58	4 33	4 25	4 90	4 37
Warpers	3 00	7 00	‡6 25	5 00	‡4 50	5 50	5 50	7 50	.....	6 37	6 25	5 53	5 23	5 91
Drawers and twisters	2 40	‡6 00	‡6 00	5 50	4 50	4 75	3 50	.....	.....	5 81	6 50	4 66	5 50	5 30
Dressers	.....	.....	11 00	9 00	8 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....	12 06	9 00	8 88	11 92	10 48
WEAVING.														
Overseer	9 00	30 00	33 00	30 00	12 75	16 00	15 00	15 00	.....	20 97	16 50	20 09	17 58	19 91
Weavers	6 00	‡7 00	‡6 50	.....	§5 00	‡6 50	.....	6 00	.....	8 05	8 38	6 17	7 75	7 23
Drawing-in hands	2 40	.....	.....	5 50	§5 00	‡4 50	4 00	4 50	.....	6 95	5 00	4 32	6 28	5 47
REPAIR-SHOP, ENGINE-ROOM, ETC.														
Foreman	.....	36 00	30 00	30 00	20 00	16 50	13 50	15 00	.....	19 57	15 00	23 00	17 65	21 07
Wood-workers	9 00	9 00	19 42	10 25	6 00	14 00	15 00	8 00	.....	14 99	14 25	11 33	14 88	12 94
Iron-workers	.....	18 60	20 12	12 50	.....	9 00	12 00	18 00	15 00	14 01	13 88	14 94	13 00	14 46
Engineer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	15 00	.....	21 00	15 07	11 75	18 00	13 42	15 58
Laborers	4 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	5 50	10 50	6 00	4 00	8 00	8 56	8 80	6 01	8 76	7 28
Overseer in cloth-room	.....	13 50	.....	10 00	9 00	.....	24 00	.....	12 00	15 13	8 50	14 13	13 38	13 43

* Including Missouri. † Boys. ‡ Females. § Part females.

WOOLEN-MILLS.

The following statement, condensed from the census returns, shows the magnitude of the woolen industry in the United States in 1870.

States and Territories.	Establishments.	Cards.	Broad looms.	Narrow looms.	Spindles.	Hands employed.			Wages.	Value of products.
						Males above 16.	Females above 15.	Youth.		
		Sets.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*				*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	14	24	.....	2	530	38	1	2	4,881	89,996
Arkansas	13	17	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	2	6,870	78,[illegible]
California	5	46	163	22	3,880	584	31	44	230,200	1,102,754
Connecticut	108	660	1,190	1,703	178,470	4,257	2,381	659	2,860,370	17,371,048
Delaware	11	30	53	174	8,756	186	110	103	115,137	576,067
Florida	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50[illegible]
Georgia	46	72	6	389	14,465	251	191	121	122,138	471,523
Illinois	109	250	210	423	36,888	1,040	468	228	535,185	2,849,249
Indiana	175	346	232	948	57,083	1,450	711	308	736,113	4,329,711
Iowa	85	199	133	241	31,462	685	293	110	269,432	1,647,606
Kansas	9	24	9	20	1,616	56	24	11	30,682	153,150
Kentucky	125	208	34	288	10,509	454	137	92	159,373	1,312,458
Louisiana	2	12	20	80	4,000	22	3	4	8,900	30,735
Maine	107	331	962	199	65,249	1,582	1,250	210	1,047,151	6,398,881
Maryland	31	60	57	91	12,348	247	67	13	82,019	427,596
Massachusetts	185	1,367	4,469	3,374	470,785	10,761	7,439	2,350	7,298,302	39,502,542
Michigan	54	116	74	158	15,650	408	208	51	204,813	1,204,869
Minnesota	10	19	17	22	2,664	77	60	9	45,592	219,762
Mississippi	11	17	.....	30	344	34	31	51	28,800	147,323
Missouri	156	258	68	115	10,371	548	85	85	137,408	1,226,211
New Hampshire	77	351	909	699	117,057	1,832	1,549	369	1,355,147	8,706,104
New Jersey	29	81	182	421	23,457	524	402	168	334,642	1,903,825
New Mexico	1	1	4	1	240	20	.....	.....	2,000	21,000
New York	252	845	1,344	1,127	162,540	4,498	2,999	1,315	2,834,326	14,394,786
North Carolina	52	78	11	86	2,806	151	81	17	39,101	208,638
Ohio	223	334	300	752	52,789	1,340	669	234	550,414	3,287,629
Oregon	9	21	65	25	4,320	129	8	42	112,213	505,857
Pennsylvania	457	1,317	2,226	6,394	316,877	5,825	5,006	1,873	4,373,628	27,580,585
Rhode Island	65	474	652	1,710	157,089	3,354	2,198	811	2,228,402	12,558,117
South Carolina	15	25	2	7	350	32	13	8	3,815	34,450
Tennessee	148	177	20	60	3,614	342	61	25	62,780	696,844
Texas	20	29	14	16	1,070	80	16	4	20,278	152,96[illegible]
Utah	15	19	11	20	1,430	58	39	9	48,040	199,600
Vermont	65	175	379	291	47,719	930	751	189	644,524	3,619,439
Virginia	68	116	61	76	6,236	190	56	32	58,765	488,3[illegible]
West Virginia	74	132	50	70	6,387	207	79	30	59,828	475,763
Wisconsin	64	134	112	110	16,445	506	205	64	229,306	1,250,467
Total	2,891	8,366	14,039	20,144	1,845,496	42,728	27,682	9,643	26,877,575	155,405,558

The principal products of woolen mills in 1870 were as follows:

Beavers, 261,208 yards; cloth, cassimeres, and doeskins, 63,340,612 yards; cloth, felted, 1,941,865 yards; cloth, negro, 1,932,382 yards; cottonade, 75,000 yards; flannels, 58,965,286 yards; jeans, 24,489,985 yards; kerseys, 5,506,902 yards; linseys, 14,130,274 yards; repellents, 2,663,767 yards; satinets, 14,072,559 yards; tweeds and twills, 2,853,458 yards; number of shawls, 2,312,761; blankets, 2,029,715 pairs; yarn, 16,070,237 pounds.

WAGES IN WOOLEN-MILLS.

Table showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the woolen-mills of the following States in 1869 and in 1874.

Occupations.	Maine.		New Hampshire and Vermont.		Massachusetts.		Rhode Island.		Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Maryland.	Virginia and West Virginia.		Ohio and Indiana.		Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas.		Minnesota.	California.	Oregon.	General average.	
	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1869.	1874.
Wool-sorters	$12 00	$9 86	$11 00	$10 95	$12 55	$10 91	$10 10	$12 00	.....	$12 00	.....	$8 00	$6 00	$7 50	$13 30	†$9 25	$12 75	$10 05	$11 70	‡$5 25	$22 00	$10 86	$10 94
Wool-washers	9 72	9 30	9 00	8 73	7 05	8 97	8 66	8 50	.....	7 00	$8 75	.....	5 00	6 00	10 16	8 33	9 00	9 83	9 00	5 25	.....	8 26	8 21
Dyers	11 68	10 10	11 75	9 77	9 90	11 08	8 00	8 00	$8 25	10 00	10 25	.....	13 50	12 75	16 25	15 00	14 25	11 30	9 25	5 25	12 50	11 38	10 50
Overseers	18 00	24 00	15 00	20 25	17 50	18 61	16 50	20 00	21 00	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	20 50	15 00	18 00	18 00	19 50	18 00	.....	18 44	19 17
Carding and spinning:																							
Pickers	7 33	7 60	9 00	8 70	7 88	7 81	7 16	6 25	8 00	.....	7 75	7 00	4 00	5 25	6 90	5 00	5 25	5 40	8 00	5 25	7 50	7 03	6 68
Carders	*6 33	†5 92	7 15	†6 39	*4 95	†6 01	6 32	5 50	*3 50	*5 76	5 20	5 00	*4 75	5 62	8 50	10 00	9 90	†5 46	†5 75	5 25	7 50	6 07	6 34
Spinners	11 50	10 37	12 00	9 41	9 85	9 45	9 00	6 25	10 80	8 33	12 68	12 00	7 72	9 75	14 27	12 00	15 00	†9 00	†8 25	6 00	8 00	11 20	8 85
Warpers and beamers	8 16	9 60	*7 31	†9 83	10 16	9 47	10 00	.....	12 00	10 00	*6 37	7 00	7 12	7 00	9 37	10 75	9 00	†6 94	†9 62	7 25	.....	8 77	8 81
Reelers	*4 76	†6 55	6 00	†5 47	*4 25	†5 69	6 00	6 25	*6 50	*2 50	*3 00	.....	*3 25	*4 50	*5 37	†3 75	*4 50	‡5 47	3 90	5 25	.....	4 61	5 20
Overseers	14 66	19 50	17 50	15 83	17 30	17 57	18 19	12 90	24 00	12 00	21 00	.....	12 00	12 75	.....	.....	19 50	15 00	.....	18 00	.....	18 46	15 94
Assistants	10 25	.....	6 37	.....	10 10	.....	12 00	.....	10 50	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 75	.....
Weaving:																							
Weavers	*7 32	†8 32	7 50	7 90	*7 30	†8 07	*7 66	8 58	*8 16	10 50	*8 00	8 00	*7 75	*6 00	*7 00	5 00	*7 50	†10 50	6 50	5 25	8 00	7 88	7 41
Burlers	*4 59	*5 05	5 75	†6 30	*4 50	†5 34	*4 40	5 25	*5 40	.....	*4 60	.....	*3 50	*3 00	*5 49	†5 00	*6 00	4 60	5 00	5 25	.....	4 92	4 98
Overseers	17 33	18 00	16 50	16 12	17 60	18 12	16 08	19 50	12 00	16 00	16 50	14 00	18 00	15 00	15 00	13 50	18 00	15 00	.....	24 00	.....	16 10	17 40
Dressing and finishing:																							
Fullers	8 75	†9 67	9 96	†8 95	9 24	9 84	8 40	9 00	7 50	7 00	9 37	8 00	6 00	6 00	11 75	12 00	10 50	9 19	9 00	5 25	.....	8 77	8 76
Dressers or giggers	7 58	†8 70	7 80	8 55	7 80	8 04	6 00	8 10	7 50	.....	10 00	.....	.....	9 00	10 50	10 00	7 50	8 34	7 00	5 25	.....	8 08	8 11
Finishers	12 33	†8 83	*8 90	10 50	8 15	8 28	6 75	8 10	7 50	*3 50	12 00	14 00	.....	9 00	13 50	.....	10 50	9 34	9 00	5 25	7 50	9 71	8 42
Press-tenders	9 33	7 67	10 50	8 60	8 24	8 26	9 50	10 50	11 50	.....	8 12	.....	7 50	13 50	9 00	10 00	.....	7 50	.....	5 25	.....	9 21	8 91
Drawers	.....	*4 50	6 00	7 50	6 00	†8 72	6 00	.....	*7 75	.....	*5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	7 00	8 50	5 25	.....	6 12	6 91
Brushers	*4 50	7 25	.....	6 00	5 10	6 69	6 00	.....	7 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	9 00	5 25	.....	5 12	6 69
Packers	9 37	8 50	8 40	8 62	8 62	11 50	8 75	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	9 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....	9 02	8 57
Overseers	20 25	18 00	16 50	15 78	19 06	18 05	20 25	24 00	16 50	.....	12 00	18 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	21 00	18 00	.....	21 00	.....	17 62	19 14
Assistants	10 00	.....	9 75	13 25	9 40	6 37	12 00	15 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	9 00	.....	10 36	9 72
Engine-room, yard, &c.:																							
Engineers	.....	.....	10 50	12 59	14 60	13 24	10 00	.....	12 50	9 75	17 25	.....	.....	9 00	11 50	12 50	15 00	.....	9 00	18 00	.....	12 64	12 34
Mechanics	12 33	14 62	16 75	15 73	15 37	16 22	16 50	15 00	12 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	15 13	15 12
Laborers, (watchmen included)	9 16	8 58	9 00	8 98	9 20	9 25	10 66	10 00	9 25	.....	11 25	.....	.....	.....	10 00	8 75	10 50	9 00	15 00	12 00	15 00	9 88	10 73
Foremen	18 00	18 00	10 50	10 50	17 00	12 75	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	30 00	13 62	19 05

* All females. † Part females. ‡ All Chinamen, except overseer at $36.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following interesting article, prepared by James M. Swank, Esq., secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, exhibits the origin and development of the iron and steel industries in the United States:

FORGES AND BLOOMARIES.

The first iron made in America was forged at a bloomary of the Virginia Company, in 1621, on the James River, twelve miles below the present site of Richmond. The Indians destroyed the forge in 1622. In 1631 the people of Massachusetts Bay built an iron-mill at Lynn; in 1644, a blast-furnace at Hammersmith; in 1652, a furnace and forge at Raynham, (Taunton;) and other iron-works followed in succeeding years, until in 1715 there were many furnaces and forges in Maryland, Virginia, and Massachusetts. At some of these forges the ore was converted into bar-iron by hammering, and all sorts of merchantable shapes were made, while at others the bar was hammered from the pig. Maryland hammered bar-iron was exported to England from 1732 to the Revolution, although in 1750 England endeavored to prohibit the production of bar-iron, as a common nuisance, in America. The Revolution stimulated the production of hammered iron, and forges sprung into existence in many parts of the colonies, but principally in Pennsylvania. Slitting-mills, for slitting hammered plate into nail-rods, became quite numerous. After the Revolution great changes took place. The puddling-furnace was invented by Cort, a native of England, in 1783 and 1784, and he also introduced the use of rolls. From 1790 to 1810 rolling-mills were gradually erected in this country to take the place of the forges, and at the present time only a very few forges in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee make hammered bar-iron in small quantities, while the few forges and bloomaries making blooms from ore are found in New York and North Carolina, using the Catalan forge. Many forges, making blooms for boiler-plate from charcoal pig-iron, still exist in Pennsylvania. The following table shows the production of blooms *from ore* during late years:

Years.	Net tons.	Years.	Net tons.
1865	63,977	1870	62,259
1866	73,555	1871	61,000
1867	73,073	1872	58,000
1868	75,200	1873	62,364
1869	69,500	1874, (about)	50,000

PIG-IRON.

The first furnace in the United States, of which we have any knowledge, is that built by a London company, represented by John Winthrop, jr., at Hammersmith, Mass., in 1644.* In Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Lambert Despard built a furnace in 1702 at the outlet of Mattakeeset Pond. In 1715 there were many furnaces in the colonies, all of which used charcoal for fuel. In 1717 pig-iron was exported to England. Most of these furnaces made castings, such as iron pots, direct from the furnace, as they still do in some parts of North Carolina and Tennessee. Coke was first used in the blast-furnace by F. H. Oliphant, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and anthracite coal at Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, by Baughman, Giteau & Co., in July, 1839, though Mr. Lyman, at Pottsville, first succeeded in keeping a furnace in blast for three months on anthracite, running from October, 1839, to January, 1840. The Mauch Chunk furnace was small, being 21½ feet high and 5½ feet across the bosh, while the Pottsville furnace was 35 feet by 8¾ feet. In August, 1846, the raw bituminous coal was first used in smelting iron at Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio, in a furnace specially built for raw coal, though, in 1845, a charcoal-furnace in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, (Clay Furnace,) had, during a scarcity of fuel, run a short time on raw coal alone. In 1810 there were 153 furnaces, all charcoal, which made in that year 54,000 net tons of pig-iron. In 1874 there were 701 furnaces, including charcoal, coke, raw coal, and anthracite, and 46 more were in course of construction. These figures do not include the large number of charcoal and other furnaces that have been abandoned. The following are statistics of production of pig-iron in net tons:

* For a more detailed account of the "Colonial industry in metals" see *Bishop's History of American Manufactures* vol. 1, pages 465-631

.....	54,000	1870.....	1,865,000
.....	130,000	1871.....	1,912,608
.....	315,000	1872.....	2,854,558
.....	650,000	1873.....	2,868,278
.....	919,770	1874.....	2,689,413
.....	931,582		

here were produced 572,817 net tons of charcoal pig-iron; 884,872 tons of ıd coke; 1,202,144 anthracite, and 29,580 mixed fuel; total 2,689,413 net tons. The first mills in this country which made railroad-iron were the Mount rks, Maryland; Montour Iron-Works, Danville, Pa.; and the Great Western dy's Bend, Pa.; all of which were put in operation from 1840 to 1843. The ıge Mill made rails of the shape of the letter U inverted, while the others ted T rails, of the present pattern. In 1850 there were 6 mills which made r 44,083 net tons of rails. In 1874 there were 58 mills, and 3 building. The re statistics of rail-production, including steel rails, in net tons:

.....	205,038	1872.....	1,000,000
.....	620,000	1873.....	890,077
.....	775,733	1874, (about)	750,000

, SHEET, PLATE, AND NAILS.—Bar, sheet, and plate iron were first made in ıe slow process of hammering. Plates were slit into rods, which were after- p into nail-lengths, to be pointed and headed by hand. The first slitting- ilt at Milton, Mass., in 1710.

0 to 1810, rolling-mills gradually made their appearance, and in 1810 there rges and 34 rolling and slitting mills, which made 24,541 net tons of bar on, and 7,864 tons of nails. The first rolling-mill in Pittsburgh was built ı 1874 there were 335 rolling-mills making rails, bar, sheet, and plate iron, They made about 1,600,000 net tons of rolled iron, including Bessemer rails, tons of nails. The statistics of production are as follows, in net tons:

Year.	Blooms from ore.	Rails.	Other hammered or rolled iron.	Nails.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	24,541	7,864	32,405
.....	8,194	.....	90,768	.....	98,962
.....	.....	.....	197,233	.....	197,233
.....	30,000	.....	291,600	.....	321,600
.....	.....	44,083	233,961	.....	278,044
.....	.....	142,555	355,526	.....	498,081
.....	.....	205,038	.....	.....	*205,038
.....	63,977	356,292	500,048	.....	920,317
.....	62,259	620,000	705,000	.....	1,387,259
.....	63,000	775,733	493,198	216,802	1,548,733
.....	58,000	1,000,000	738,726	203,266	1,999,992
.....	62,564	890,077	875,133	201,235	2,029,009
.....	50,000	750,000	885,000	215,000	1,900,000

ı figures are for rails alone; it is uncertain how much other iron was rolled in 1860.

t STEEL.—The first Bessemer-steel works in America were built at Wyan- gan, in 1865. The ingot from which the first rail was made was taken to m Wyandotte and rolled into a rail at the North Chicago Rolling-Mill in short time afterward the "plant" was taken to Chicago from Wyandotte. ls made upon order were rolled at Johnstown, Pa., from ingots made at Har- ı, in 1867. There are now 8 Bessemer works in operation, 2 soon to be com- 1 about to be built: The following are statistics of production in net

Year.	Total steel.	Steel rails.
.....	3,000	2,550
.....	8,500	7,225
.....	12,000	9,650
.....	40,000	34,000
.....	45,050	38,250
.....	110,500	94,070
.....	157,000	129,015
.....	190,000	165,000

STEEL, OTHER THAN BESSEMER.—From the best information we have, we believe cast-steel was first made in this country during the decade 1830–40. Blister-steel was made very much earlier, dating far back into colonial times. In 1850 there were five cast-steel establishments; in 1860, thirteen; in 1870, twenty-seven; and in 1874 about forty. The following are statistics of production, including cast-steel, open-hearth, and blister-steel, in net tons:

1860	11,838	1872	38,000
1870	35,000	1873	50,000
1871	37,000	1874, (about)	50,000

IMPORTATIONS.—Until very recently, the United States has been a large purchaser of foreign iron and steel. So many new iron and steel making establishments were built in the period embraced in the years 1860 to 1874, that we are now, for the first time in the history of the country, in possession of complete facilities and full capacity to manufacture all the country needs of these articles, although it is probable that some special brands of iron and steel may continue to be imported for some time. The following table shows the quantity of leading iron and steel manufactures imported during a series of fiscal years in net tons, except steel ingots, &c., for which values only are given:

Fiscal years.	Iron rails.	Pig-iron.	Steel rails.	Steel ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.	Bar, boiler, band, hoop, sheet, and scroll.
Ended September 30—	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*
1821	.....	918	.....	$131,291	19,539
1830	.....	1,159	.....	351,442	42,409
1839	.....	12,508	.....	820,487	91,539
1840	.....	5,516	.....	544,674	63,429
Ended June 30—					
1850	.....	74,874	.....	1,414,022	20,152
1851	.....	67,249	.....	1,690,535	27,289
1852	.....	91,874	.....	1,801,186	26,122
1853	.....	114,227	.....	3,141,124	37,997
1854	.....	160,483	.....	2,669,945	29,959
1855	127,516	98,924	.....	2,599,075	147,404
1856	155,496	59,012	.....	2,543,215	140,168
1857	179,305	51,794	.....	2,639,782	126,248
1858	75,745	41,985	.....	1,154,673	93,657
1859	69,965	72,518	.....	2,062,029	122,916
1860	122,174	71,498	.....	2,735,818	175,506
1861	74,491	74,026	.....	2,553,256	127,140
1862	8,611	22,247	.....	1,469,374	11,256
1863	17,088	31,007	.....	2,195,415	85,833
1864	118,714	102,223	.....	2,398,156	123,880
1865	77,518	50,655	.....	1,652,189	66,374
1866	73,510	101,261	.....	1,992,562	81,712
1867	96,272	112,042	.....	2,839,240	105,739
1868	151,097	112,133	.....	2,252,393	*30,528
1869	266,228	153,412	.....	3,201,046	107,092
1870	313,338	171,677	.....	2,342,408	100,529
1871	†513,023	199,515	.....	3,750,702	126,263
1872	472,366	277,232	122,956	4,033,508	145,824
1873	240,505	241,355	160,041	4,155,234	107,231
1874	20,379	103,086	146,411	2,960,055	44,983

*Quantity of bar-iron not given; value was $2,733,074. †Including some steel rails.

EXPORTS.—The exports of raw iron and steel have always been insignificant. In colonial times pig-iron and bar-iron were for many years, from 1717 to the Revolution, exported to England. In 1728–'29, 1,127 gross tons of pig were thus exported; in 1732–'33, 2,204 tons of pig and 11 of bar were exported; in 1745, 2,274 tons of pig and 196 of bar; in 1771, 5,303 tons of pig and 2,222 of bar, and 1776, 316 tons of pig and 28 of bar. Since the Revolution no iron has been exported until very recently; but iron and steel in various manufactured forms, such as agricultural and mechanical implements and edge-tools have for a long time been largely exported. The currency-values of exports of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, in 1872 and 1873, were $14,360,617 and $16,687,754, respectively. The quantity of pig-iron exported was, in 1872, 1,319 net tons; in 1873, 9,022 net tons; in 1874, 14,321 net tons. Bar, plate, rails, and sheet-iron, in 1872, 1,554 net tons; in 1873, 820 net tons; in 1874, 5,521 net tons. Nails and spikes, in 1872, 2,682 net tons; in 1873, 3,400 net tons; in 1871, 5,138 net tons. Steel ingots, bars, sheets, and wire, in 1872, 8½ net tons; in 1873, 26 net tons; in 1874, 343 net tons. The years given are all calendar years.

The following statement of the aggregate value of the exports of iron and steel, and of the various manufactures thereof, for the last fifty-four years, will serve as a supplement to Mr. Swank's article, and show the gradual increase, from $108,083 in 1821 to over twenty millions in 1871.

Statement of the value of domestic iron and steel, and manufactures of, exported from the United States from 1821 to 1874 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1821	$108,083	1835	$297,357	1849	$1,096,630	1863	$6,475,279
1822	132,727	1836	308,666	1850	1,914,460	1864	7,283,166
1823	97,271	1837	494,908	1851	2,265,186	1865	10,786,559
1824	142,974	1838	712,192	1852	2,320,603	1866	*9,759,553
1825	156,173	1839	946,586	1853	2,509,304	1867	9,487,853
1826	253,695	1840	1,110,772	1854	4,216,947	1868	10,784,654
1827	275,671	1841	1,045,825	1855	3,768,301	1869	10,873,948
1828	233,618	1842	1,110,826	1856	4,190,096	1870	13,414,445
1829	226,537	1843	532,693	1857	4,906,491	1871	20,955,296
1830	309,473	1844	716,332	1858	4,737,094	1872	11,199,300
1831	239,271	1845	857,677	1859	5,506,880	1873	13,295,418
1832	229,588	1846	1,161,584	1860	5,712,990	1874	†14,868,107
1833	243,603	1847	1,170,927	1861	5,932,587		
1834	236,577	1848	1,267,318	1862	4,563,201		

* The original statement gives but $3,759,553, but that is no doubt erroneous; the figures here given are approximately accurate.

† Not including $4,482,502 of iron and steel manufactures exported to Canada, the value of which was obtained from Canadian authorities.

From and after the fiscal year 1821, the Reports on Commerce and Navigation, showing the imports and exports of the United States in detail, have been published. The trade-accounts previous to that year are very imperfect.

The following statement shows, with approximate accuracy, the exports of iron and manufactures of iron during the thirty years from 1791 to 1820, inclusive:

Table showing the quantity or value of domestic iron and manufactures of iron exported from the United States for the years ended September 30, 1791 to 1820, inclusive.

Years.	Pig.	Bar.	Castings.	Manufactured.	Years.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Castings.	Manufactured.
	Tons.	*Tons.*				*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Pounds.*		
1791	4,179	350	$2,598	$3,500	1798	128	793	.....	$29,861	$173,074
1792	3,268	360	3,202	8,000	1799	140	614	.....	16,573	271,575
1793	2,089	763	12,200	10,250	1800	190	531	.....	11,174	372,261
1794	2,047	843	2,681	24,304	1801	223	70	.....	22,798	300,316
1795	1,046	2,444	3,500	25,600	1802	535	100	.....	21,106	317,825
1796	502	843	453	160,094	1803	877	177	77,551	5,923	21,261
1797	597	204	22,201	135,594	1804	454	379	110,780	9,168	40,827

Years.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Castings.	Manufactured.	Years.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Castings.	Manufactured.
	Tons.	*Tons*	*Pounds.*				*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Pounds.*		
1805	365	927	278,051	$25,821	$40,559	1813	.....	.....	14,369	$19,621	$812
1806	79	307	218,805	47,041	29,700	1814	.....	.....	42,763	19	6,581
1807	114	132	336,321	55,394	41,239	1815	152	80	90,294	5,749	7,784
1808	9	67	30,237	4,161	5,899	1816	15	36	158,877	14,649	161,394
1809	70	277	272,723	5,595	30,461	1817	200	22	473,025	32,762	45,942
1810	93	429	377,373	9,410	39,293	1818	.....	$3,234	$21,356	14,963	33,426
1811	21	217	347,925	8,143	31,454	1819	$250	$160	$14,686	10,638	28,407
1812	.....	63	82,785	1,750	36,316	1820	.....	$2,835	$13,509	3,484	36,675

NOTE.—From 1791 to 1803 the returns do not separate foreign and domestic articles exported, but the great bulk of iron exported was undoubtedly of domestic manufacture.

From Pitkin's Statistical View of Commerce, it appears that there were exported in the year 1770 from the British continental colonies 6,017 tons of pig, 24,064 tons of bar, 2 tons of castings, and 8 tons of wrought iron, valued at $145,628, $178,891, $158, and $810, respectively

IRON-ROLLING MILLS.

Table showing the average weekly earnings of workmen employed in the Iron-Rolling Mills of Massachusetts and the Middle States (with the price per ton) in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Massachusetts.		New York.		New Jersey.		Pennsylvania.		Delaware.		Average in Middle States.	
	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.
Puddlers	$22 56	$4 25	$22 65	$3 97	$17 19	$5 03	$21 15	$5 22	$18 00	$5 25	$19 75	$4 87
Puddlers' helpers	11 40	40	10 56	1 60	10 21	.....	11 09	.....	10 38	1 67	10 56	1 64
Shinglers	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	17 27	96	.....	.....	17 63	96
Shinglers' helpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	8 81	.....	.....	.....	9 40	.....
Puddle-mill roller	14 25	.....	21 60	13½	14 04	17	16 26	44	11 83	64	15 93	34½
Top and bottom roller	18 00	.....	30 15	11¼	.....	.....	27 50	06 4-5	.....	.....	28 83	9⅝
Forge-rollers	.....	.....	25 20	14	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 60	14
Merchant-mill rollers	20 00	.....	27 33	73	33 00	.....	36 83	51	26 00	74	30 79	66
Rail-mill rollers	18 00	.....	45 96	11⅞	30 00	.....	40 00	10 1-10	.....	.....	38 65	11
Sheet and plate rollers	.....	.....	35 10	.....	17 93	18⅛	16 11	.....	30 00	.....	24 79	18¼
Second rollers	.....	.....	25 00	.....	15 39	16⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 20	16⅛
Third rollers	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....
Furnace-men's or heaters' helpers	10 63	.....	11 85	30	8 40	30	14 29	39½	12 00	40	11 64	35
Shearmen	9 30	.....	9 45	.....	9 76	.....	13 67	.....	10 00	.....	10 72	.....
Billeters	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	7 00	.....	7 25	.....
Catchers	8 25	.....	27 15	06½	12 03	14¾	17 94	19	10 17	.....	16 82	13¾
Roughers	17 00	.....	26 83	06 2-10	12 00	.....	20 18	06 1-10	17 50	05	19 13	5¾
Heaters	27 13	.....	28 08	57	16 80	60	24 59	64	24 67	85	23 54	66⅛
Foremen or superintendents	23 25	.....	30 00	.....	21 01	.....	27 29	.....	21 00	.....	24 83	.....
Machinists	17 25	.....	15 00	.....	14 23	.....	15 56	.....	14 00	.....	14 70	.....
Engineers	15 00	.....	15 02	.....	12 72	.....	15 24	.....	12 67	.....	13 91	.....
Carpenters	19 00	.....	15 00	.....	15 00	.....	14 25	.....	13 50	.....	14 44	.....
Blacksmiths	15 25	.....	15 00	.....	15 86	.....	13 49	.....	11 33	.....	13 92	.....
Laborers and unskilled workmen	9 38	.....	9 00	.....	7 80	.....	8 58	.....	7 87	.....	8 31	.....
Teamsters	9 00	.....	9 50	.....	8 90	.....	10 79	.....	8 43	.....	9 41	.....
Apprentices and boys	4 75	.....	4 50	.....	4 20	.....	4 50	.....	4 67	.....	4 47	.....
Hours of labor	54	.....	60	.....	60	.....	60	.....	60	.....	60	.....

IRON-ROLLING MILLS.

Table showing the average weekly earnings of workmen employed in the Iron-Rolling Mills in the following Western States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Ohio.		Illinois.		Indiana.		Kansas.		Average in preceding Western States.	
	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.
Puddlers	$24 30	$6 25	$24 80	$5 21	$28 50	$6 50	.....	.....	$25 87	$5 98½
Puddlers' helpers	11 92	.....	13 85	2 08	14 25	.....	.....	.....	13 34	2 08
Shinglers	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....
Shinglers' helpers	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
Puddle-mill roller	25 65	76	25 70	18 2-10	21 60	90	.....	.....	24 32	61 2-5
Top and bottom roller	.....	.....	30 58	08 4-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 58	08 4-10
Forge rollers	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....
Merchant-mill rollers	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 00	.....
Rail-mill rollers	.....	.....	49 55	12 9-10	.....	.....	$24 50	$0 07	37 02	10
Sheet and plate rollers	37 50	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50	60
Second rollers	.....	.....	28 05	07 7-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 05	07 7-10
Third rollers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnace-men or heater's helpers	12 02	.....	16 28	17	.....	.....	14 00	25	14 10	21
Shearmen	20 25	.....	14 72	12 8-10	.....	.....	12 00	.....	15 66	12 8-10
Billeters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catchers	16 81	.....	22 57	09 8-10	.....	.....	25 00	07	21 46	08 4-10
Roughers	16 50	.....	26 00	10 4-10	.....	.....	28 00	06	23 50	08 2-10
Heaters	30 00	76	40 23	52 8-10	.....	.....	32 00	68	34 08	65 3-5
Foremen or superintendents	37 50	.....	45 17	.....	25 00	.....	28 00	.....	33 92	.....
Machinists	19 50	.....	23 70	.....	24 00	.....	21 00	.....	22 05	.....
Engineers	18 91	.....	19 47	.....	18 00	.....	21 00	.....	19 35	.....
Carpenters	18 00	.....	19 60	.....	16 00	.....	21 00	.....	18 65	.....
Blacksmiths	18 63	.....	22 37	.....	10 80	.....	21 00	.....	18 20	.....
Laborers and unskilled workmen	10 25	.....	10 33	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	9 86	.....
Teamsters	11 25	.....	12 60	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	11 28	.....
Apprentices and boys	4 50	.....	4 87	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	4 12	.....
Hours of labor	57	.....	60	.....	54	.....	60	.....	57½	.....

IRON-ROLLING MILLS.

Table showing the average weekly earnings of workmen employed in the Iron-Rolling Mills in the following States in the year 1874; also the general average of the United States.

Occupation.	California.		Tennessee.		Kentucky.		Average in two Southern States.		General average.	
	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.	Per week.	Per ton.
Puddlers	$48 00	$7 00	$30 00	$6 50	$22 00		$26 00	$6 50	$28 44	$5 73
Puddlers' helpers			12 00		12 00		12 00		11 83	1 37½
Shinglers	18 00		18 00				18 00		20 91	96
Shinglers' helpers									10 70	
Puddle-mill roller	18 00				20 00		20 00		18 50	48
Top and bottom roller	39 00	12½							29 10	10
Forge-rollers									17 80	14
Merchant-mill rollers	40 50	45	30 00		40 00		35 00		34 86	55½
Rail-mill rollers	42 00	14							33 92	11¾
Sheet and plate rollers					24 00		24 00		26 10	39½
Second rollers									24 13	12 1-10
Third rollers									18 00	
Furnace-men or heaters' helpers			15 00		12 00		13 50		12 47	68
Shearmen			15 00		15 00		15 00		12 67	12 4-5
Billeters			12 00		9 00		10 50		8 92	
Catchers	17 10	19	15 00		12 00		13 50		15 43	13½
Roughers	31 50	35	18 00		12 00		15 00		21 23	16½
Heaters	32 80	80	35 00		25 00		30 00		29 51	70 7-10
Foremen or superintendents			40 00		30 00		35 00		29 25	
Machinists	21 00		18 00		13 50		15 75		18 15	
Engineers	19 50		18 00		18 00		18 00		17 15	
Carpenters	21 00		15 00		12 00		13 50		17 32	
Blacksmiths	21 00		19 25		18 00		18 63		17 40	
Laborers and unskilled workmen	12 00		7 50		8 40		7 95		9 50	
Teamsters			9 00		9 00		9 00		9 67	
Apprentices and boys	7 50		3 50		3 00		3 25		4 82	
Hours of labor			50		60		59½		57 13-16	

IRON-FOUNDERIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Average rates of weekly wages paid in the Iron-Founderies and Machine-Shops in the New England States in the respective years 1869 *and* 1874.

Occupation.	Maine.		New Hampshire.		Vermont.		Massachusetts.		Rhode Island.		Connecticut.		Average in New England States.	
	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.
Iron-molders	$12 84	$13 27	$17 00	$14 64	$13 50	$15 00	$16 50	$15 00	$19 86	$21 00	$20 70	$15 25	$16 73	$15 69
Machinists, (best)	14 27	15 43	15 50	16 05	15 00	15 00	19 70	17 20	18 80	17 97	19 50	18 00	17 13	16 66
Machinists, (ordinary)	12 90	11 44	11 86	12 48	12 00	12 00	14 77	14 75	16 50	14 52	16 50	15 50	13 92	13 45
Machinists, (inferior)	6 00	8 20	9 33	11 00	.....	9 00	11 40	11 58	15 60	12 00	12 00	14 00	10 86	10 96
Machinists, (helpers)	10 50	9 30	7 94	8 39	.....	8 25	10 25	9 81	9 00	8 93	9 90	10 25	9 51	9 16
Boiler-makers	.....	16 50	.....	16 50	.....	.....	13 60	15 75	.....	36 25	17 40	.....	15 50	21 25
Helpers	6 00	5 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	9 75	10 25	.....	9 50	10 50	.....	8 75	8 69
Riveters	.....	16 50	.....	16 50	.....	.....	14 00	12 00	.....	15 00	16 50	.....	15 25	15 00
Holders-on	.....	12 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 60	10 00	.....	10 50	10 50	.....	10 55	10 63
Flangers	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	.....	24 00	21 00	.....	18 00	20 00
Helpers	.....	10 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 25	9 00	.....	10 50	10 50	.....	10 37	9 88
Blacksmiths	15 00	13 07	16 50	15 17	16 50	15 00	16 50	16 25	24 00	19 55	16 50	18 00	17 50	16 17
Helpers	.....	11 00	11 25	9 38	12 00	9 00	10 45	10 17	9 00	11 19	10 50	10 50	10 64	10 21
Foremen	20 00	19 60	19 50	23 29	18 00	18 00	26 34	23 82	23 12	23 25	23 70	25 00	21 77	22 16
Engineers	.....	14 25	.....	13 50	.....	.....	15 00	14 00	.....	15 40	13 50	15 00	14 25	14 43
Pattern-makers and carpenters	14 25	13 81	16 06	15 70	16 50	15 00	18 24	17 14	16 50	18 89	18 50	19 13	16 67	16 61
Assistants	.....	12 33	15 50	11 00	.....	8 00	12 00	10 50	.....	15 00	12 00	12 00	13 16	11 47
Laborers, carters	10 50	9 42	9 00	9 57	10 50	9 00	9 96	9 67	9 60	10 00	9 58	.....	9 69	9 53
Apprentices	6 00	6 00	5 00	6 13	6 00	4 50	5 89	6 80	6 00	5 97	7 50	7 00	6 06	6 07
Millwrights	21 00	.....	18 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	19 62	.....	18 00	.....	.....	19 50	17 87
Assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass-founders	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	15 00	17 25	.....	21 00	.....	.....	15 00	16 75
Fitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Turners	.....	15 00	.....	13 00	.....	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 50	14 00
Hours of labor per week	.....	59	.....	60½	.....	60	.....	59	.....	59	.....	58	.....	59¼

IRON-FOUNDERIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Average rates of wages paid in the Iron-Founderies and Machine-Shops in the Middle States in the respective years 1869 and 1874.

Occupation.	New York.		New Jersey.		Pennsylvania.		Delaware.		Maryland.		Average in Middle States.	
	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.
Iron-molders	$16 50	$15 83	$17 75	$16 50	$17 25	$14 00	$14 50	$14 00	$13 50	$14 50	$15 90	$14 98
Machinists, (best)	17 25	16 06	18 18	.....	16 80	15 41	15 50	16 25	15 00	17 25	16 54	16 24
Machinists, (ordinary)	15 00	12 93	14 81	.....	14 55	12 71	13 50	14 00	10 00	14 70	13 37	13 59
Machinists, (inferior)	10 12	10 28	13 12	.....	11 89	10 43	10 62	11 00	.....	11 50	11 44	10 80
Machinists, (helpers)	9 00	7 65	10 46	.....	10 18	9 02	8 75	8 00	.....	9 00	9 59	8 42
Boiler-makers	14 81	15 00	15 48	.....	15 00	16 00	15 00	15 00	.....	15 75	15 07	15 44
Helpers	9 37	9 30	9 84	.....	11 00	8 88	8 50	8 50	.....	9 50	9 67	9 05
Riveters	14 25	15 00	12 75	.....	13 00	15 50	14 00	14 50	.....	13 50	13 50	14 63
Holders-on	9 37	9 00	9 87	.....	9 00	9 88	9 00	9 00	.....	9 00	9 30	9 22
Flangers	16 12	15 00	.....	.....	.....	17 00	18 00	17 50	.....	16 50	17 06	16 50
Helpers	9 00	9 60	.....	.....	.....	10 33	10 00	8 75	.....	9 00	9 50	9 42
Blacksmiths	16 12	15 75	16 97	.....	14 15	15 38	15 06	14 00	15 00	14 50	15 46	14 91
Helpers	9 18	9 33	10 58	.....	9 65	8 86	8 66	7 75	.....	9 50	9 52	8 86
Foremen	20 00	22 25	24 09	.....	21 33	22 97	25 00	24 50	19 00	22 75	21 88	23 12
Engineers	12 50	13 85	13 00	.....	12 91	14 31	11 75	12 00	6 00	12 00	11 23	13 04
Pattern-makers and carpenters	17 25	15 90	18 66	.....	14 92	14 69	15 00	14 00	15 00	15 00	16 16	14 90
Assistants	9 00	12 00	.....	.....	9 29	11 38	6 00	8 50	.....	12 00	8 09	10 97
Laborers, carters	9 00	8 81	10 55	12 00	9 29	9 59	8 50	7 75	9 00	9 30	9 41	9 49
Apprentices	4 50	5 41	5 25	.....	4 67	5 35	4 33	4 00	4 00	4 25	4 68	4 75
Millwrights	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 62	15 00	14 50	.....	18 00	16 50	16 37
Assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 25	8 00	7 75	.....	.....	8 00	8 00
Brass-founders	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 28	17 00	14 00	.....	.....	19 00	13 64
Fitters	.....	.....	.....	15 00	14 50	14 57	16 00	14 00	.....	.....	15 25	14 52
Turners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 81	13 00	14 00	.....	.....	13 00	13 40
Hours of labor per week	.....	60	.....	59	.....	59	.....	60	.....	60	.....	59 3-5

IRON-FOUNDERIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Average rates of weekly wages paid in the Iron-Founderies and Machine-Shops in the Western States in the respective years 1869 *and* 1874.

Occupation.	Ohio.		Indiana.		Illinois.		Michigan.		Minnesota.		Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Missouri.	Average in Western States.	
	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1874.	1869.	1869.	1874.
Iron-molders	$16 47	$13 10	$15 00	$14 79	$18 00	$17 34	$16 50	$15 00	$16 00	$16 50	$14 66	$14 25	$18 59	$16 37	$15 16
Machinists, (best)	18 04	15 38	15 00	16 33	18 50	17 52	16 50	18 00	18 00	18 90	18 67	15 75	18 66	17 62	16 98
Machinists, (ordinary)	14 30	11 08	11 00	13 26	14 50	13 98	12 33	15 00	15 50	16 50	14 27	11 25	15 33	13 76	13 51
Machinists, (inferior)	10 59	6 67	10 00	12 00	12 00	11 20	6 00	.....	9 00	13 88	11 50	6 75	12 00	10 14	10 10
Machinists, (helpers)	10 42	9 50	9 00	9 30	9 00	9 31	.....	9 00	9 00	12 00	9 70	7 00	10 66	9 46	9 35
Boiler-makers	17 50	15 00	.....	16 02	.....	17 30	.....	.....	18 00	18 75	.....	18 00	.....	17 75	17 01
Helpers	10 72	.....	.....	9 40	.....	11 50	.....	.....	12 00	11 25	.....	12 00	.....	11 36	11 04
Riveters	16 35	.....	.....	13 25	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 35	15 63
Holders-on	12 75	.....	.....	7 49	.....	17 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 75	12 44
Flangers	18 00	.....	.....	16 80	.....	21 75	.....	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 75	19 28
Helpers	9 48	.....	.....	9 00	.....	11 70	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 74	10 35
Blacksmiths	17 63	14 25	14 00	17 50	15 75	15 39	14 25	.....	18 00	19 00	17 50	18 00	17 43	16 37	16 83
Helpers	10 33	8 88	9 00	8 83	11 12	10 41	9 75	9 75	11 00	12 00	9 33	10 50	10 84	10 19	10 06
Foremen	23 59	23 87	.....	22 48	21 50	24 60	.....	24 00	22 50	21 75	21 50	26 00	27 63	23 34	23 78
Engineers	12 61	11 05	.....	10 33	.....	14 00	.....	12 00	.....	16 50	.....	12 00	16 81	14 71	12 65
Pattern-makers and carpenters	16 64	14 67	14 25	16 79	15 37	17 61	17 50	16 50	18 00	18 38	14 29	16 50	19 71	16 53	16 74
Assistants	15 50	.....	.....	9 00	9 37	10 38	9 75	9 00	9 00	.....	10 28	9 00	11 00	10 81	9 35
Laborers, carters	10 34	8 33	.....	8 63	.....	10 48	.....	10 50	.....	9 75	.....	8 70	.....	10 34	9 40
Apprentices	4 97	5 50	.....	4 67	7 00	6 64	.....	4 00	.....	9 75	6 06	6 00	5 10	5 76	6 09
Millwrights	21 00	21 00	.....	25 00	.....	17 25	.....	.....	24 00	.....	22 00	15 50	18 00	21 25	19 69
Assistants	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50	.....	.....	15 00
Brass-founders	.....	12 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	13 50	19 50	.....	18 00	16 50	18 00	18 50	15 00
Fitters	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 50	19 00	19 00	16 75
Turners	.....	12 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 50	19 50	.....	14 17
Hours of labor per week	.....	60	.....	60	.....	58	.....	60	.....	57	.....	60	.....	.....	59 1-6

IRON-FOUNDERIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Average rate of weekly wages paid in the Iron-Founderies and Machine-Shops in the Southern and Pacific States in the year 1874, and the general average in the United States.

Occupation.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	North Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Texas.	Average in Southern States.	California.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Montana.	Average in Pacific States.	General average of United States.
Iron-molders	$17 00	$13 25	$20 62	$21 00	$15 50	$16 25	$15 88	$18 00	$21 00	$20 25	$17 88	$24 00	$24 00	$42 00	$36 00	$31 50	$19 04
Machinists, (best)	17 00	17 00	29 25	18 75	15 00	19 75	13 50	18 00	21 00	23 50	19 28	24 00	27 00	49 00	36 00	34 00	20 03
Machinists, (ordinary)	13 50	11 00	15 00	12 75	.....	14 75	12 25	15 00	18 00	15 50	14 19	22 50	24 00	38 00	24 00	27 12	16 37
Machinists, (inferior)	8 25	9 00	12 75	10 00	.....	15 00	10 00	12 00	12 00	10 00	11 00	19 50	18 00	.....	18 00	18 50	12 27
Machinists, (helpers)	7 00	8 17	10 00	7 75	.....	6 00	6 13	6 00	10 00	14 00	8 34	14 00	15 00	28 00	18 00	18 75	10 80
Boiler-makers	16 50	15 00	19 50	18 60	.....	24 00	17 00	18 50	.....	26 25	19 42	21 75	24 00	33 60	.....	26 25	19 87
Helpers	9 75	.....	10 00	9 75	.....	6 00	6 25	6 00	.....	15 00	8 96	12 75	15 00	24 00	.....	17 25	11 00
Riveters	.....	13 00	15 00	15 00	.....	15 00	.....	18 00	.....	21 00	16 17	21 75	24 00	28 60	.....	24 58	17 20
Holders-on	10 50	10 00	10 00	7 00	.....	9 00	.....	6 00	.....	15 00	9 64	15 00	15 00	24 00	.....	18 00	11 99
Flangers	21 00	12 00	19 50	24 00	.....	15 00	.....	18 00	.....	24 00	19 07	24 00	27 00	.....	.....	25 50	20 07
Helpers	10 50	9 00	10 00	7 00	.....	6 00	.....	12 00	.....	15 00	9 93	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	15 00	10 92
Blacksmiths	16 50	14 25	16 50	19 50	12 00	15 00	15 25	19 50	21 00	25 00	17 45	23 50	27 00	49 00	24 00	30 88	19 25
Helpers	8 17	9 00	9 25	7 70	7 00	6 38	6 25	12 50	12 00	14 58	19 28	14 50	15 00	27 00	18 00	18 63	11 41
Foremen	19 50	22 66	25 00	27 50	.....	24 00	28 00	35 00	30 00	30 00	26 85	37 33	33 00	56 00	45 00	42 83	27 75
Engineers	18 00	13 33	9 75	13 50	.....	18 00	28 00	12 00	16 50	18 00	16 34	19 33	.....	27 00	25 00	23 78	16 05
Pattern-makers and carpenters	15 75	16 50	16 75	18 00	13 50	17 00	15 75	19 50	16 50	24 00	17 32	23 75	24 00	42 00	36 00	31 43	19 40
Assistants	8 00	18 00	9 50	8 25	.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	10 50	.....	11 28	16 50	.....	35 00	.....	25 75	13 76
Laborers carters, &c.	6 00	8 50	9 50	7 00	6 00	6 00	5 50	11 50	7 50	12 75	8 02	12 75	15 00	28 00	18 00	18 44	10 98
Apprentices	4 88	5 00	5 00	3 00	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	5 00	6 00	5 09	7 75	9 00	22 00	.....	12 92	6 98
Millwrights	.....	.....	20 00	30 00	.....	24 00	18 75	18 00	.....	27 00	22 96	30 00	.....	42 00	36 00	36 00	22 58
Assistants	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	.....	12 00	.....	12 00	.....	18 00	15 40	19 50	.....	.....	.....	19 50	14 48
Brass-founders	.....	.....	19 50	20 00	.....	18 00	12 50	18 00	.....	21 00	18 17	24 00	.....	42 00	.....	33 00	19 31
Fitters	.....	13 50	18 00	18 00	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	17 10	22 50	.....	49 00	.....	35 75	18 02
Turners	18 00	12 00	18 00	18 00	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	17 00	24 00	21 00	49 00	.....	31 33	17 98
Hours of labor per week	60	58	60	54	60	50	55	59	60	60	58½	60	60	60	60	60	59 3-10

MISCELLANEOUS IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in iron and steel works in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1874.

[Average hours of labor per week, 54.]

Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.	Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.
	IRON-WORKS.			IRON-WORKS—Continued.	
.....	Manager	$28 00	2	Catchers	$14 70
1	Shipping-clerk	15 00	2	Roughers-up	15 00
1	Mill-clerk	23 00	4	Straighteners	4 80
1	Weigh-master	6 00	2	Shearmen	10 00
1	Forge-carpenter	21 10	2	Bundlers	10 50
2	Blacksmiths	15 75	2	Heaters	23 00
4	Night-watchmen	12 75	2	Stockers	9 30
1	Master-engineer	28 00	2	Draggers-down	10 00
3	Assistant engineers	15 00			
1	Machinist	21 00		STEEL-WORKS.	
6	Steel-shear-men	13 50	1	Converter	12 00
70	Common laborers	8 40	1	Helper	9 00
2	Ore-stokers	11 25	2	Breakers	9 00
4	Ash-wheelers	10 50	3	Scrap-shearers	7 50
3	Metal-stockers	19 25	2	Steel-melters	63 00
44	Boilers, (puddlers)	20 35	8	Helpers	15 75
44	Helpers	12 60	1	Gas producer	15 75
2	Muck-rollers	30 25	1	Ingot-inspector	10 00
2	Roughers-down	14 00	1	Weigher	10 00
2	Catchers	12 90	2	Cogging-hammer men	30 00
2	Helpers	12 90	2	Helpers	12 00
2	Hookers-up	8 25	2	Heaters	15 00
2	Draggers-out	13 75	1	Engineer	9 00
2	Weighers	22 00	1	Finishing-hammer man	42 00
2	Shear-men	10 50	1	Helper	15 00
1	Bar-roller	39 00	2	Inspectors	12 00
2	Bar-roller heaters	29 00	1	Manager	20 00
1	Rougher	19 50			
1	Catcher	22 00		STEEL-MILLS.	
1	Helper	14 40	2	Stockers	10 00
1	Hooker-up	10 00	2	Heaters	18 00
1	Stocker	11 10	2	Helpers	10 50
1	Dragger-down	11 10	2	Rollers	44 00
2	Pullers-up	2 70	2	Helpers	10 50
2	Straighteners	11 10	2	Catchers	16 50
2	Shear-men	10 50	2	Helpers	10 50
1	Weigher	12 60	2	Heavers-up	9 00
2	Guide-mill rollers	30 00	4	Straighteners	11 50
2	Roughers-down	15 60	1	Shear-man	18 00

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in steel-works in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1872.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.	Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.
12	Steel-melters	$47 83	1	Engineer	$24 00
36	Helpers	17 55	4	Engineer's helpers	13 87
1	Machinist, best	18 00	1	Converter	24 00
4	Machinists, ordinary	15 00	1	Pattern-maker and carpenter	18 00
1	Machinist, inferior	10 75	3	Assistants	14 88
6	Puddlers	34 33	130	Laborers, carters, &c., (men)	11 53
6	Puddlers' helpers	22 00	25	Apprentices, (boys)	5 00
8	Rollers	43 75	2	Gas-makers	19 00
10	Heaters	33 00	4	Inspectors	12 00
35	Rollers' helpers	27 50	4	Shear-men	18 00
10	Hammer-men	36 80	1	Millwright	24 00
22	Hammer-men's helpers, (men and boys)	29 18	2	Assistants	18 00
1	Blacksmith	19 50	1	Roll-turner	22 00
3	Blacksmiths' helpers	10 50	1	Roll-turner's helper, (boy)	10 00

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in the Neutral Foundery (forge and Bessemer pig-iron) in Harrisburgh, Pa.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Clerk	$12 00	Keepers' helpers	$10 08
Foreman or founder	28 00	Fillers and cinder-men	9 45
Engineer	17 36	Iron-weigher	10 15
Engineer's assistant	11 97	Carters	7 56
Blacksmith	12 18	Laborers	7 22
Carpenter	12 18	Conductors on ore-trains	9 72
Keepers	11 97		

NOTE.—All the above wages, except clerk's, blacksmith's, carpenter's, and conductors', are calculated at 7 days per week, which furnacemen usually make. The exceptions are calculated at 6 days per week.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed by the Corrugated Iron Company of Chicago, Ill.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Iron-shutter makers	$18 00	Apprentices or boys	$5 00
Engineers	18 00	Foremen or overseers	18 00
Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 00		

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in malleable iron-fittings works in Branford, Conn.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Iron-molders, including apprentices	$13 00	Foremen	$19 00
Machinists, best	19 25	Engineers	13 50
Machinists, ordinary	15 00	Pattern-makers and carpenters	18 00
Machinists, inferior, attending tapping-machines	11 00	Assistants	13 00
Boys	4 50	Laborers, carters, &c	9 60
		Boys and girls, making cores	5 00

HARDWARE MANUFACTORIES.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in hardware-manufactories in Connecticut in the years 1872 and 1874.

Occupation.	Wages in—		Occupation.	Wages in—	
	1872.	1874.		1872.	1874.
Molders, iron	$13 75	$15 00	Press-workmen	.....	$12 00
Apprentices	9 00	.....	Rollers	.....	16 50
Molders, brass	.....	18 00	Welders	.....	15 00
Cupola-tenders	.....	12 00	Jointers	.....	13 50
Annealing-furnace tenders	.....	12 00	Stampers	.....	11 25
Filers	.....	9 75	Graduators	.....	15 00
Japanners	.....	13 50	Finishers	$13 69	12 00
Forgers	.....	18 00	Pattern-makers	20 93	24 00
Helpers	.....	11 00	Carpenters	.....	15 00
Grinders	.....	11 00	Trip-hammer men	.....	18 00
Polishers	.....	13 50	Fitters-up	.....	12 00
Turners	.....	12 00	Screw-cutters	.....	15 00
Machinists, (best)	21 75	18 66	Blacksmiths	17 25	15 00
Machinists, (ordinary)	15 00	.....	Helpers	12 00	9 75
Engineers	15 75	13 66	Foremen	*18 00	19 00
Furnace-men	.....	13 50	Apprentices or boys	5 78	6 00
Laborers and carters	10 00	9 00	Girls and women	5 87	4 50
Packers	13 73	13 50	Brass-founders	15 43	.....
Die-makers	.....	18 00	Turners	11 10	.....

* And upward.

Table showing the average weekly earnings of persons employed on brass and tinners' hardware in Meriden, Conn.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Machinists	$21 00	Engineer and helper	$37 50
Drop-men	15 00	Spelter-casters	20 00
Press-men	18 00	Men in rolling-mill	12 00
Press-girls	7 50	Foremen of rooms	20 00
Solderers, (girls)	7 50	Superintendent	40 00
Ordinary-work girls	6 00	Die-sinkers	33 00

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in iron and brass works in Chicago, Ill.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Blacksmiths	$18 24	Painters	$14 70
Cabinet-makers	17 64	Pattern-makers	16 50
Carpenters	16 74	Steam-fitters	17 34
Finishers, brass	14 64	Welders, pipe	14 76
Machinists	16 32	Engineers	18 72
Masons	18 66	Laborers	10 44
Molders, gray-iron	17 54	Apprentices	5 40
Molders, malleable-iron	12 12	Foremen	25 80
Millwrights	21 78		

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in the umbrella-frame manufactory in New York City.

[Hours of labor per week, 59.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Machinists	$21 00	Grinders	$5 00
Stretcher-hands	6 00	Frame-makers	12 00
Molders	20 00	Japanners	9 00
Runners and notchers	18 00	Packers	10 00
Cap and ferrule makers	15 00	Labelers	5 00
Rib-makers	5 00	Engineers	25 00
Punchers and tippers	5 00	Laborers	14 00
Hardeners	6 00	Apprentices	7 00
Temperers	6 00	Foremen	35 00
Springers and testers	5 00	Watchmen and carmen	15 00
Lappers	7 00	Book-keeper	25 00
Drillers	6 00		

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in corset-steel works in New Haven, Conn.

Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.	Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages
1	Overseer	$30 00	1	Japan-carrier	$12 00
1	Assistant	9 00	5	Japan-dippers	4 50
2	Steel-temperers	15 00	80	Press-hands	4 50
1	Steel-temperer's assistant	10 00	8	Packers	5 00
3	Steel-cutters	7 50	30	Pasters	4 00
3	Furnace-boys	6 00	140	Kid-sewers	3 00
1	Japan-overseer	18 00			

Table showing the average daily wages of persons employed in a bank-lock factory in Stamford, Conn., in the year 1872.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Machinists, best	$3 00 to $4 00	Engineers	$2 50
Machinists, ordinary	2 25 to 3 00	Pattern-makers and carpenters	$4 50 to 2 50
Machinists, inferior	1 50 to 2 25	Laborers, carters, &c	1 50 to 2 00
Machinists' helpers	1 00 to 1 50	Apprentices	*70 to 1 50
Blacksmiths	3 50	Brass-founders	2 75 to 4 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	1 75		

* Apprentices receive 70 cents per day for the first year, 90 cents for the second, $1.15 for the third, and $1.50 for the fourth.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in iron-safe manufactories in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1872, and in Chicago, Ill., in the year 1874.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages in—		Occupation.	Wages in—	
	Cincinnati in 1872.	Chicago in 1874.		Cincinnati in 1872.	Chicago in 1874.
Machinists, best	$20 00 to $25 00	.....	Engineers	$16 00	$15 00
Machinists, ordinary	15 00 to 20 00	$15 00	Pattern-makers and carpenters	$20 00 to 25 00	18 00
Machinists, inferior	12 00 to 15 00	.....	Assistants	12 00 to 15 00	.....
Machinists' helpers	10 00 to 12 00	.....	Laborers, carters, &c	.....	9 00
Blacksmiths	20 00 to 25 00	12 00	Apprentices	3 00 to 8 00	5 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	12 00 to 15 00	.....	Turners	15 00 to 20 00	.....
Foremen	25 00 to 30 00	38 50			

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in scale-making and steam-heating works in Chicago, Ill.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

SCALE-MAKERS' WORKS.		STEAM-HEATING WORKS.	
Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Scale-makers	$18 00	Foremen	$30 00
Beam-makers	20 00	Fitters	18 00
Blacksmiths	15 00	Fitters' helpers	12 00
Carpenters	15 00	Carpenters	18 00
Laborers	10 00	Masons	18 00
Apprentices	4 00	Engineers	15 00
Foremen	30 00	Blacksmiths	12 00

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in sheet-iron works in Galveston, Tex.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Tinners	$18 00	Machinists	$18 00
Gas-fitters	18 00	Sheet-iron workers	15 00
Coppersmiths	21 00	Apprentices	5 00
Blacksmiths	21 00		

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in a nail-mill in Belleville, Ill.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Nailers	$35 00	Hookers-up	$12 00
Feeders	8 00	Draggers-out	12 00
Boilers	30 00	Roughers	18 00
First helpers	15 00	Shovers-under	12 00
Second helpers	6 00	Engineers	17 40
Heaters	35 00	Laborers	10 00
Heaters' helpers	12 00	Apprentices	2 40
Shear-men	25 00	Foremen	35 00
Rollers	40 00	Mason and helpor	18 00
Catchers	20 00		

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed on the Marine Railway, Madison, Ind.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages	Occupation.	Wages.
Ship-carpenters	$18 00	Teamsters	$10 00
Calkers	18 00	Engineers	18 00
Bolters	15 00	Laborers	9 00
Blacksmiths	18 00	Apprentices	4 00
Joiners	15 00	Foremen	22 50
Mill-hands	12 00		

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in bridge and car works in Chicago, Ill.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.	Mean rates.
15	Machinists	$15 50 to $18 00	$16 75
20	Drillers	9 60 to 12 00	10 80
10	Bolt-cutters	8 40 to 10 50	9 45
5	First-class blacksmiths	15 00 to 16 50	15 75
25	Blacksmiths' helpers	9 50	9 50
30	First-class carpenters	15 00	15 00
50	Second-class carpenters	13 50	13 50
20	First-class helpers	12 00	12 00
30	Second-class helpers	9 00	9 00
5	Pattern-makers	15 00 to 16 50	15 75
1	Engineer	18 00 to 20 00	19 00
75	Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 00 to 10 50	9 75
20	Apprentices or boys	4 00 to 6 00	5 00
10	Foremen or overseers	15 00 to 29 00	22 00

IRON-SHIP BUILDING.

Average rate of wages (per week of 60 hours) paid to persons employed in the ship-building yard and iron-works of Messrs. W. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, at the close of 1874.

ENGINEERING AND BOILER WORKS.			SHIP-BUILDING YARD.		
Average number.	Occupation.	Wages.	Average number.	Occupation.	Wages.
	Machinists:				
16	Best	$18 00	16	Fitters	$17 00
24	Ordinary	15 00	7	Helpers	9 00
17	Inferior	12 00	5	Angle-iron smiths	18 00
23	Helpers	10 50	12	Helpers	10 00
58	Pattern-makers and joiners	16 50	14	Ship-smiths	1[illegible] 00
23	Engine-fitters	16 00	22	Helpers	10 00
33	Blacksmiths	16 50	115	Riveters	13 50 / 12 00
6	Apprentices	4 00	68	Holders-on	10 50
47	Laborers	9 00	125	Rivet-boys	4 00
21	Riggers	10 50	28	Calkers	11 00
67	Boiler-makers	13 50	14	Drillers	10 50
115	Riveters and calkers	13 50 / 12 00	47	Joiners	16 00
68	Holders-on	10 50	3	Apprentices	4 00
	Flangers	22 00	11	Pattern-makers	16 50
125	Rivet-boys	4 00	57	Machinists	16 00
229	Laborers and helpers	9 00	70	Carpenters	18 00
4	Foremen, (engineer, &c.)	30 00	20	Painters	15 00
9	Foremen, (sundry)	25 00	21	Riggers	10 50
			229	Laborers	9 00
			6	Carters	10 00
				Furnace-men	10 50
			13	Foremen	25 00
885	Average	14 08	903	Average	12 42

Average rate of wages (per week of 60 hours) paid to persons employed in the ship-building yard and iron works of Messrs. Pusey, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del., at the close of 1874.

ENGINEERING AND BOILER WORKS.		SHIP-BUILDING YARD.	
Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Machinists:		Fitters	$12 00
Best	$17 00	Helpers	8 00
Ordinary	14 50	Angle-iron smiths	16 00
Inferior	11 00	Helpers	8 50
Helpers	7 50	Ship-smiths	15 00
Pattern-makers and joiners	14 50	Helpers	8 50
Turners	15 00	Riveters	10 00
Engine-fitters	15 00	Holders-on	8 50
Blacksmiths	13 00	Rivet-boys	3 00
Hammer-men, (at steam-hammer)	20 00	Calkers	15 00
Millwrights	13 00	Drillers	10 00
Apprentices*	.....	Joiners	13 50
Laborers	7 50	Apprentices*	.....
Brass-founders	14 50	Cabinet-makers	15 00
Foundery dressers	7 50	Pattern-makers	14 50
Foundery laborers	7 50	Block-makers	13 50
Brass-finishers	14 00	Machinists	13 50
Coppersmiths	13 50	Carpenters	16 00
Crane-men	7 50	Boat-builders	12 00
Riggers	13 00	Iron-finishers	13 50
Boiler-makers	12 50	Brass-finishers	14 00
Riveters and calkers	11 00	Mechanics	14 00
Holders-on	9 00	Plumbers	15 00
Flangers	17 00	Tinsmiths	12 50
Blacksmiths	13 50	Painters	12 50
Rivet-boys	3 25	Red-leaders	10 50
Laborers and helpers	7 75	Riggers	13 00
Foremen, (engineer, &c.†)	.....	Laborers	8 00
Foremen, (sundry†)	.....	Carters	8 00
		Furnace-men	8 75
		Foremen‡	.....
Average, including laborers and apprentices	11 00	Average	9 50

* Taken for a term of 5 years—1st year, $2 per week; 2d year, $3; 3d year, $4; 4th year, $5; 5th year, $6.
† $100 and $125 per month. ‡ $100 per month.

Average rate of wages (per week of 60 hours) paid in 1874 to persons employed in the machine-shop, iron-ship yard, and car-works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

Average number.	Occupation.	Wages.	Leading articles produced.
	Machinists:		
18	Best	$16 50	
46	Ordinary	15 00	
6	Inferior	12 00	
7	Helpers	8 50	
8	Boiler-makers	15 00	
10	Helpers	8 50	
30	Riveters	15 00	
15	Holders-on	9 00	
3	Flangers	17 00	Iron steamships.
8	Helpers	9 00	Iron steamboats.
20	Blacksmiths	15 00	Iron sailing-vessels.
20	Helpers	8 50	Engines.
80	Iron-hull-builders	12 00	Boilers.
260	do	8 50	Tanks.
15	Foremen		Machine-work generally.
4	Engineers	12 00	Cars of every description.
220	Pattern-makers, car-builders, and ship-joiners	15 00	
20	Assistants	9 00	
40	Laborers, carters, &c	8 50	
18	Apprentices	5 00	
20	Painters	15 00	
60	Ship-carpenters	15 00	
8	Millwrights	14 00	
10	Assistants	8 50	

IRON-FOUNDERY AND MACHINE SHOP IN CALIFORNIA.

Average rate of wages paid to persons employed in the Union Iron Foundery, in the city of San Francisco, California, in the year 1874.

[Hours of labor per day, 10; 60 hours per week.]

Occupation.	Weekly wages or earnings.	Leading articles.
Iron-molders	$18 00 to $24 00	Engines; boilers; mining-machinery, consisting of hoisting-works, quartz-mills, saw-mills, flour-mills, and all kinds of heavy iron-work for milling and manufacturing purposes.
Machinists. Best	21 00 to 24 00	
Machinists. Ordinary	18 00 to 21 00	
Machinists. Inferior	15 00 to 18 00	
Machinists. Helpers	10 00 to 13 50	
Boiler-makers	18 00 to 21 00	
Helpers	10 00 to 13 50	
Riveters	18 00 to 21 00	
Holders-on	12 00 to 13 50	
Flangers	24 00 to 27 00	
Helpers	12 00 to 13 50	
Blacksmiths	18 00 to 21 00	
Helpers	12 00 to 13 50	
Foremen	30 00 to 36 00	
Pattern-makers and carpenters	18 00 to 24 00	
Assistants	12 00 to 13 50	
Laborers, &c	10 00 to 13 50	
Apprentices	4 00 to 10 00	

CLOTHING.

Table showing the average weekly earnings of persons employed in the manufacture of clothing in the following States, in the year 1874.

Occupation.	New York.	New Jersey.	West Virginia.	Virginia.	Kentucky.	North Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Tennessee.
Head cutters for custom-clothing	$40 00	$30 00	$40 00	$25 00	$20 33	.....	$30 00	$18 00	$25 00	$22 00
Cutters for ready-made clothing	21 50	20 00	.....	12 00	18 75	*$3 50	.....	12 00	.....	18 00
Bushelmen	15 00	18 00	15 00	18 00	10 00	.....	14 00	11 40	15 00	.....
Machine-operators	8 00	8 00	7 00	.....	6 00	4 00	6 00	6 00	.....	6 00
Finishers	8 00	7 70	6 00	6 00	10 00	2 50	20 00	4 00	.....	4 50
Laborers or packers	15 00	12 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	3 50	10 00	.....	6 00
Apprentices or boys	7 00	5 00	3 00	.....	5 00	2 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....
Ready-made clothing:										
On sack overcoats, Fine	.....	.....	.....	12 00	12 00	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....
On sack overcoats, Cheap	.....	.....	.....	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
Broadcloth frock-coats	.....	.....	.....	12 00	10 50	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....
Cassimere business-coats	.....	.....	.....	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
Cassimere sack-coats	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	6 75	.....	.....
Vests, woolen	.....	.....	.....	3 00	4 75	.....	.....	5 60	.....	.....
Pantaloons, woolen	.....	.....	.....	3 00	4 75	.....	.....	6 75	.....	.....
Shirts, Muslin	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
Shirts, Woolen	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custom-made clothing:										
On sack overcoats	.....	.....	.....	26 00	18 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....
Broadcloth dress-coats	.....	.....	.....	25 00	15 51	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Cassimere business-coats	.....	.....	.....	25 00	19 50	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Cassimere sack-coats	.....	.....	.....	25 00	16 50	.....	.....	16 00	.....	.....
Vests	.....	.....	.....	9 00	8 50	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....
Pantaloons	.....	.....	.....	13 00	15 25	.....	.....	16 50	.....	.....

Occupation.	Ohio.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Montana.	Wyoming.	California.	Washington Territory.	General average.
Head cutters for custom-clothing	$25 00	$15 00	$35 00	$40 50	$30 00	$25 00	$30 00	$20 00	$34 37	$25 00	$22 34
Cutters for ready-made clothing	.....	12 00	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 08
Bushelmen	.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	15 00	21 87	.....	15 57
Machine-operators	.....	8 00	.....	15 00	6 00	.....	25 00	.....	21 87	.....	9 76
Finishers	.....	12 00	.....	.....	12 00	.....	25 00	.....	28 12	.....	11 22
Laborers or packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	18 75	.....	10 06
Apprentices or boys	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	4 75
Ready-made clothing:											
On sack overcoats, Fine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 33
On sack overcoats, Cheap	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 33
Broadcloth frock-coats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 06
Cassimere business-coats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 33
Cassimere sack-coats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 92
Vests, woolen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 44
Pantaloons, woolen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 83
Shirts, Muslin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50
Shirts, Woolen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Custom-made clothing:											
Sack overcoats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	22 25
Broadcloth dress-coats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	20 32
Cassimere business-coats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	20 62
Cassimere sack-coats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	18 87
Vests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	12 62
Pantaloons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	15 69

* Boy.

Table showing the rates paid to operatives in clothing establishments, for piecework, in 1874.

Articles.	New York.	New Jersey.	West Virginia.	Virginia.	Kentucky.	North Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Texas.
Ready-made clothing:									
Sack overcoats { Fine ..... each..	$5 00	$4 00	.....	$4 00	$3 50	.....	.....	$3 50	.....
Sack overcoats { Cheap ..... each..	3 00	2 00	.....	2 00	2 75	.....	.....	2 25	.....
Broadcloth frock-coats ..... each..	4 50	4 00	.....	3 00	4 00	.....	.....	3 75	.....
Cassimere business-coats ..... each..	2 66	2 00	.....	2 50	2 50	.....	.....	3 00	.....
Cassimere sack-coats ..... each..	2 00	1 5	.....	2 00	2 50	$0 25	.....	2 25	.....
Vests, woolen ..... each..	87	75	.....	50	67	25	.....	80	.....
Pantaloons, woolen ..... per pair..	94	75	.....	35	67	15	.....	75	.....
Shirts.. { Muslin ..... per dozen..	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	1 00	.....	2 00	.....
Shirts.. { Woolen ..... per dozen..	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custom-made clothing:									
Sack overcoats ..... each..	.....	8 00	$10 00	13 00	7 00	5 00	$12 00	9 00	$11 00
Broadcloth dress-coats ..... each..	.....	8 00	12 00	12 00	8 17	10 00	10 00	13 00	12 00
Cassimere business-coats ..... each..	.....	5 00	10 00	10 00	6 33	5 00	8 50	10 00	8 00
Cassimere sack-coats ..... each..	.....	5 00	8 00	9 00	4 75	3 00	8 00	8 00	7 00
Vests ..... each..	.....	1 50	2 00	1 50	1 42	1 00	1 50	2 50	3 00
Pantaloons ..... per pair..	.....	2 00	2 00	2 25	1 87	2 50	2 00	2 75	3 00
Shirts, muslin ..... per dozen..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Articles.	Tennessee.	Ohio.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Wyoming.	California.	Washington Territory.	General average.
Ready-made clothing:										
Sack overcoats { Fine ..... each..	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	$2 50	.....	.....	$6 00	.....	$4 06
Sack overcoats { Cheap ..... each..	1 25	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	4 00	.....	2 34
Broadcloth frock-coats ..... each..	4 50	.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	.....	6 00	.....	4 06
Cassimere business-coats ..... each..	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	2 52
Cassimere sack-coats ..... each..	1 00	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	4 00	.....	1 82
Vests, woolen ..... each..	50	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	2 00	.....	74
Pantaloons, woolen ..... per pair..	50	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	1 50	.....	70
Shirts.. { Muslin ..... per dozen..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 44	.....	.....	6 00	.....	2 59
Shirts.. { Woolen ..... per dozen..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 44	.....	.....	4 00	.....	2 65
Custom-made clothing:										
Sack overcoats ..... each..	8 00	$8 00	$6 00	$10 00	$8 00	$9 00	$12 50	17 00	$10 00	9 62
Broadcloth dress-coats ..... each..	10 00	9 00	8 00	10 00	10 00	12 00	.....	16 00	14 00	10 88
Cassimere business-coats ..... each..	4 50	7 00	7 00	8 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	13 00	8 50	7 99
Cassimere sack-coats ..... each..	4 00	6 75	5 50	6 00	7 00	7 50	10 00	11 00	8 00	6 97
Vests ..... each..	1 50	1 25	2 25	2 50	2 00	2 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	2 14
Pantaloons ..... per pair..	2 00	1 25	2 25	3 00	2 50	3 00	3 75	4 00	3 75	2 58
Shirts, muslin ..... per dozen..	.....	.....	10 00	.....	4 20	.....	.....	13 50	.....	9 23

LEATHER.

Table showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the manufacture of leather in the following States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	New Hampshire.	New York.	Maryland.	West Virginia.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Louisiana.	California.	Oregon.	General average.
Sole-leather.													
Tanners	.....	.....	$12 00	.....	$12 50	.....	.....	$12 50	$15 00	$11 00	$15 00	$15 00	$13 28
Beam-hands	.....	$10 00	10 00	$12 00	12 50	$10 00	.....	14 50	15 00	10 50	15 00	18 00	12 75
Yard	.....	8 33	10 00	9 50	12 00	9 00	.....	10 00	9 00	7 50	10 50	14 00	9 98
Rollers & spongers	.....	10 00	.....	12 00	9 00	12 00	.....	17 50	15 00	8 50	16 50	18 00	13 16
Bark-grinders	.....	7 50	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	.....	8 00	9 00	6 00	10 50	13 00	9 00
Common laborers	.....	10 00	9 00	8 00	9 50	8 00	.....	9 50	9 00	6 00	10 50	12 00	9 [illegible]

Average weekly wages paid to persons employed in manufacture of leather, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	New Hampshire.	New York.	Maryland.	West Virginia.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Louisiana.	California.	Oregon.	General average.
Upper leather and calf-skin.													
Tanners	$12 00	.....	$12 00	.....	$12 50	.....	$11 00	$12 00	.....	$12 50	$15 00	$17 00	$13 [illegible]
Curriers	.....	.....	15 00	$12 00	13 50	$13 50	13 00	12 00	$20 00	16 50	16 50	22 00	15 [illegible]
Splitters	18 00	.....	15 00	12 00	12 00	.....	.....	15 00	18 00	16 50	16 50	24 00	16 [illegible]
Shavers	15 00	.....	18 00	15 00	12 00	.....	.....	16 00	25 00	20 00	16 50	23 00	17 [illegible]
Table-hands, scourers	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	.....	11 00	10 00	9 00	12 00	16 50	15 00	11 50
Blackers	.....	.....	12 00	12 00	10 00	.....	.....	11 00	9 00	12 00	16 50	15 00	12 [illegible]
Finishers	.....	.....	15 00	13 00	12 00	.....	.....	12 00	20 00	15 00	16 50	17 00	15 [illegible]
Morocco, patent and enameled leather.													
Tanners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	12 [illegible]
Beam-hands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	14 [illegible]
Shavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	16 50	.....	17 [illegible]
Sewing-girls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	9 00	.....	6 [illegible]
Finishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	16 50	.....	18 [illegible]
Colorers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	16 50	.....	17 [illegible]
Sheep-skins, shivers, &c.													
Engineers	.....	$8 00	12 00	11 25	10 00	12 00	.....	16 00	15 00	.....	13 50	.....	12 [illegible]
Laborers or unskilled workmen	.....	9 00	9 00	.....	.....	7 50	.....	9 25	9 00	.....	10 50	12 00	9 [illegible]
Apprentices or boys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 [illegible]
Foremen or overseers	.....	13 00	12 00	14 50	.....	20 00	.....	20 50	20 00	.....	18 00	.....	16 [illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in boot and shoe factories in the following States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	New York.	Massachusetts.	Illinois.	California.	General average.
Cutters	$24 00	$16 00	$18 00	$20 00 to $35 00	$21 37
Stock-fitters	19 00	15 00	12 00	15 00 to 26 00	16 [illegible]
Sole-sewing-machine operators	24 00	15 00	10 00	.....	16 [illegible]
Other sewing-machine operators	9 50	10 00	.....	20 00 to 25 00	14 [illegible]
Lasters	24 00	10 00	.....	20 00 to 25 00	18 [illegible]
Second lasters	24 00	10 00	.....	.....	17 [illegible]
Heelers	24 00	.....	.....	20 00 to 25 00	23 [illegible]
Trimmers	25 50	10 00	.....	20 00 to 25 00	19 [illegible]
Burnishers	24 00	10 00	.....	20 00 to 25 00	18 [illegible]
Finishers	25 50	10 00	20 00	20 00 to 25 00	19 [illegible]
Hand-sewers	.....	.....	.....	25 00 to 30 00	27 [illegible]
Shoe-cleaners	.....	12 00	.....	22 00 to 27 00	12 [illegible]
Packers	10 00	.....	.....	20 00 to 24 00	16 [illegible]
Laborers or unskilled workmen	18 50	.....	.....	.....	18 [illegible]
Apprentices or boys	6 00	5 00	.....	5 00 to 15 00	7 [illegible]
Foremen or overseers	35 00	20 00	.....	25 00 to 35 00	27 [illegible]
Crimpers	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Treers	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Bottomers	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....

TOBACCO.

Table showing the average earnings of persons employed in the tobacco-manufactories of the undermentioned States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	New York.		Delaware.		Virginia.		W. Virginia.		Ohio.		Indiana.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FINE-CUT TOBACCO.												
Stripping		$4 00			$7 00	$3 75	$6 00		$3 50	$3 00		
Casing	$15 00				5 75		6 00					
Cutting	14 00				6 50							
Dressing												
Grinding	15 50											
Packing		7 50			7 00				9 00			
Spreading	12 00	7 50										
Picking	8 00				8 25	4 25	12 00		7 00			
SMOKING.												
Cutting					6 75	6 37	6 00					
Granulating	12 50				6 75							
Laborers					5 50		4 00				$9 00	
SNUFF.												
Packing			$12 16	$5 00	7 50							
Laborers			10 49		6 00						9 00	

Occupation.	Wisconsin.		Iowa.		Missouri.		Kentucky.		Louisiana.		Georgia.		Average.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FINE-CUT TOBACCO.														
Stripping	$1 67*		$2 25	$2 25			$3 33		$2 00		$5 00	$5 00	$3 84	$3 60
Casing	9 00		9 00		$9 00		8 67		11 00		7 50		8 99	
Cutting	16 50		12 00				11 50		12 00		10 00		11 78	
Dressing							9 00		10 00				9 50	
Grinding	18 00						9 00		10 00				13 12	
Packing	8 33		4 00		10 00		6 33		9 00		7 50		7 64	7 50
Spreading	4 50		4 00				4 50		5 00				6 00	7 50
Picking						$4 50	8 00				10 00		8 87	4 37
SMOKING.														
Cutting							12 00						8 25	6 37
Granulating			5 00				12 00		10 00				9 25	
Laborers							7 50		10 00				7 20	
SNUFF.														
Packing									10 00				9 88	5 00
Laborers	7 66						1 50*				7 50		7 02	

* Children.

CIGARS.

Table showing the average earnings of persons employed in the manufacture of cigars in undermentioned States in the year 1874.

States.		Occupation.			
		Cigar-makers.	Strippers.	Casers.	Packers.
New Hampshire	Per 1,000	$14 00			
	Weekly earnings	16 00	$5 00		$7 00
Vermont	Per 1,000	9 00			
	Weekly earnings	12 00	2 50		
New York	Per 1,000	12 00			
	Weekly earnings	17 50	7 10	17 00	23 50
New Jersey	Per 1,000	8 40			1 28
	Weekly earnings	10 35	2 75		15 00
Delaware	Per 1,000	5 10			75
	Weekly earnings	6 55	2 25		14 00
Maryland	Per 1,000	8 00			
	Weekly earnings		2 00	$2 00	17 00
Ohio	Per 1,000	5 46			
	Weekly earnings	9 50	2 58	10 00	13 50
Indiana	Per 1,000	9 50			1 00
	Weekly earnings	10 00	3 00		15 00
Illinois	Per 1,000	8 63			1 00
	Weekly earnings	10 75	2 50	7 50	12 67
Wisconsin	Per 1,000	11 50			1 50
	Weekly earnings	13 75	4 37	5 00	20 00
Minnesota	Per 1,000	12 00			
	Weekly earnings	12 50	3 25		20 00
Iowa	Per 1,000	10 25			1 06
	Weekly earnings	11 00	3 00	7 50	13 88
Arkansas	Per 1,000	15 00			
	Weekly earnings	12 00			
Kentucky	Per 1,000	9 50			
	Weekly earnings	12 17	3 00		17 00
Virginia	Per 1,000	10 25	63		
	Weekly earnings	13 00	3 00		10 00
West Virginia	Per 1,000		20		
	Weekly earnings	6 50	2 00	15 00	
North Carolina	Per 1,000	13 00			
	Weekly earnings	16 00	3 00		
Georgia	Per 1,000	11 50			1 50
	Weekly earnings	15 00	3 50		15 00
Tennessee	Per 1,000	11 75			
	Weekly earnings	14 00	2 50		20 00
Louisiana	Per 1,000	16 00			
	Weekly earnings	17 00	8 50	10 00	22 50
California	Per 1,000				
	Weekly earnings	7 50	5 00		10 00
Average	Per 1,000	10 57	41		1 16
	Weekly earnings	12 15	3 54	9 25	15 65

FURNITURE.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in furniture-manufactori following States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Illinois.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Louisiana.
Cabinet-makers	$16 00	$15 00	$15 75	$19 00	$16 00	$10 00 to $12 00
Chair-makers						10 00 to 12 00
Carvers	18 00					15 00
Turners	16 00			12 00	15 00	10 00 to 12 00
Painters				10 00		
Upholsterers	18 00	16 00	25 00		15 00	12 00 to 15 00
Varnishers	12 00	15 00				12 00 to 15 00
Scroll-sawyers	15 50			10 00		10 00 to 12 00
Laborers and unskilled workmen	7 25	16 00	15 00	10 00	16 00	6 00 to 9 00
Apprentices or boys	4 50	3 50	5 00			3 00
Foremen or overseers			25 00			

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT FACTORIES.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in agricultural-implement factories in the following States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	New York.	Ohio.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Kentucky.	Virginia.	General average.
Molders	.....	$22 50	$21 00	.....	.....	$18 00	$20 50
Machinists	$13 00 to $21 00	12 87	18 00	$15 00	.....	18 00	16 37
Blacksmiths	12 00 to 21 00	14 25	12 00	13 50	$15 00	15 00	14 54
Blacksmith's helpers	9 00	9 75	10 50	9 00	8 00	7 00	8 81
Grinders	.....	10 00	10 50	13 50	.....	.....	11 33
Wood-workers	12 00 to 15 00	15 75	13 50	16 00	.....	12 00	14 15
Plow-makers	.....	.....	.....	18 00	15 00	12 00	15 00
Pattern-makers	18 00	.....	15 00	.....	12 00	15 00	15 00
Carpenters	12 00 to 15 00	14 63	13 50	.....	12 00	18 00	14 40
Painters	12 00 to 15 00	12 75	12 00	12 00	7 00	9 00	13 25
Engineers	15 00	16 00	15 00	12 00	15 00	.....	14 60
Watchmen	.....	.....	12 00	9 00	.....	6 00	9 00
Teamsters	.....	.....	10 50	9 00	.....	5 00	8 16
Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 00	9 50	9 00	8 00	7 00	5 00	7 91
Apprentices or boys	6 00	5 50	.....	4 00	5 00	.....	5 12
Foremen or overseers	30 00	25 00	24 00	18 00	15 00	20 00	22 00

GLASS-WORKS.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in the window glass works of Messrs. Thomas Wightman & Co., in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1874.

[Hours of labor per week. 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Glass-blowers, window	$30 00	Packers	$10 50
Vial-blowers	25 00	Blacksmiths	25 00
Assistants, window-glass blowers'	20 00	Carpenters	12 00
Batch-mixers	10 50	Demijohn-coverers	12 00
Master teazers	25 00	Skilled boys	6 00
Assistant teazers	12 00	Laborers or unskilled workmen	10 50
Pot-makers	25 00	Apprentices or boys	10 00
Assistant pot-makers	10 50	Foremen or overseers	33 33

Table showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in glass-works in Berkshire, Massachusetts.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.	Average number employed.	Occupation.	Wages.
30	Blowers	$25 00	10	Pot-makers and workers in pot-room	$10 00
30	Gatherers	16 00	2	Engineers	12 00
6	Flatteners	30 00	10	Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 00
9	Cutters	28 00	8	Apprentices or boys	8 00
3	Master teazers	25 00	2	Foremen or overseers	25 00
6	Subteazers	13 00			

NOTE.—The principal impediment to the successful competition with the Belgian manufacturers is the unwillingness of the employés to act independent of trades-unions. We are isolated, being the only establishment for window-glass in New England, but our men are controlled by a union ruled in Pittsburgh. Our men will not do what the Belgian workmen do, and it is impossible for us to turn out more than 75 per cent. as much product as they do.

Table showing the average monthly wages of best window-glass blowers in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Large double glass, say	$250 to $300	Best gatherers	$120 to $
Second class, or, rather, single strength:		Second-class gatherers	
		Best flatteners	175 to
Blowers of best	150 to 175	Master teazer	
Second-rate same	125 to 150	Second teazers	
Third-rate same	100 to 140	Glass-cutters	150 to

Six blowers will average in one calendar month 108,000 square feet.

CARRIAGES.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in carriage-making and building in the following States in the years 1872 and 1873, respectively.

Occupation.	New Hampshire, 1872.	Massachusetts, 1872.	Connecticut, 1873.	New York, 1872.	New Jersey, 1873.	Pennsylvania, 1873.	Delaware, 1872.	Maryland, 1872.
Body-makers	$19 00	$15 00	$21 00	$22 50	$15 00	$12 42	$18 00	$13 50
Carriage-part makers	15 00	13 50	.....	17 00	.....	.....	18 00	13 50
Wheelwrights	15 00	15 00	.....	17 00	.....	12 00	18 00	.....
Coach-smiths	17 00	18 00	18 00	25 50	.....	13 00	18 00	15 00
Helpers	9 00	11 00	15 00	9 50	.....	9 40	7 00	5 00
Finishers	14 00	12 00	.....	15 50	.....	.....	12 00	13 50
Ornamenters	18 00	18 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....
Painters	15 00	15 00	18 00	15 50	15 00	14 00	15 00	14 00
Trimmers	17 00	15 00	19 50	16 50	18 00	12 00	15 00	14 00
Stitchers	13 00	12 00	.....	12 50	.....	.....	12 00	.....
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....
Laborers or unskilled workmen	12 00	12 00	.....	11 00	.....	.....	8 00	.....
Apprentices or boys	7 50	5 00	.....	5 00	7 00	4 00	5 00	.....
Foremen	18 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	20 00	.....
CAR-BUILDERS.								
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 38	.....
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00	.....
Helpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 75	.....
Painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 37	.....
Hours of labor per week	60	.....	59	59¼	.....	60	60	.....

Occupation.	Illinois, 1872.	Wisconsin, 1873.	Wisconsin, 1872.	Minnesota, 1872.	Iowa, 1872.	Missouri, 1873.	Virginia, 1872.	West Virginia, 1872.
Body-makers	.....	$19 00	$13 50	$20 00	$15 00	$16 00	$15 75	$21 00
Carriage-part makers	.....	14 00	.....	15 50	12 00	.....	13 50	15 50
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	15 00	.....	15 00	16 00	13 50	17 50
Coach-smiths	$13 00	19 00	.....	20 00	16 00	.....	17 00	25 00
Helpers	6 50	9 00	.....	.....	5 50	.....	6 75	8 00
Finishers	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	15 00
Ornamenters	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	.....	16 00	19 00
Painters	12 00	15 00	10 50	15 50	15 00	.....	15 00	16 50
Trimmers	.....	15 00	.....	19 00	16 50	.....	15 00	17 00
Stitchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	9 00
Laborers or unskilled workmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....	6 37	7 00
Apprentices or boys	.....	10 00	4 00	.....	7 00	3 00	3 00	5 00
Foremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 00	.....	18 00	21 50
CAR-BUILDERS.								
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	12 00	15 00
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50	.....	14 00	18 00
Helpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	6 00	9 00
Painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	15 00	18 00
Hours of labor per week	60	60	59	57	60	60	60	60

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in carriage-making, &c.—Con'd.

Occupation.	Tennessee, 1872.	Arkansas, 1872.	Louisiana, 1872.	Alabama, 1872.	Georgia, 1873.	North Carolina, 1872.	California, 1872.	Oregon, 1872.	Average in 1872.	Average in 1873.
Body-makers	$19 25	$19 50	$18 00	$15 00	$21 00	$12 95	$24 00	$18 00	$17 92	$16 48
Carriage-part makers	16 50	18 00	17 00	.....	.....	10 00	22 00	18 00	15 31	.....
Wheelwrights	.....	16 50	12 00	.....	12 00	10 00	22 00	18 00	15 61	13 75
Coach-smiths	20 50	19 50	13 00	18 00	.....	10 00	22 50	19 50	16 43	15 50
Helpers	7 25	8 25	8 00	5 00	.....	5 00	15 00	12 00	8 62	12 20
Finishers	9 50	10 50	15 00	.....	.....	10 00	15 00	13 50	12 07	.....
Ornamenters	21 00	16 50	18 00	.....	.....	12 00	27 50	21 00	19 27	.....
Painters	14 25	16 50	12 50	15 00	12 00	12 75	22 00	21 00	15 40	13 90
Trimmers	18 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	.....	12 75	21 00	.....	16 15	16 50
Stitchers	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	11 81	.....
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	25 00	.....	15 00	.....
Laborers or unskilled workmen	.....	7 50	8 00	.....	8 50	5 00	12 00	12 00	9 07	8 50
Apprentices or boys	5 00	5 00	3 00	.....	3 50	2 50	5 00	6 00	5 14	4 30
Foremen	.....	.....	18 00	.....	21 00	18 00	40 00	21 00	22 50	25 50
CAR-BUILDERS.										
Wood-workers	18 00	.....	12 50	.....	.....	12 00	21 00	.....	15 26	.....
Blacksmiths	20 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	11 50	27 00	.....	16 50	.....
Helpers	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	6 00	19 00	.....	9 53	.....
Painters	15 00	.....	12 50	.....	.....	12 00	19 00	.....	4 65	.....
Hours of labor per week	60	60	60	60	60	60	.....	60	59 6-10	59 6-10

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in carriage-making and car-building in the following States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Ohio.	Iowa.	Tennessee.	Louisiana.	Georgia.	Average.
Body-makers	$19 00	$21 00	$22 50	$15 00	$15 00	$17 25	$18 00	$21 00	$18 46
Carriage-part makers	15 00	19 00	17 00	15 00	.....	17 25	17 00	.....	16 70
Wheelwrights	.....	21 00	17 00	15 00	15 00	18 00	12 00	.....	16 33
Coach-smiths	.....	24 00	25 50	15 00	13 50	19 00	13 00	12 00	17 50
Helpers	12 00	14 00	9 50	8 00	9 00	6 00	8 00	.....	9 50
Finishers	.....	.....	15 50	15 00	.....	16 50	15 00	.....	15 55
Ornamenters	.....	.....	25 00	18 00	.....	18 00	18 00	.....	19 75
Painters	15 00	17 50	15 50	15 00	14 00	15 75	12 50	12 00	14 65
Trimmers	15 00	22 00	16 50	15 00	.....	17 50	15 00	.....	16 66
Stitchers	.....	15 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	13 16
Engineers	.....	.....	36 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	27 00
Laborers	.....	.....	11 00	9 00	9 00	4 50	8 00	8 50	8 33
Apprentices	.....	7 00	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 00	3 00	3 50	4 28
Foremen	18 00	18 00	35 00	.....	26 00	.....	18 00	21 00	22 66
CAR-BUILDERS.									
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	12 50	.....	13 75
Blacksmiths	18 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	16 33
Helpers	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	9 00	.....	6 50
Painters	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	.....	12 50	.....	14 25
Hours of labor per week	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

The following tables show the average wages or earnings of persons employed in various occupations in the year 1874.

Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
BUILDERS' MATERIALS.		
Port Madison (Oregon) mills:		
Engineers { First-class...per wk	$44 00	72
Engineers { Second-class...do..	20 00	72
Foremen...do..	25 00	72
Sawyers...do..	20 00	72
Filers...do..	18 00	72
Edgers and screw-turners...do..	10 00	72
Teamsters...do..	15 00	72
Choppers...do..	12 00	72
Carpenters...do..	18 00	72
Blacksmiths...do..	20 00	72
Firemen...do..	9 00	72
Laborers...do..	7 00	72
BUILDING-TRADE.		
Oregon:		
Carpenters or joiners...per day	3 50	....
Stone-masons...do..	5 00	....
Brick-layers...do..	6 00	....
Plasterers { ...do..	5 00	....
Plasterers { ...per sq. yd	28	....
Lathers...per M	2 00	....
Painters { ...do..	75	....
Painters { ...per day	3 00	....
Common laborers...do..	2 00	....
Excavating cellars...per cu. yd	20	....
San Antonio, Tex.:		
Masons...per week	15 00	60
Stone-cutters...do..	15 00	60
Plasterers...do..	18 00	60
Quarrymen...do..	9 00	60
Teamsters...do..	18 00	60
Carpenters...do..	15 00	60
Blacksmiths...do..	15 00	60
Laborers...do..	7 50	60
Apprentices...do..	7 50	60
Chicago, Ill.:		
Watchmen...per week	9 00	60
Firemen...do..	12 00	60
Machinists...do..	15 00	60
Turners...do..	18 00	60
Carpenters...do..	10 00	60
Sawyers...do..	10 00	60
Stair-builders...do..	15 00	60
Tallymen...do..	12 00	60
Glaziers...do..	10 00	60
Painters...do..	9 00	60
Shippers...do..	20 00	60
Teamsters...do..	9 00	60
Dry-kilnmen...do..	9 00	60
Engineers...do..	25 00	60
Laborers...do..	6 00	60
Apprentices...do..	2 50	60
Foremen...do..	30 00	60
Carvers...do..	20 00	60
Grafton, W. Va.:		
Carpenters...per week	12 00	60
Plasterers...do..	18 00	60
Stone-masons...do..	15 00	60
Painters...do..	18 00	60
Blacksmiths...do..	12 00	60
Millers...do..	12 50	60
Brick-molders...do..	12 00	60
Brick-layers...do..	18 00	60
Laborers...do..	9 00	60
Boys...do..	4 00	60
Teamsters...do..	9 00	60
Clerks...do..	12 00	60

Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE.		
Chicago, Ill.:		
Machine-hands...per week	$15 00	[illegible]
Bench-hands...do..	15 50	[illegible]
Cabinet-makers...do..	22 00	[illegible]
Finishers...do..	1[illegible] 50	[illegible]
Packers...do..	10 50	[illegible]
Pattern-makers...do..	15 00	[illegible]
Engineers...do..	1[illegible] 00	[illegible]
Laborers...do..	9 00	[illegible]
Apprentices...do..	3 00	[illegible]
Foremen...do..	24 00	[illegible]
SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.		
Chicago, Ill.:		
Engineers...per week	1[illegible] 00	[illegible]
Foremen...do..	21 00	[illegible]
Machine-hands...do..	12 00	[illegible]
Carpenters...do..	12 00	[illegible]
Men and boys on piecework...do..	[illegible] 54	[illegible]
Teamsters...do..	10 55	[illegible]
Laborers...do..	6 55	[illegible]
Boys...do..	3 45	[illegible]
Lebanon, N. H.:		
Foremen...per week	17 50	[illegible]
Carpenters...do..	12 00	[illegible]
Laborers...do..	7 50	[illegible]
Apprentices...do..	3 50	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.:		
Machine-men...per week	21 00	[illegible]
Stair-builders...do..	16 00	[illegible]
Carvers...do..	21 00	[illegible]
Joiners...do..	16 00	[illegible]
Blind-makers...do..	16 00	[illegible]
Engineers...do..	18 00	[illegible]
Laborers...do..	11 75	[illegible]
Apprentices...do..	7 50	[illegible]
Foremen...do..	30 00	[illegible]
PLANING-MILLS.		
Wheeling, W. Va.:		
Carpenters...per week	13 60	[illegible]
Other mechanics...do..	13 60	[illegible]
Turners...do..	16 50	[illegible]
Box-makers...do..	7 60	[illegible]
Teamsters...do..	7 00	[illegible]
Watchmen...do..	7 00	[illegible]
Engineers...do..	15 00	[illegible]
Laborers...do..	9 00	[illegible]
Apprentices...do..	3 00	[illegible]
Foremen...do..	18 00	[illegible]
Salesmen...do..	12 50	[illegible]
HUB AND SPOKE FACTORY.		
Metropolis, Ill.:		
Turners...per week	18 00	[illegible]
Engineers...do..	15 00	[illegible]
Machine-turners...do..	15 00	[illegible]
Machinists...do..	12 00	[illegible]
Sawyers...do..	10 00	[illegible]
Porters...do..	10 00	[illegible]
Watchmen...do..	10 00	[illegible]
Day-laborers...do..	9 00	[illegible]
Laborers...do..	7 50	[illegible]
Boys...do..	2 00	[illegible]
Foremen...do..	45 00	[illegible]

NOTE.—The rate of wages for the State of Oregon is computed in United States gold.

Table showing the average wages or earnings of persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
B AND SPOKE FACTORY—Cont'd.		
'smouth, Ohio:		
Engineers.....per week.	$15 00	60
Wheel-makers.....do..	15 00	60
Hub-turners.....do..	15 00	60
Spoke-turners.....do..	13 00	60
Felloe-benders.....do..	14 00	60
Hub-mortisers.....do..	12 00	60
Sawyers.....do..	10 00	60
Laborers.....do..	9 00	60
Boys.....do..	3 00	60

Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
PAINTING AND GILDING.		
San Francisco, Cal.:		
Gilders.....per week.	$21 00	....
Painters.....do..	21 00	...
Grainers.....do..	25 00	....
Carpenters.....do..	24 00	....
Composition and ornamenting.....per week.	21 00	....
Boys.....do..	6 50	....
NOTE.—Hours of labor per week, 60 and 54.		

le showing the average weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in different occupations, with average number employed in each establishment named, in the year 1874.

Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
CORSET-FACTORY.		
New Haven, Conn.:		
Overseers.....male.	$50 00	....
Overseers.....female.	12 00	...
Cutters.....male	12 00	...
Machine-operators...female.	4 50	..
Boners.....do..	3 00	...
Trimmers.....do..	6 00	....
Binders.....do..	6 00	..
Finishers.....do..	3 00	...
Eyeleters.....do..	5 00	....
Ironers.....male.	12 00	...
Ironers.....female.	7 00	....
Embroiderers.....do..	4 00	...
Lacers.....do..	3 00	...
Examiners.....do..	6 00	....
Packers.....male.	12 00	....
Porters.....do..	6 00	....
Watchman.....do..	12 00	...
Drayman.....do..	10 00	...
Tool-maker.....do..	24 00	..
Engineer.....do..	18 00	...
Fireman.....do..	12 00	....
UMBRELLA-FACTORY.		
New York City, N. Y.:		
Sewing parasols.....female	10 00	58
Foremen.....male.	15 00	58
Boys	8 00	58
Apprentices	3 00	58
Cutter	18 00	58
OIL-MILLS AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.		
Selma, Ala.:		
Pressmen	10 50	72
Fireman	9 00	72
Foreman and engineer	12 00	72
Assistant cooper	9 00	72
Ginners	6 00	72
Laborers	6 00	72
PRINTING-PRESSES AND PRINTERS' FURNITURE, MANUFACTORY OF.		
Chicago, Ill.:		
Skilled workmen	15 00	....

No.	Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
	WHOLESALE PAPER-WAREHOUSE.		
	Chicago, Ill.:		
4	Accountants	$20 00	60
6	Salesmen	20 00	60
6	Porters and packers	12 00	60
4	Teamsters	15 00	60
5	Paper-rulers	15 00	60
	TRUNK-FACTORY.		
	Milwaukee, Wis.:		
10	Trunk-makers	10 00	60
10	.....do	5 00	60
10	.....do	3 00	60
15	.....do	1 50	60
	PRINTING-OFFICE AND BINDERY.		
	Job-printing office.		
	Chicago, Ill.:		
1	Foreman printer	24 00	59
9	Compositors, (Union)	21 00	59
1	Apprentice, second year	10 00	59
1	Head pressman	21 00	59
1	Second pressman	15 00	59
6	Boys	4 00 / 7 00	59
	Blank-book manufactory.		
1	Foreman bindery, (blank-books only)	24 00	59
1	Head finisher	21 00	59
1	Second finisher	18 00	59
2	Rulers	21 00	59
3	Forwarders	18 00	59
1	Engineer, (printing-office and bindery)	15 00	59
2	Blank-book sewers, (girls)	7 50	59
6	Miscellaneous work, (small girls)	3 00 / 5 00	59
3	Boys, apprentices, 1st year	4 00	59
	Boys, apprentices, 2d year	7 00	
	Boys, apprentices, 3d year	10 00	
	PUBLISHING COMPANY.		
	Portland, Oreg.:		
1	Editor	50 00	60
1	Manager	40 00	60
2	Reporters	25 00	60
1	Pressman	30 00	60
1	Engineer	25 00	60
1	Foreman	35 00	60
8	Printers	27 50	60
2	Apprentices	7 00	60

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

The following tables show the average wages or earnings of persons employed in various occupations in the year 1874.

Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
BUILDERS' MATERIALS.		
Port Madison (Oregon) mills:		
Engineers { First-class..per wk.	$14 00	72
Engineers { Second-class ...do..	20 00	72
Foremen .....do..	25 00	72
Sawyers .....do..	20 00	72
Filers .....do..	18 00	72
Edgers and screw-turners..do..	10 00	72
Teamsters .....do..	15 00	72
Choppers .....do..	12 00	72
Carpenters.....do..	18 00	72
Blacksmiths ....do..	20 00	72
Firemen .....do..	9 00	72
Laborers.....do..	7 00	72
BUILDING-TRADE.		
Oregon:		
Carpenters or joiners..per day.	3 50	....
Stone-masons .....do..	5 00	....
Brick-layers .....do..	6 00	....
Plasterers . { .....do..	5 00	....
Plasterers . { .....per sq. yd	28	....
Lathers .....per M	2 00	....
Painters ... { .....do..	75	....
Painters ... { .....per day	3 00	....
Common laborers .....do..	2 00	....
Excavating cellars...per cu. yd.	20	....
San Antonio, Tex.:		
Masons .....per week.	15 00	60
Stone-cutters .....do..	15 00	60
Plasterers .....do..	18 00	60
Quarrymen .....do..	9 00	60
Teamsters .....do..	18 00	60
Carpenters.....do..	15 00	60
Blacksmiths .....do..	15 00	60
Laborers.....do..	7 50	60
Apprentices .....do..	7 50	60
Chicago, Ill.:		
Watchmen.....per week	9 00	60
Firemen .....do..	12 00	60
Machinists.....do..	15 00	60
Turners.....do..	18 00	60
Carpenters.....do..	10 00	60
Sawyers .....do..	10 00	60
Stair-builders .....do..	15 00	60
Tallymen .....do..	12 00	60
Glaziers .....do..	10 00	60
Painters .....do..	9 00	60
Shippers .....do..	20 00	60
Teamsters .....do..	9 00	60
Dry-kilnmen .....do..	9 00	60
Engineers ..... do..	25 00	60
Laborers .....do..	6 00	60
Apprentices .....do..	2 50	60
Foremen.....do..	30 00	60
Carvers.....do..	20 00	60
Grafton, W. Va.:		
Carpenters.....per week	12 00	60
Plasterers ..... do..	18 00	60
Stone-masons .....do..	15 00	60
Painters .....do..	18 00	60
Blacksmiths .....do..	12 00	60
Millers .....do..	12 50	60
Brick-molders.....do..	12 00	60
Brick-layers .....do..	18 00	60
Laborers.....do..	9 00	60
Boys.....do..	4 00	60
Teamsters .....do..	9 00	60
Clerks .....do..	12 00	60
SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE.		
Chicago, Ill.:		
Machine-hands.....per week.	$15 00	60
Bench-hands.....do..	10 50	60
Cabinet-makers.....do..	22 00	60
Finishers .....do..	11 50	60
Packers.....do..	10 50	60
Pattern-makers .....do..	15 00	60
Engineers.....do..	15 00	60
Laborers.....do..	9 00	60
Apprentices .....do..	3 00	60
Foremen.....do..	24 00	60
SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.		
Chicago, Ill.:		
Engineers.....per week.	18 00	60
Foremen .....do..	21 00	60
Machine-hands.....do..	12 00	60
Carpenters..... do..	12 00	60
Men and boys on piecework do..	8 54	60
Teamsters .....do..	10 55	60
Laborers.....do..	8 35	60
Boys.....do..	3 45	60
Lebanon, N. H.:		
Foremen .....per week	17 50	60
Carpenters.....do..	12 00	60
Laborers.....do..	7 50	60
Apprentices .....do..	3 50	60
Chicago, Ill.:		
Machine-men .....per week.	21 00	60
Stair-builders ..... do..	16 00	60
Carvers.....do..	21 00	60
Joiners .....do..	16 00	60
Blind-makers .....do..	16 00	60
Engineers .....do..	18 00	60
Laborers .....do..	11 75	60
Apprentices .....do..	7 50	60
Foremen.....do..	30 00	60
PLANING-MILLS.		
Wheeling, W. Va.:		
Carpenters.....per week	13 60	59
Other mechanics.....do..	13 60	59
Turners .....do..	16 50	59
Box-makers.....do..	7 60	59
Teamsters .....do..	7 00	59
Watchmen.. .....do..	7 00	59
Engineers .....do..	15 00	59
Laborers.....do..	9 00	59
Apprentices .....do..	3 00	59
Foremen.....do..	18 00	59
Salesmen .....do..	12 50	59
HUB AND SPOKE FACTORY.		
Metropolis, Ill.:		
Turners.....per week.	18 00	60
Engineers .....do..	15 00	60
Machine-turners.....do..	15 00	60
Machinists .....do..	12 00	60
Sawyers .....do..	10 00	60
Porters .....do..	10 00	60
Watchmen.....do..	10 00	60
Day-laborers.....do..	9 00	60
Laborers.....do..	7 50	60
Boys .....do..	2 00	60
Foremen.....do..	45 00	60

NOTE.—The rate of wages for the State of Oregon is computed in United States gold.

Table showing the average wages or earnings of persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
HUB AND SPOKE FACTORY—Cont'd.		
Portsmouth, Ohio:		
Engineers.....per week.	$15 00	60
Wheel-makers.....do..	15 00	60
Hub-turners.....do..	15 00	60
Spoke-turners.....do..	13 00	60
Felloe-benders.....do..	14 00	60
Hub-mortisers.....do..	12 00	60
Sawyers.....do..	10 00	60
Laborers.....do..	9 00	60
Boys.....do..	3 00	60
PAINTING AND GILDING.		
San Francisco, Cal.:		
Gilders.....per week.	$21 00	....
Painters.....do..	21 00	....
Grainers.....do..	25 00	....
Carpenters.....do..	24 00	....
Composition and ornamenting.....per week.	21 00	....
Boys.....do..	6 50	....

NOTE.—Hours of labor per week, 60 and 54.

Table showing the average weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in different occupations, with average number employed in each establishment named, in the year 1874.

No.	Place and occupation.	Wages.	Hours per week.
	CORSET-FACTORY.		
	New Haven, Conn.:		
2	Overseers.....male.	$50 00	....
	Overseers.....female.	12 00	....
10	Cutters.....male	12 00	....
430	Machine-operators...female.	4 50	....
50	Boners.....do..	3 00	....
6	Trimmers.....do..	6 00	....
20	Binders.....do..	6 00	....
120	Finishers.....do..	3 00	....
6	Eyeleters.....do..	5 00	....
8	Ironers.....male.	12 00	....
35	Ironers.....female.	7 00	....
65	Embroiderers.....do..	4 00	....
12	Lacers.....do..	3 00	....
12	Examiners.....do..	6 00	....
3	Packers.....male.	12 00	....
2	Porters.....do..	6 00	....
1	Watchman.....do..	12 00	....
1	Drayman.....do..	10 00	....
1	Tool-maker.....do..	24 00	....
1	Engineer.....do..	18 00	....
1	Fireman.....do..	12 00	....
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	UMBRELLA-FACTORY.		
	New York City, N. Y.:		
36	Sewing parasols.....female	10 00	58
2	Foremen.....male.	15 00	58
7	Boys	8 00	58
2	Apprentices	3 00	58
1	Cutter	18 00	58
	OIL-MILLS AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.		
	Selma, Ala.:		
2	Pressmen	10 50	72
1	Fireman	9 00	72
1	Foreman and engineer	12 00	72
1	Assistant cooper	9 00	72
2	Ginners	6 00	72
10	Laborers	6 00	72
	PRINTING-PRESSES AND PRINTERS' FURNITURE, MANUFACTORY OF.		
	Chicago, Ill.:		
	Skilled workmen	15 00	....
	WHOLESALE PAPER-WAREHOUSE.		
	Chicago, Ill.:		
4	Accountants	$20 00	60
6	Salesmen	20 00	60
6	Porters and packers	12 00	60
4	Teamsters	15 00	60
5	Paper-rulers	15 00	60
	TRUNK-FACTORY.		
	Milwaukee, Wis.:		
10	Trunk-makers	10 00	60
10	.....do	5 00	60
10	.....do	3 00	60
15	.....do	1 50	60
	PRINTING-OFFICE AND BINDERY.		
	Job-printing office.		
	Chicago, Ill.:		
1	Foreman printer	24 00	59
9	Compositors, (Union)	21 00	59
1	Apprentice, second year	10 00	59
1	Head pressman	21 00	59
1	Second pressman	15 00	59
6	Boys	4 00 / 7 00	59
	Blank-book manufactory.		
1	Foreman bindery, (blank-books only)	24 00	59
1	Head finisher	21 00	59
1	Second finisher	18 00	59
2	Rulers	21 00	59
3	Forwarders	18 00	59
1	Engineer, (printing-office and bindery)	15 00	59
2	Blank-book sewers, (girls)	7 50	59
6	Miscellaneous work, (small girls)	3 00 / 5 00	59
3	Boys, apprentices 1st year	4 00	59
	Boys, apprentices 2d year	7 00	
	Boys, apprentices 3d year	10 00	
	PUBLISHING COMPANY.		
	Portland, Oreg.:		
1	Editor	50 00	60
1	Manager	40 00	60
2	Reporters	25 00	60
1	Pressman	30 00	60
1	Engineer	25 00	60
1	Foreman	35 00	60
8	Printers	27 50	60
2	Apprentices	7 00	60

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in the following occupations in the years named.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Place and occupation.	Wages.
HARDWARE MANUFACTORY.	
Berlin, Conn.—1874:	
Molders, iron	$15 00
Molders, brass	18 00
Cupola-tenders	12 00
Annealing-furnace tenders	12 00
Filers	10 50
Japanners	15 00
Forgers	18 00
Helpers	10 50
Grinders	12 00
Polishers	15 00
Turners	12 00
Machinists	18 00
Engineers	12 00
Furnace-men	9 00
Laborers	9 00
Packers	12 00
Press-workmen	12 00
Rollers	15 00
Welders	15 00
Jointers	12 00
Stampers	12 00
Graduators	15 00
Finishers	12 00
Pattern-makers	24 00
Carpenters	18 00
Trip-hammer-men	18 00
Fitters-up	12 00
Screw-cutters	15 00
Blacksmiths	15 00
Helpers	9 00
Foremen	18 00
Apprentices or boys	7 50
Girls	4 50
Waterbury, Conn.—1874:	
Annealing-furnace tenders	12 00
Filers	9 00
Forgers	18 00
Helpers	10 50
Machinists	18 00
Engineers	17 00
Furnace-men	18 00
Laborers	9 00
Packers	15 00
Die-makers	18 00
Press-workmen	12 00
Rollers	18 00
Jointers	15 00
Stampers	10 50
Carpenters	12 00
Blacksmiths	18 00
Helpers	10 50
Foremen	20 00
Apprentices or boys	4 50
AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT FACTORY.	
Phillipsburgh, N. J.—1873:	
Molders	15 00
Machinists	15 00
Blacksmiths	15 00
Blacksmith-helpers	9 00
Grinders	9 00
Wood-workers	15 00
Plow-makers	15 00
Pattern-makers	16 50
Carpenters	16 50
Painters	12 00
Engineers	12 00
Watchmen	8 50
Teamsters	10 50
Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 00
Apprentices or boys	5 00
Foremen or overseers	18 00
AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT FACT'Y—Cont'd.	
New Madrid, Mo.—1872:	
Blacksmiths	$18 00
Blacksmith-helpers	9 00
Plow-makers	24 00
Carpenters	24 00
Painters	24 00
Teamsters	24 00
Apprentices or boys	3 00
TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY.	
Louisiana—1874:	
Cigar-makers	15 00
Strippers	15 00
COTTON-GINNING.	
Louisiana—1874:	
Ginners and balers	12 00
Engineers	15 00
Laborers	9 00
Foremen	20 00
CORNICE-MANUFACTORY.	
Ohio—1873:	
Cornice-manufacturers	18 00
Tinners	15 00
Slate-roofers	24 00
Laborers	11 00
Apprentices	5 00
Foremen	30 00
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY.	
Vermont—1874:	
Iron-molders	30 00
Machinists { Best	15 00
Machinists { Ordinary	12 00
Helpers	9 00
SCALE-MANUFACTORY.*	
Vermont—1874:	
Iron-molders	15 00
Mechanics	13 50
Joiners	13 50
Painters	12 00
Engineers	12 00
Laborers	9 00
Foremen	25 00
HARNESS-MAKING.	
Vermont—1874:	
Harness-makers	10 00
Harness-fitters	14 00
Harness-stitchers	8 50
Apprentices	6 50
COOPERAGE.	
Indiana—1874:	
Coopers	11 55
Machine-hands	12 00
Machine-boys	5 00
Draymen	10 00
Engineers	13 50
Laborers	9 00
Foremen	22 00
CIGAR-MANUFACTORY.	
Vermont—1874:	
Cigar-makers, ($11 to $15 per M)	18 00
Strippers	8 50
Casers	20 00
Packers	20 00

* Hours of labor per week, 59.

WAGES IN CALIFORNIA IN 1869 AND 1874.

Statement showing the wages paid in San Francisco and vicinity in the years 1869 and 1874, for the following kinds of labor.

[The table of wages for the year 1874 was prepared for this report by Mr. W. H. Martin, general agent of the California Immigrant Union, January, 1875.]

Occupation.		Wages in 1869.	Wages in 1874.
Apothecaries	per month, with board	$40 00 to $50 00	
Architects, (special rates or commission.)			
Bakers	per month, with board	30 00 to 50 00	$40 00 to $60 00
Barbers	per month	80 00	60 00 to 80 00
Bar-tenders	per month, with board	40 00 to 45 00	
Bed-makers	do do	25 00 to 35 00	
Bell-hangers	per day	2 50 to 3 00	2 50 to 3 50
Belt-makers	do		2 50 to 3 50
Blacksmiths	do	2 50 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	do	2 00 to 2 50	2 00 to 2 50
Boat-builders	do		3 00 to 3 50
Boiler-makers	do		3 75 to 4 00
Boiler-makers, flange-turners	do		4 00 to 4 25
Book-binders	do		3 00 to 5 00
Book-binders' helpers, boys and girls	per week		4 00 to 15 00
Book-keepers	per month	35 00 to 100 00	80 00 to 200 00
Book-keepers in banks and brokers' offices	do		200 00 to 350 00
Boot and shoe making, (see Shoemakers.)			
Boot-blacks	do	45 00	30 00 to 45 00
Bottlers	do	35 00 to 40 00	
Box-makers	per day		2 50 to 3 00
Brick-layers	do	4 50 to 6 00	4 00 to 5 00
Brick-layers, foremen	do		6 00 to 8 00
Butchers	per month, with board	35 00 to 60 00	40 00 to 75 00
Brewers	do do	50 00	50 00 to 75 00
Broom-makers	per day		2 50 to 3 50
Butter-makers	per month and found	30 00 to 45 00	40 00 to 50 00
Brick-makers	do do	35 00 to 60 00	40 00 to 60 00
Boys in offices and stores	per month	10 00 to 40 00	20 00 to 40 00
Carpenters, house	per day	3 00 to 4 00	3 50 to 4 50
Carpenters, foremen	do		4 50 to 6 00
Carpenters, ship	do	3 00 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00
Carpenters, ship, foremen	do		5 00 to 7 50
Cabinet-makers	do	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00
Carriage-makers, body-makers	do	3 50 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00
wheelwrights	do	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to 3 50
trimmers	do	3 00 to 4 50	3 50 to 4 50
painters	do	3 00 to 4 00	2 50 to 4 00
stripers	do		4 00 to 4 50
Carvers	do		4 00 to 7 00
Calkers	do	3 00 to 4 00	4 00 to 5 00
Coopers	do	2 00 to 3 25	2 50 to 4 00
Confectioners	do		3 00 to 4 00
Coppersmiths	do	3 00 to 4 50	3 50 to 5 00
Coffin-makers	do	2 50 to 4 50	3 00 to 4 50
Clerks	do		2 00 to 3 50
Clerks	per month, with board	40 00 to 75 00	
Charcoal-burners	per day		2 00 to 3 50
Cheese-makers	do		2 00 to 3 00
Coachmen	per month, with board	30 00 to 75 00	35 00 to 50 00
Cooks	do do	35 00 to 100 00	35 00 to 100 00
Cooks in private families	do		30 00 to 35 00
Cooks in hotels	do do		40 00 to 100 00
Cigar-makers	per day		1 50 to 3 00
Conductors, horse-cars	do		2 50
Conductors, steam-cars	do		3 00 to 5 00
Chambermaids in families	per month, with board		15 00 to 20 00
Chambermaids in hotels	do do		20 00 to 25 00
Dress-makers in stores	per week		10 00 to 12 00
Dress-makers in families	per day, with board		1 50 to 3 00
Dairymen	per month, with board	30 00 to 45 00	35 00 to 40 00
Drivers, horse-cars	per day		2 50
Drivers, drays and trucks	do		2 50 to 3 00
Drivers, express	do		2 00 to 3 00
Drivers, hacks	do		2 00 to 3 50
Door and sash makers	do	2 50 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00
Druggists	per month, with board	60 00	60 00 to 75 00
Dyers	do do	40 00 to 50 00	45 00 to 60 00
Deck-hands	do do	40 00	40 00 to 50 00
Editors, first-class	per month		200 00 to 250 00
Editors, second-class	do		75 00 to 100 00
Engravers	per day		4 50 to 6 00
Engineers, mills	do	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 5 00
Engineers, railroads	do		3 00 to 4 00

Statement showing the wages paid in San Francisco and vicinity, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.		Wages in 1869.	Wages in 1871.
Engineers, steamships, &c	per day		$3 00 to $5
Farm-laborers { Winter	per month, with board	$30 00	25 00 to 30
Farm-laborers { Summer	do do	$40 00 to 50 00	40 00 to 50
Florists	do do		35 00 to 50
Founderymen	per day	2 00 to 2 50	3 00 to 4
Founderymen, molders	do	3 50 to 4 00	4 50 to 5
Founderymen, stove-mounters	do		3 00 to 3
Founderymen, brass	do		3 00 to 4
Gardeners	per month, with board	30 00 to 40 00	45 00 to 60
Gardeners, short jobs	per day		2 50 to 3
Gas-fitters	do	3 50 to 4 50	3 00 to 4
Gunsmiths	do	3 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 5
Gilders	do		3 50 to 5
Glaziers	do		2 00 to 3
Harness-makers	do		2 50 to 3
Hatters	do		3 00 to 4
Hostlers	per month, with board		30 00 to 4
Jewelers	per day		3 50 to
Laundrymen	per month, with board	30 00 to 45 00	30 00 to 4
Laundrywomen	do do		30 00 to 4
Locksmiths	per day	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to
Lithographers, draughtsmen, and engineers	do		4 00 to
Lithographers, printers	do		4 00 to
Lumbermen	per month, with board	35 00 to 70 00	30 00 to 5
Machinists	per day	3 50 to 4 50	3 00 to
Masons	do	4 00 to 5 00	4 00 to
Masons, foremen	do		6 00 to
Model or pattern makers	do	4 00 to 4 50	4 00 to
Millers	do	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to
Millwrights	do	3 00 to 5 00	3 00 to
Miners	do	2 00 to 3 50	3 00 to
Milliners	do		1 50 to
Nurses	do		1 00 to
Painters, house	do	2 50 to 4 00	3 50 to
Painters, ship	do		3 00 to
Paper-hangers	do	2 50 to 3 50	2 50 to
Plasterers	do	4 00 to 6 00	4 00 to
Plumbers	do	3 50	4 00 to
Porters	per month, with board	30 00 to 55 00	30 00 to
Piano-makers	per day		4 00 to
Printers, job	do		3 50 to
Printers, foremen	do		4 50 to
Policemen	per month		1
Riggers	per day		4 00 to
Saddlers	do		3 00 to
Sail-makers	do		3 00 to
Sailors, long-voyage	per month		30 00 to
Sailors, coasters	do		40 00 to
Salesmen	per day		2 50 to
Shipsmiths	do	4 00	3 00 to
Servants, general housework	per month		15 00 to
Sawyers	do	40 00 to 100 00	40 00 to
Shoemakers	per day		2 00 to
Shepherds	per month, with board	25 00 to 35 00	25 00 to
Soap-makers	do do	35 00 to 40 00	35 00 to
Stone-cutters	per day	4 00 to 5 00	4 00 to
Straw-workers	do		1 50 to
Tailors, pants	each		3 00 to
Tailors, vests	do		2 00 to
Tailors, coats	do		6 00 to
Turners	per day	3 50 to 4 00	3 50 to
Trunkmakers	do	2 50 to 3 00	2 50 to
Tinsmiths	do	3 00 to 4 00	2 50 to
Teamsters owning teams	do		2 50 to
Teamsters	per month		30 00 to
Teachers, (full supply male and female from our own schools)	do		45 00 to
Upholsterers	per day	3 00 to 4 00	3 50 to
Vineyard-men	per month, with board	30 00 to 40 00	30 00 to
Wagon-makers	per day	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to
Watchmen	per month	50 00 to 75 00	50 00 to
Wood-choppers	do	40 00 to 70 00	40 00 to
Waiters	per month, with board	20 00 to 40 00	20 00 to
Watch-makers	per day		3 00 to
Whip-makers	do	3 00	
Whitewashers	do	3 00	

Young men of energy, not afraid of work, can almost always get employment in country at from $25 to $30 per month.

The foregoing prices are in gold coin.

REMARKS.—It is much easier to get employment in rough or mechanical work in clerking, keeping books, or in school-teaching; and persons who have no money

no friends in California able to assist them, and no special knowledge that will certainly command employment, should not come here in the expectation of an easy life. Men who expect to make their living by the shovel, plow, and ax are wanted.

Teachers should disabuse their minds in reference to our educational affairs. We have the best schools and teachers in the Union. Our teachers are mostly graduates of our high schools and State normal schools, and we get a new supply from these sources every year. These are well paid, and as long as they keep up to the standard it would be folly in us to advise our friends in the East to come here expecting to get positions as teachers.

Chinamen work willingly for 75 cents to $1 per day. We have a large supply, and they soon learn and perfect themselves in any department of business. They are a necessary evil at present, for the reason that most of the young men of our State, and new-comers generally, will not work for small wages. As soon as this is remedied by an importation of Eastern and European labor willing to work for $1 to $1.50 per day, the employment of Chinese will gradually be diminished.

W. H. M.

WAGES PAID BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Statement showing the average weekly wages of persons employed by railroad companies in the following States in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Maine.	Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Kentucky	Missouri.	General average.
Machinists	$12 00	$14 25	$15 00	$19 50	$16 50	$15 00	$16 20	$15 49
Boiler-makers	12 00	15 50	.....	13 00	14 85	14 00	16 80	14 35
Blacksmiths	12 00	16 00	13 00	13 00	17 25	15 75	18 90	15 45
Car-builders	13 50	14 50	12 42	15 60	16 50	14 40	15 60	14 64
Painters	16 50	14 50	12 30	17 41	16 80	11 40	15 00	14 84
Engineers	15 00	23 00	12 00	25 00	23 70	.....	32 00	21 78
Firemen	10 00	12 00	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....	10 83
Pattern-makers	12 00	.....	.....	19 56	.....	.....	17 25	16 27
Laborers	7 50	.....	9 00	10 00	10 20	9 00	7 50	8 86
Apprentices	5 00	.....	4 80	9 60	.....	.....	.....	7 13
Conductors	15 00	.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....	23 00	18 33
Baggage-masters	9 60	.....	.....	.....	12 30	.....	12 00	11 30
Brakemen	9 60	.....	.....	.....	15 50	.....	12 00	12 36
Hours of labor per week	.....	.....	60	59	.....	.....	.....	.....

Occupation.	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.	New York, Providence and Boston.	Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad.	Occupation.	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.	New York, Providence and Boston.	Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad.
Machinists	$18 90	$16 50	$18 00	Pattern-makers	$17 00	.....	.....
Boiler-makers	18 00	.....	18 00	Laborers	10 00	$9 00	$9 00
Blacksmiths	17 00	.....	18 00	Apprentices	7 50	.....	.....
Car-builders	18 60	.....	.....	Conductors	21 00	.....	.....
Painters	14 76	.....	.....	Baggage-men	12 50	.....	.....
Engineers	21 54	.....	19 50	Brakemen	12 00	.....	.....
Firemen	12 30	.....	.....				

Statement showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's rolling-mills at Cumberland, Md., in the year 1874.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Puddlers	$20 00	Buggymen	$16 00
Puddlers' helpers	11 50	Dragouts	11 50
Heaters	22 00	Chargers and pull-outs	11 50
Heaters' helpers	11 00	Punchers	23 00
Rollers	34 00	Straighteners	19 00
Roughers	22 00	Engineers	13 50
Catchers	20 50	Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 00
Hookers	18 00	Sawyers	12 50

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed by railroad companies in the following States in the years 1874 and 1875.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Department and occupation.	Wages paid by railroad companies in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Iowa, and Oregon in the years 1874 and 1875.				Wages paid in railroad, locomotive, and car shops in Kansas in the year 1874.			
	Pennsylvania, 1874.	Tennessee, 1874.	Iowa, 1875.	Oregon, 1875.	Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad.	Atchison and Nebraska Railroad.	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad.	Lawrence and Galveston Railroad.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.								
Machinists	$12 00	$28 00	$15 99	$19 50	$16 08	$16 20	†$16 50	$16 95
Flue-setters	12 00	.....	.....	.....	16 50	16 20	.....	.....
Tanks	12 00	8 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Air-brakes	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wipers	6 00	7 50	9 00	*14 00	*10 50	8 40	8 10	8 10
Water-house	None.	.....	10 00	*10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationary engineers	9 60	15 00	12 00	15 00	.....	12 00	12 00	11 70
Watchmen	8 40	10 00	9 00	*17 50	*14 77	.....	10 00	10 00
Oilers	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	10 20	.....
Laborers	7 00	6 00	9 00	10 50	9 00	6 60	7 50	7 50
Blacksmiths	14 00	22 50	15 30	21 00	17 70	13 50	16 80	19 20
Blacksmiths' helpers	7 00	13 30	11 10	13 50	10 80	10 80	10 50	10 50
Forgers	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heaters	18 00	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiler-makers	12 00	24 00	15 00	.....	13 50	16 20	17 40	15 30
Stack-makers	12 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coppersmiths	14 00	15 00	18 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....
Carpenters	11 00	13 75	14 64	.....	.....	.....	16 20	.....
Pattern-makers	12 60	24 00	16 80	.....	.....	None.	18 00	.....
CAR DEPARTMENT.								
Carpenters	11 50	16 50	14 88	21 00	15 40	16 20	16 20	15 37
Repairers	10 00	10 50	11 40	18 00	13 86	15 00	11 10	.....
Laborers and car-cleaners	7 00	6 00	9 00	10 50	9 00	.....	7 50	7 50
Cabinet-makers	12 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oilers	10 00	11 40	9 00	.....	12 00	.....	10 20	3 50
Machinists	11 00	18 00	.....	19 50	.....	.....	16 50	.....
Locksmiths	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinners	11 25	19 50	.....	.....	12 75	.....	15 00	.....
Pattern-makers	12 00	24 00	.....	24 00	20 00	None.	18 00	.....
Blacksmiths	11 60	18 00	16 50	21 00	.....	.....	16 80	.....
Blacksmiths' helpers	6 80	11 40	9 00	13 50	.....	.....	10 50	.....
Painters	11 00	18 00	13 14	24 00	14 08	18 00	14 40	15 37
Gilders	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers	11 50	18 00	.....	.....	18 00	None.	19 50	.....
Apprentices or boys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 70	3 00
TRACK DEPARTMENT.								
Yard-laborers	6 00	6 00	7 50	15 16	8 15	6 60	.....	6 90
Yard-section laborers	6 00	4 80	7 50	10 50	8 15	6 30	6 00	6 60
Construction-train	6 00	3 00	9 60	6 00	9 30	6 60	.....	.....
Extra gang	6 00	.....	9 00	.....	9 30	6 60	.....	.....
BRIDGE DEPARTMENT.								
Bridge-carpenters	.....	13 50	15 00	18 00	14 65	13 50	15 30	15 30
Engineer pile-drivers	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00
STATIONS.								
Station-laborers	9 00	5 40	.....	12 00	9 00	8 40	.....	.....
Stevedore	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scalemen	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers at small stations	8 00	5 40	.....	.....	9 00	10 00	.....	.....
Apprentices or boys	.....	7 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foremen or overseers	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	45 00	.....	.....

* Seven days. † One foreman.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the average rate of wages per annum paid employés by the following railroad companies for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Occupation.	Cairo and Saint Louis Railroad Company.		Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company.		Carbondale and Shawneetown Railroad Company.		Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Superintendents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	$2,575 00
Clerks	4	$780 00	2	$949 98	1	$500 00	125	624 00
Master mechanics	1	1,200 00	1	1,500 00	.....	.....	2	1,500 00
Conductors	9	860 40	5	1,080 00	1	1,200 00	111	975 00
Engineers	14	898 50	6	996 00	1	1,200 00	139	1,008 00
Brakemen	22	542 70	8	525 00	2	500 00	232	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen	4	474 00	4	645 00	1	500 00	76	485 00
Station-agents	14	637 30	28	.....	2	600 00	122	634 00
Section-men	85	562 80	25	*17 00	7	345 00	1,254	327 00
Laborers	51	629 60	162	†1 25	.....	.....	117	500 00
Other employés	47	538 80	65	.....	.....	.....	1,137	696 60

Occupation.	Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company.		Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company.		Chicago and Pacific Railroad Company.		Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern Railroad Company.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Superintendents	.....	.....	1	$900 00	1	$2,500 00	.....	.....
Clerks	.....	.....	5	750 00	3	1,600 00	2	$540 00
Master mechanics	.....	.....	6	765 00	1	1,200 00	2	240 00
Conductors	1	$960 00	10	954 00	4	700 00	2	780 00
Engineers	1	1,380 00	14	1,042 65	4	1,200 00	2	1,000 00
Brakemen	2	460 00	18	575 00	7	540 00	4	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen	.....	.....	4	675 00	7	800 00	2	540 00
Station-agents	1	460 00	15	660 00	10	600 00	13	450 00
Section-men	6	480 00	91	440 00	40	500 00	50	420 00
Laborers	20	460 00	18	480 00	50	450 00	2	540 00
Other employés	.....	.....	34	501 23	20	600 00	3	124 00

Occupation.	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.		Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company.		Illinois & Saint Louis Railroad and Coal Company.		Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Superintendents	2	$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	$2,400 00
Clerks	131	828 72	2	$900 00	6	$485 00	27	635 00
Master mechanics	12	1,500 00	1	918 00	7	1,030 85	3	1,346 00
Conductors	92	825 00	4	800 00	3	1,000 00	35	900 00
Engineers	155	1,036 00	4	1,215 00	4	1,002 00	62	1,080 00
Brakemen	223	540 00	6	540 00	7	624 00	76	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen	152	680 00	3	360 00	.....	.....	40	480 00
Station-agents	96	731 75	14	482 50	.....	.....	65	570 00
Section-men	904	375 00	24	481 30	.....	.....	421	420 00
Laborers	625	436 68	15	483 00	14	696 00	490	540 00
Other employés	1,528	600 78	34	736 40	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Per month. †Per day.

Table showing the number of persons employed and the average rate of wages, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Indianapolis and Saint Louis Railroad Company.		Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Company.		Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.		Paris and Danville Railroad Company.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Superintendents	.....	.....	1	$289 80	9	$2,254 00	.....	.....
Clerks	75	$810 84	5	324 26	404	712 00	.....	.....
Master mechanics	290	512 76	.....	.....	8	1,860 00	.....	.....
Conductors	40	899 28	5	612 79	334	915 00	2	$960 00
Engineers	54	1,173 72	.....	.....	467	1,021 00	2	1,260 00
Brakemen	97	375 24	9	291 76	596	540 00	4	540 00
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen	86	461 04	.....	.....	591	496 00	.....	.....
Station-agents	46	681 96	12	635 17	200	728 00	6	41 66
Section-men	378	342 24	.....	.....	4,245	443 00	20	420 00
Laborers	38	694 76	6	459 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other employés	173	548 40	2	453 00	1,583	543 00	6	500 00

Occupation.	Paris and Decatur Railroad Company.		Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company.		Quincy, Alton & Saint Louis Railroad Company.		Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Superintendents	1	$1,200 00	1	$1,200 00	....	.....	1	$2,500
Clerks	5	720 00	6	670 00	1	$900 00	7	$400 to 1,500
Master mechanics	6	1,000 00	13	905 40	1	750 00	4	1,200 to 1,800
Conductors	6	840 00	6	972 00	3	1,000 00	....	900 to 1,000
Engineers	10	1,200 00	8	1,100 00	3	1,000 00	....	1,000 to 1,500
Brakemen	12	600 00	8	600 00	6	550 00	....	600
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen	2	480 00	4	396 00	1	500 00	....	500 to 600
Station-agents	19	600 00	17	730 00	7	600 00	....	500 to 600
Section-men	110	540 00	68	404 45	35	405 00	....	$1.25 per day.
Laborers	10	540 00	18	313 33	....	.....	....	.....
Other employés	30	750 00	22	500 00	15	540 00	....	.....

Occupation.	Saint Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company.		Sycamore and Cortland Railroad Company.		Western Union Railroad Company.		General average.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Superintendents	2	$1,500 00	.....	.....	1	$1,320 00	.....	$1,809 23
Clerks	8	930 00	1	$600 00	41	691 70	.....	735 78
Master mechanics	43	698 00	.....	.....	3	1,500 00	.....	1,130 33
Conductors	7	1,148 00	1	600 00	30	868 00	.....	906 04
Engineers	11	1,030 00	1	600 00	31	1,098 28	.....	1,021 28
Brakemen	18	613 00	1	600 00	60	565 00	.....	536 59
Flagmen, switch-tenders, gate-keepers, and watchmen	6	760 00	1	600 00	17	534 66	.....	548 94
Station-agents	20	570 00	1	600 00	43	686 05	.....	583 25
Section men	109	336 00	6	600 00	215	416 85	.....	404 53
Laborers	23	476 00	.....	.....	68	469 17	.....	482 35
Other employés	20	534 00	.....	.....	168	702 60	.....	554 30

Table showing the average weekly wages or earnings of railroad-employés in the cities of Bangor, Me., and Chicago, Ill.

Occupation.	Bangor, Me.	Chicago, Ill.
Locomotive department:		
Machinists	$12 00	$13 25
Flue-setters	.....	14 70
Men at tanks	.....	14 25
Men at air-brakes	.....	8 40
Wipers	7 50	7 50
Men at water-house	.....	10 50
Stationary engineers	10 20	11 85
Watchmen	12 00	8 25
Oilers	.....	9 00
Laborers	.....	7 50
Blacksmiths	13 50	16 50
Helpers	.....	9 45
Forgers	.....	24 00
Heaters	.....	18 00
Boiler-makers	.....	14 70
Stack-makers	.....	12 37
Coppersmiths	.....	13 20
Carpenters	10 50	13 50
Pattern-makers	.....	11 40
Brass-molders	.....	15 30
Car department:		
Carpenters	10 50	12 90
Repairers	.....	12 45
Laborers	.....	8 40
Cabinet-makers	.....	14 25
Oilers	.....	11 40
Car department—Continued.		
Machinists	$12 00	$13 95
Locksmiths	.....	16 32
Tinners	.....	18 60
Pattern-makers	.....	14 85
Blacksmiths	13 50	15 00
Helpers	.....	8 55
Painters	12 75	13 80
Gilders	.....	18 30
Upholsterers	10 50	16 04
Track department:		
Yard-laborers	7 50	7 50
Yard section-laborers	7 50	7 50
Construction-train	.....	8 25
Extra gang	.....	8 25
Bridge department:		
Bridge-carpenters	13 50	12 60
Engineer pile-drivers	.....	15 00
Stations:		
Station-laborers	9 00	9 00
Stevedores	.....	10 50
Scalemen	.....	10 50
Laborers at small stations	7 50	8 25
Station-agents	19 00	.....

IRON-FOUNDERY AND MACHINE-SHOP.

Table showing the average weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in an iron-foundery and machine-shop at Salt Lake City, Utah, in the year 1875.

[All persons employed in this factory are paid by the hour, and work from 58 to 60 hours per week.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Articles produced.
Iron-molders	$18 00, $21 00 to $24 00	General machinery; smelting-furnace castings; iron-work for mines; any machine-work that parties are willing to pay for at about 25 per cent. above Eastern cost and freight.
Machinists. Best	21 00	
Machinists. Ordinary	18 00	
Machinists. Inferior	15 00	
Blacksmiths	21 00	
Helpers	12 00	
Foremen	22 50	
Pattern-makers and carpenters	15 00, 18 00 to 21 00	
Apprentices	3 00 to 12 00	

FURNITURE-MANUFACTURE.

Table showing the average weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in the manufacture of furniture in Vermont and in Utah in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Vermont.	Utah.
Cabinet-makers	$15 00	$18 00
Chair-makers	.....	18 00
Carvers	18 00	18 00
Turners	16 00	18 00
Painters	.....	18 00
Upholsterers	18 00	18 00
Varnishers	$15 00	$18 00
Scroll-sawyers	18 00	18 00
Laborers	12 00	13 00
Apprentices	7 50	10 00
Clerks	.....	25 00

PAPER-MANUFACTURING.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in paper-mills in the following towns in the year 1873.

Occupation.	Belfast, Me., (working 72 hours per week.)	New Haven, Conn., (working 72 hours per week.)	Doylan's Mills, Pa., (working 70 hours per week.)	Niagara Falls, N. Y., (working 60 to 72 hours per week.)	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	Dayton, Ohio, (working 60 hrs. per week.)	Average.
Machine-tenders	$18 00	$18 00	$12 00	.....	$11 00	$15 00	$14 80
Assistant tenders	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00
Machinists	18 00	15 00	.....	$15 00	.....	.....	16 00
Engineers	12 00	15 00	12 00	12 00	15 00	.....	13 20
Foremen	.....	.....	.....	15 00	15 00	25 00	18 33
Cutters	10 50	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 25
Bleachers	10 50	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 25
Firemen	10 00	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	11 00
Laborers	9 00	10 50	6 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	9 42
Boys	7 00	.....	.....	6 00	5 00	5 00	5 75
Rag-cleaners	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Rag-sorters, (women and girls)	.....	4 75	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 94

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURE.

Table showing the average weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in piano-forte manufactories in Boston, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.	Occupation.	Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Case-makers	$20 00	$25 00	Gilders	$19 00	$20 00
Action-makers	20 00	24 00	Regulators	24 00	30 00
Key-makers	22 00	30 00	Packers	12 00	14 00
Tuners of reeds	28 00	31 00	Gig-sawyers	18 00	20 00
Fly-finishers	22 00	26 00	Engineers	18 00	20 00
Varnishers	13 00	18 00	Laborers	10 00	12 00
Reed-makers	20 00	25 00	Apprentices	6 00	5 00
Reed-board makers	19 00	22 00	Foremen	40 00	40 00
Carvers	24 00	30 00	Teamsters	13 00	15 00
Trimming-makers	18 00	20 00	Clerks	14 00	18 00
Blacksmiths	18 00	19 00	Book-keepers	14 00	18 00

THE SILK INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.

As the rapid growth and great importance of the silk industry seem to require that some account be given of its rise and development in the United States, the following article, prepared by Franklin Allen, esquire, secretary of the Silk Association of America, is presented:

Silk is of Chinese origin; and the silk-worm is indigenous to China and Japan, where it doubtless fed and spun for ages uncared for by man. The annals of the former country attribute its discovery to the Emperor Fan Hi, who is said to have first employed silk in the manufacture of a musical instrument of his own invention 3,400 years previous to the Christian era. The Empress Si Ling Chi, it is alleged, invented silk tissues 2650 years B. C.; and so important were her services considered, that she was placed among the Chinese divinities, and sacrifices annually made to her memory. At a very early day the Chinese had a large traffic in silk with Persia, Greece, and Arabia. It is about fourteen centuries since the production of silk was originally introduced into Europe. A few silk-worm eggs were concealed in the hollow of a bamboo by two monks and brought to Constantinople; but its cultivation was at first slow, as the Chinese were forbidden to reveal the secrets of its production under the penalty of death.

The principal seats of the silk industry in this country are Hartford, Manchester, and Willimantic, Conn.; Paterson, N. J.; New York City; and Philadelphia, Pa. There are also factories at Mansfield, Middletown, Rockville, Watertown, and Norwich, Conn.; Florence, Northampton, Holyoke, and Canton, Mass.; Yonkers, on the Hudson, Oneida, and Sauquoit, near Utica, N. Y.; College Point, Williamsburgh, and Brooklyn, Long Island; Scranton, Pa.; Antrim, N. H.; Brattleborough, Vt.; Williamsburgh, Kans.; San Francisco, Cal.; and in several other localities.

Within the last thirty-five years there have been many vicissitudes attending the silk manufacture in the United States, commencing with the disastrous and mad speculation in mulberry-trees and silk cocoons in 1839 and 1840. But the domestic silk trade of America is now sufficiently established to afford every encouragement for its continued and greatly-increased prosperity in the future. We already find that its expansion has quadrupled since the passage of the tariff act of June 30, 1864; and we have the highest authority for stating that there are now employed in its production and distribution more hands than were engaged in the same line of trade in France after two hundred years of its existence; while its accelerated progress here is far in advance of that made in any European country for a corresponding length of time. The statistics also show that the importations of China silk into the United States are larger than those of Great Britain for the ten years ending with 1845, and fully equal to those of the same country for the ten years ending with 1850.

The State of Connecticut early became identified with the silk trade. Barber's History of Connecticut (published in 1836) contains the following, under the head of "Mansfield:"

"A larger quantity of silk is manufactured here than at any other place in the United States. This branch of industry was introduced into this country by Dr. Aspinwall, of this place, about 1766, who established the raising of silk-worms in New Haven, Long Island, and Philadelphia. At this period (1766) half an ounce of mulberry-seed was sent to every parish in Connecticut, and the legislature for a time offered a bounty on mulberry-trees and raw silk. Two hundred and sixty-five pounds were raised in 1793, and the quantity has been increasing ever since. In 1830, 3,200 pounds were raised. Two small silk-factories have been established in this town by an English manufacturer. The double wheel-head was invented by Mr. Horace Hanks, about the year 1800, for the purpose of spinning silk. It was first used in the family of Mr. Wright. The first silk reeled from cocoons was the work of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Martin, who had been in France, and had seen the operation in that country."

The growth of silk-culture in Mansfield, as indicated above, steadily rising from 265 pounds, in 1793, to 3,200 pounds in a period of thirty-seven years, was continuous until 1843–'44, when a blight of the mulberry-trees and other concurrent misfortunes led to an abandonment of silk-culture, not only in that locality, but throughout the country.

The three thousand pounds of raw silk which were then (1830) annually produced in Mansfield could only be disposed of when converted by hand-manufacture into sewing-silk, and for the most part had to be offered in barter. It was hoped that by means of machinery a sewing-silk could be made equal to the Italian, and, like it, capable of being sold for cash instead of being exchanged for goods at irregular valuations. When the machinery was put in motion, about 1831, the serious difficulties of manufacture soon

became manifest. The machinery was very crude, and a Yankee "throwster" of seventeen to-day would scarcely recognize it as bearing any relation to the work. It was capable of doing all that had been claimed for it, but it proved inadequate for the manufacture of American silk, as that was then reeled.

Among those who closely observed the principles of the machinery employed in the silk-mill was Nathan Rixford. He had just established himself as a builder of machinery at Mansfield Hollow. Scarcely was the machinery of the mill complete, when this young man projected considerable improvements upon it, and began construction accordingly. Doubling and winding frames and a spinner made upon his plans were a notable advance on the English machinery of Golding, and many marked features then introduced by Mr. Rixford are retained among the improvements of the silk manufacture of to-day. His success attracted attention. He soon began to receive orders from different parts of the country, and for several years was the principal builder of silk machinery. Prominent among the earlier silk culturists and manufacturers in the New England States were Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass.; the Nantucket Silk Company, of Nantucket, Mass.; Samuel Whitmarsh, of Northampton, Mass.; and Cheney Brothers, of Manchester, Conn. Mr. Whitmarsh and others introduced new varieties of mulberry-trees, prominent among which was the much-vaunted *Multicaulis*, and of less celebrity, though more value, the Alpine and the Brussia, the two latter being really worthy of cultivation in this country, while the former, by its utter and wide-spread failure, after being absurdly overrated, brought loss and disgrace on the entire silk industry of the United States.

This industry in America began, as we have seen, with home growth and a home manufacture; the latter originally depended upon the native product, but gained sufficient foothold to survive the extinction of American silk culture.

The yearly value of silk goods now made in this country is over $20,000,000, and there is a constant improvement in style, quality, and mode of finish. Prominent among the leading manufacturers may be mentioned Messrs. Cheney Brothers, at South Manchester, Conn., who, though destruction overtook their earlier efforts in raw-silk culture, have been eminently successful in spinning, weaving, dyeing, and all the branches of the manufacture.

The silk manufacture was early undertaken in other States; by Mr. William H. Horstmann, at Philadelphia, in 1815; by Mr. B. B. Tilt, at Boston, in 1834; by the Nonotuck Silk Company, at Florence, in 1838; by Messrs. Murray & Ryle, Paterson, N. J., in 1840; by Mr. Hirsch Heinemann, at New York, in 1842; by Mr. E. De Boissieu, at Williamsburgh, Kans., in 1869, and in San Francisco, by the California Silk Manufacturing Company, in 1870, for the manufacture of tram, organzine, fringe-silk, sewing-silk, and twist; and in 1874, by the Union Pacific Silk Manufacturing Company, who have undertaken to establish silk-weaving on the Pacific coast.

An interesting feature of the latter enterprise is the proposed employment of Chinese help, for the supply of which the company has made advantageous contracts. As the company presents this feature, and the cheapness of such labor, as one of its conditions of success, the employment of the Chinese in American silk manufacture may be said to be inaugurated. Recent reports state that their labor proves to be very satisfactory, that they are very quick to learn, and that already many are able to take care of their looms, and are in fact equal to the best white employés.

The importance of the silk manufacture in the single item of affording healthy, clean, and remunerative employment to women and girls is attested in all the States where the manufacture is carried on. While a few persons may be startled by the introduction of Chinese cheap labor in the silk industry as an element of financial success, because the rewards paid to labor form the largest item in the manufacture of textile fabrics, we believe that fears on this subject are groundless. It is not unreasonable to expect that before long the higher wages of the Caucasian will affect rather than be affected by the rate paid to the Mongolian. At least the experiment is interesting, and the result will be watched with attention.

The representative houses now engaged in the silk business in this country are classified as follows, namely:

Broad-silk weaving.—Cheney Brothers, South Manchester and Hartford, Conn.; W. A. Machle, West Hoboken, N. J.; P. G. Givernaud & Sons, West Hoboken, N. J.; Herman Simon, Union, N. J.; the Phœnix Silk Manufacturing Company, B. B. Tilt, president, Paterson, N. J.; Hamil & Booth, Paterson, N. J.; John Ryle & Sons, Paterson, N. J.; Frederick Bâaré, Paterson, N. J.; C. Chaffonjon, Hudson City, N. J., and John N. Stearns & Co., East Forty-second street, New York.

Ribbons, &c.—William Strange & Co., Paterson, N. J.; Dexter, Lambert & Co., Paterson, N. J.; A. Soleliac & Sons, Paterson, N. J.; Pelgram & Meyer, Paterson, N. J.; Werner Itschner & Co., Philadelphia; Silbermann, Heinemann & Co., New York; College Point Silk Mills, Long Island; Hobley Brothers, Williamsburgh, L. I., and the Norwich Loom Company, Norwich, Conn.

Thrown-silks, (silk threads.)—Besides many of the above firms who are throwsters as well as broad-silk weavers, the following named make a specialty of the manufacture of tram and organzine: George B. Skinner & Co., Yonkers on the Hudson, N. Y.;

Wm. Macfarlane, and Wm. H. Copcutt & Co., Yonkers on the Hudson, N. Y.; D. A. Barnes; P. & J. Bannagan, and J. H. Booth & Co., Paterson, N. J.; the Scranton Silk Company, Scranton, Pa.; the Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Company, Sauquoit, near Utica, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Sewing-silks and machine-twist.—The Nonotuck Silk Company, Florence, Mass.; Warner & Lathrop, Northampton, Mass.; William Skinner, Holyoke, Mass.; Seavey, Foster & Bowman, Canton, Mass.; Belding Brothers, Rockville, Conn.; O. S. Chaffee & Son, Mansfield, Conn.; Macfarlane Brothers, Mansfield, Conn.; the Holland Manufacturing Company, Messrs. A. A. & H. E. Conant, and C. L. Bottum & Co., Willimantic, Conn.; J. H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Conn.; P. W. Turner & Co., Turnerville, Conn.; the Heminway Silk Company, Watertown, Conn.; the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J.; John Dunlop, Paterson, N. J.; E. J. Watson & Co., Paterson, N. J.; John Lovatt's Sons, Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Singer Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.; the Oneida Community, Connecticut and New York; Messrs. Aub, Heckenburg & Co., B. Hooley & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., and the California Silk Manufacturing Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Braids and bindings.—The Dale Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J., and the Novelty Weaving and Braiding Company, Hartford, Conn.

Patent sewing-silk veils.—S. M. Meyenberg, and Prall Brothers, Paterson, N. J.

Ladies' dress-trimmings.—Louis Franke, New York; Bernstein & Mack, New York; J. C. Graham, Philadelphia; Hensel, Colladay & Co., Philadelphia, and M. W. Lipper & Co., Philadelphia. Prominent in this department also is the house of William H. Horstmann & Sons, Philadelphia, who add coach-laces, military goods, and regalia to their varied assortment of silk manufactures.

Guipure, blonde, and Brussels laces.—A. G. Jennings, Nottingham Lace Works, Park avenue, Brooklyn.

The great middle classes are the patrons of these manufactures, and the time is not far distant when domestic dress silks will be in all respects so perfect in material and color as to come in direct competition with the most finished and costly productions of the looms of Brussels, Lyons, and Paris. In the line of twills and fancy silks, ribbons, sewing-silks, dress-trimmings, and bindings, our manufacturers have already attained deserved distinction; and, in respect to material and finish, these goods will compare favorably with the best imported.

On this point a speaker at a recent banquet of the Silk Association of America said:

"When our countrymen learn that silks are being manufactured in their midst to the value of from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 every year, they want to give them a trial; and that, gentlemen, is all we ask. We do not ask our neighbors to buy inferior silks because they are made at home, but we do ask them not to condemn our silks because they have been told they were not made abroad. And, in my judgment, nothing can so further the interests of this industry as to publish far and wide throughout the land the figures representing the extent to which silk goods of American manufacture are actually consumed."

The silk trade of America has suffered for many years from the overimportation of foreign goods; but people have slowly been made aware of the fact that the cheap and inferior silks of European production are very heavily weighted and adulterated, and they are now supplanting them with the rich and handsome products of our own looms. The rapid strides we have made in supplying our home requirements are seen by a comparison of the value of product and the amount of capital invested in this business in 1860 and 1874. In the former year, the capital was reported at $2,926,980, which had increased in the succeeding fourteen years to $14,145,392; amount of wages paid to employés, $1,050,224, against $4,470,441; number of operatives, 5,435 for the former year, and 15,310 for the latter; while the value of product was $6,607,771 in 1860, to be compared with $19,027,482 at the more recent date.

The total imports of raw-silk in all the ports of the United States were, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 374,973 pounds; June 30, 1873, 1,159,420 pounds; June 30, 1875, 1,101,681 pounds.

The total imports of foreign silks were, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, foreign gold-cost, $33,065,820; June 30, 1873, foreign gold-cost, $29,890,035; June 30, 1875, foreign gold-cost, $24,380,916.

The American manufacturers have declared their utter independence of foreign makers, keeping their own designers and cutting their own cards for Jacquard patterns. The Jacquard process was invented years ago, by Joseph Marie Jacquard, and, after superseding hand labor in the manufacture of figured goods, is now doing its works and wonders on both sides of the Atlantic, being now in extensive use among our own manufacturers. The dyeing of silk is a process requiring the greatest care, in connection with both theoretic and practical skill. Great progress has been made in this art in the past few years. The following firms and individuals make a special business of dyeing silk, in addition to the chemists and dyers attached to the principal silk establishments: C. Greppo, Jacob Weidman, Morlot & Stettheimer, and Sie & Shean, Paterson, N. J.; Rudolph Klauder, and Wm. Derbyshire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jas. Heidenreich, New York.

A great difficulty has long been experienced by importers and manufacturers by reason of the deterioration in the quality and irregularity in the size of the raw material produced in China and other countries. This evil has led the Silk Association of America to consider the expediency of establishing, at New York, a silk-conditioning house, after the manner of those now in successful operation at Lyons and St. Etienne, France. More than half the supply of silk is obtained from North China, and sufficient care should be given to the assortment of sizes, and to the protection afforded by a conditioning process in testing the true weight of silk, which is often fictitiously increased by the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere or from reservoirs of water near which silk may be conveniently placed or stored.

To establish a safeguard in this respect belongs to the province of what is termed "conditioning." The utility of the proposed measure is confirmed by reference to tabular statements of the average result of silk-conditioning for a period covering several years, as received from some of the principal silk markets of Europe. By these reports, we find that between the worst and best samples of raw silk, when properly tested, there is a difference of 3 per cent. in the moisture contained, and that the worst sample of organzine conditioned contained six per cent. more moisture than the best.

Looking back to so many triumphs in the past, it is but fitting that we should take into consideration the establishing of a permanent museum of art and design, like the India House in London. Here might be gathered specimens of manufactured goods of great variety from the varied climes in the lands of the Orient and the Occident, and here might be found scope and verge sufficient to stimulate the hopes and aims of the most ambitious. To imitate these treasures of inventive industry should be the true passport to position and hereditary fame.

SILK MANUFACTURES.

Table showing the rates of weekly wages paid the various class of operatives employed in the silk-industry in the following States in the year 1873.

Occupation.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania	Connecticut.	Massachusetts.	California.
FEMALES.						
Hard silk:						
Dauters	$5 50 to $7 50	$5 00 to $7 00	$5 50 to $6 50	$6 50	$7 00	$9 00
Winders	5 00 to 7 00	4 50 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00	$6 00 to 7 00	6 50	4 50
Doublers	5 00 to 7 00	4 50 to 6 00	5 50 to 6 50	6 00 to 7 00	6 50	5 40
Cleaners	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	2 50 to 3 50	3 00 to 5 00	5 00	1 80
Reelers	4 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 7 00	4 50 to 5 50	6 00 to 7 00	6 50	5 40
Soft silk:						
Winders*	7 00 to 10 00	6 50 to 8 00	6 00 to 6 50	6 00 to 7 00	$6 50 to 7 00	6 60
Doublers	6 00 to 8 00	5 00 to 7 00	5 50 to 6 50	6 00	6 50	.....
Cleaners	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	2 50 to 3 50	3 00 to 5 00	5 00	1 80
Quill-fillers	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00	5 00	4 00 to 5 00	5 40
Spoolers	7 00 to 8 00	7 00 to 8 00	6 50 to 7 50	6 50	7 00	.....
Weavers	7 50 to 10 00	8 00 to 12 00	7 00 to 8 00	8 00	7 50 to 8 50	.....
Tassel-makers	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MALES.						
Hard silk:						
Mill men and boys	7 00 to 9 00	5 75 to 8 00	6 00 to 7 50	6 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 11 00	6 60
Cleaners	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	2 50 to 3 50	3 00 to 5 00	5 00	1 80
Weavers*	12 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 15 00	13 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00	.....	.....
Dyers	15 00 to 18 00	12 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 18 00	16 00 to 25 00	24 00
Stringers	12 00 to 15 00	13 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 15 00	15 00	$12 00 to 18 00
Laborers	10 00 to 12 00	9 00 to 10 00	8 00 to 10 00	9 00 to 10 00	10 00	.....
Lace-machine men	12 00 to 30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.—The rates of wages above given are the average of returns received from a number of silk manufacturers in the several States. The returns were received in the spring of the year 1874, and related to the year 1873, during the last four months of which the average rewards of labor were lowered by the consequences of the commercial panic commencing in September of that year.

The rates given may, therefore, be considered the standard of wages earned by the silk operatives in America, so far as they can be expressed in a table of this character.

* In many instances operatives will earn much more than the above rates; especially is this the case with soft-silk winders, warpers, and weavers who work by the piece or by the pound. The wages for these will vary according to the skill of the operative and the quality of silk employed, frequently running as high as $12 per week for soft-silk winders, and $20 for male weavers.

PRINTING-OFFICES.

Table showing the rates of weekly earnings, also the price per 1,000 ems, paid to compositors in printing-offices in the following cities in the year 1875.

Cities.	Weekly wages.	Per 1,000 ems— On book-wk.	On morning papers.	On evening papers.	Cities.	Weekly wages.	Per 1,000 ems— On book-wk.	On morning papers.	On evening papers.
	Dollars.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Albany, N. Y	18	50	(a)	(b)	Milwaukee, Wis	15 to 18	.....	40	35
Annapolis, Md	15	50	.....	.....	Mobile, Ala	24	.....	60	60
Baltimore, Md	18	c55	50	50	Montgomery, Ala	22½	45	40	40
Boston, Mass	15 to 20	45	45	40	Nashville, Tenn	20	50	50	.....
Buffalo, N. Y	15	40	38	35	Newark, N. J	18	.....	45	40
Cambridge, Mass	18	d45	.....	.....	New Orleans, La	20	.....	50	50
Charleston, S. C	20	50	50	50	New York, N. Y	20	f50	50	45
Chicago, Ill	21	50	47	42	Philadelphia, Pa	18	g50	50	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	21	.....	45	42	Pittsburgh, Pa	15	.....	45	45
Cleveland, Ohio	15	e40	45	37½	Portland, Me	14 to 18	.....	35	30
Columbia, S. C	.....	.....	50	50	Providence, R. I	14	33	42	38
Columbus, Ohio	16	.....	40	37½	Raleigh, N. C	18	50	50	50
Dayton, Ohio	16	.....	40	40	Richmond, Va	20	50	50	50
*Denver, Colo	25	55	55	50	Rochester, N. Y	14 to 18	.....	35	35
Des Moines, Iowa	15	35	35	35	Salt Lake City, Utah	24	50	55	50
Detroit, Mich	16	40	40	35	*San Francisco, Cal	30	60	60	60
Harrisburgh, Pa	15	.....	35	35	Savannah, Ga	.....	.....	50	50
Hartford, Conn	18 to 20	40	45	40	Scranton, Pa	15	.....	35	33⅓
Indianapolis, Ind	18	.....	45	40	Saint Louis, Mo	20	45	45	45
Jackson, Miss	27	.....	65	65	Syracuse, N. Y	15	.....	35	32
Jersey City, N. J	18	.....	45	45	Topeka, Kans	19	.....	40	40
Kansas City, Mo	18	.....	45	40	Troy, N. Y	18	.....	45	40
Little Rock, Ark	25	60	60	55	Utica, N. Y	14	38	40	36
Louisville, Ky	21	.....	50	50	Washington, D. C	24	60	60	60
Memphis, Tenn	25	.....	60	60	Wilmington, Del	12 to 18	35	35	35

a $18 per week. b $17 per week. c 50 cents for reprint. d 43 cents for reprint.
e 37½ cents for reprint. f 47 cents for reprint. g 48 cents for reprint.
* Gold prices.

IV.—EXPENSES

COST OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of States, in the respective years

Articles.	Maine.		New Hampshire.			Vermont.		
	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
PROVISIONS.								
Flour, wheat, superfine.....per bbl.	$12 35	$9 15	$13 10	$9 32	$7 17	$12 25	$10 12	$6 86
Flour, wheat, extra family.....do...	13 10	9 40	14 40	9 81	8 75	13 00	9 75	7 67
Flour, rye.....do...	7 00	6 33	8 50	7 30	5 77	.....	7 00	5 87
Corn-meal.....do...	3 04	2 38	3 52	2 91	3 92	6 50	5 20	3 25
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces....per lb.	15	14	20	20	16	20	18	14½
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces.....do...	06	06	07	08	07	14	13	07½
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks.....do...	24	23	26	24	20	20	20	16½
Beef, corned.....do...	15	13	15	15	10½	13	11	10½
Veal, fore quarters.....do...	11	10	13	13	11	13	10	10
Veal, hind quarters.....do...	12	11	18	17	15	16	12	12
Veal, cutlets.....do...	15	15	22	22	20½	20	20	16½
Mutton, fore quarters.....do...	11	09	12	13	11½	15	12	14½
Mutton, legs.....do...	12	11	18	18	17	16	15	16½
Mutton, chops.....do...	13	12	19	19	17½	20	16	19
Pork, fresh.....do...	16	16	17	18	14½	20	16	13
Pork, corned and salted.....do...	19	22	19	21	14½	22	23	14½
Pork, bacon.....do...	20	22	20	22	14½	.....	17	16
Pork, hams, smoked.....do...	20	21	21	23	16	23	23	16
Pork, shoulders.....do...	16	18	17	17	13½	18	17	13
Pork, sausages.....do...	21	19	19	21	16½	25	25	16½
Lard.....do...	19	24	21	25	16½	22	25	16
Cod-fish, dry.....do...	07	08	09	09	07	09	09	08
Mackerel, pickled.....do...	13	13	13	14	11½	15	16	10½
Butter.....do...	37	43	38	41	37½	46	42	32
Cheese.....do...	19	21	18	20	18	19	18	17
Potatoes.....per bush	75	54	84	67	67½	62	55	58
Rice.....per lb.	13	13	14	13	10½	15	13	11
Beans.....per qt	14	12	15	14	11	11	13	10
Milk.....do...	07	07	07	07	06½	07	07	06½
Eggs.....per doz.	27	28	30	31	31½	25	27	27½
GROCERIES, ETC.								
Tea, Oolong or good black.....per lb	1 06	1 00	1 30	1 18	77	1 40	1 28	1 37
Coffee, Rio, green.....do...	30	27	32	30	32½	29	33	27½
Coffee, Rio, roasted.....do...	37	34	41	40	36½	39	40	34
Sugar, good brown.....do...	15	15	14	15	09½	14	14	09½
Sugar, yellow C.....do...	15	15	15	15	10½	15	15	10½
Sugar, coffee B.....do...	16	17	16	17	11½	18	17	11
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gall	90	93	1 00	88	86	1 00	1 07	90
Molasses, Porto Rico.....do...	79	84	90	85	70½	84	84	71
Sirup.....do...	1 00	1 00	1 28	1 15	83½	1 25	1 16	87½
Soap, common.....per lb	14	12	13	12	09½	13	13	08
Starch.....do...	17	16	16	18	12½	14	15	12
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	9 50	11 20	10 20	11 33	10 50	15 00	11 75	6 77
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord.	5 55	6 00	6 90	7 35	6 22	5 66	5 50	6 08
Fuel, pine, wood.....do...	3 15	3 15	4 44	4 81	3 89	4 00	.....	4 75
Oil, coal.....per gall.	66	49	61	46	22	60	48	17½
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.								
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality.....per yd	17	17	18	18	13½	17	18	10½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality.....per yd	17	17	20	20	14	16	18	12½
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality.....per yd.	16	16	19	19	13	12	17	12½
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality.....per yd	20	21	22	21	15½	22	25	16
Cotton, flannel.....do...	25	25	24	24	17½	25	25	17½
Ticking, good quality.....do...	33	33	37	36	22½	29	32	22½
Prints, Merrimac.....do...	14	14	16	15	10	14	15	10
Mousseline de laines.....do...	20	21	24	24	22½	21	22	21½
Satinets, medium quality.....do...	74	70	77	65	93	58	58	72
Boots, men's heavy.....per pair.	5 00	4 83	4 85	4 37	4 03	5 00	4 50	3 92
HOUSE-RENT.								
Four-roomed tenements.....per mo	4 50	4 45	4 25	5 30	6 85	4 00	5 00	9 58
Six-roomed tenements.....do...	6 40	6 45	7 28	7 70	9 52	6 50	7 60	10 33
BOARD.								
For men.....per week.	3 70	3 72	4 00	3 80	4 02	4 66	4 50	4 00
For women.....do...	2 70	2 70	3 06	2 85	2 91	3 00	2 82	3 33

OF LIVING.

DRY-GOODS, HOUSE-RENT, ETC.

consumption, also prices of house-rent and board, in the towns of the several New England 1867, 1869, *and* 1874.

Massachusetts.			Rhode Island.			Connecticut.			Average in New England.		
1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
$14 66	$9 28	$8 64	$12 27	$9 70	$8 21	$14 00	$9 61	$8 12	$12 55	$9 53	$7 82
15 65	10 51	9 47	13 12	10 40	9 10	.....	10 92	9 12	15 10	10 12	8 80
8 75	6 47	6 30	6 00	5 50	4 25	10 24	7 75	6 75	10 12	6 72	5 78
4 74	4 22	3 92	3 80	3 06	3 93	4 20	3 75	4 12	4 30	3 58	3 83
26	24	22½	20	21	18¾	22	21	20	20	20	18
08	08	10	09	09	09½	12	11	09	09	09	08½
27	26	23½	24	23	22	23	23	17½	24	23	19½
15	15	12½	15	15	11½	16	16	12	15	14	11
13	14	12½	16	16	12½	16	16	14	14	13	12
18	19	17½	21	21	14½	19	19	17	17	16	15
26	27	24¾	23	23	22½	23	23	21	22	22	21
13	14	13	15	15	12	15	15	14	14	13	13
19	20	18	22	22	18	21	21	18	16	16	17½
19	20	19½	24	24	21¾	22	23	21	19	19	20
18	20	17½	19	19	14	20	21	15	18	18	15
18	20	15¾	19	20	14	20	22	17	21	22	15
20	20	20½	20	20	16½	21	21	17	20	21	17
22	23	17½	22	21	14½	24	25	19	22	23	16½
18	18	14	17	17	13½	19	20	15	18	18	13½
19	22	16½	21	23	15	21	23	17	21	22	16
20	23	17¾	22	22	17½	19	24	17	20	24	17
09	09	08	08	08	07	09	10	08½	09	09	07½
13	14	13	12	13	10½	14	16	11	13	14	11
44	46	39	46	47	38	46	48	41	42	45	37½
19	20	20	22	21	19¾	22	24	20	20	21	19
97	79	84½	91	73	96	98	66	78	84	66	77
13	12	11	12	12	10	15	14	11	14	13	11
15	14	12	15	13	10½	15	13	11	14	13	11
07	07	06½	06	07	06¾	07	08	08	07	07	07
38	37	34½	36	39	33	34	36	36	31	33	33
1 23	1 25	84	1 20	1 11	74	1 20	1 20	92	1 23	1 17	93
33	30	22	37	32	33½	32	32	24	32	31	28
43	41	38½	45	40	37½	26	36	30	40	38	35
15	15	09½	15	12	09½	15	15	10½	14	14	10
15	15	10	16	15	10½	16	16	10½	15	15	10½
16	16	10¾	16	16	11	18	18	11	17	17	11
96	1 15	83	1 05	1 03	86	1 00	1 00	89	98	1 03	87
83	88	76¾	89	88	73½	90	90	76	84	87	73½
1 34	1 25	93¾	1 11	1 11	92½	1 21	1 21	1 10	1 18	1 15	93
13	13	09	11	11	09	13	13	09	13	12	09
16	15	13	14	14	11¾	15	15	14	15	16	12½
10 00	11 06	9 17	8 50	10 50	9 50	10 55	10 55	8 83	10 59	11 06	8 95
8 55	8 72	7 72	7 25	7 21	7 42	7 00	7 00	7 33	6 81	6 96	6 95
6 17	6 72	6 25	6 66	6 71	5 92	5 50	5 50	4 00	4 99	5 38	4 96
62	47	20½	62	49	23½	50	50	25	60	48	21½
21	17	11½	18	17	11	18	18	10	18	18	11
21	18	14½	22	20	12½	21	21	13	20	19	13
21	19	13½	25	20	15½	20	20	14	19	19	13½
24	22	14¾	30	25	19	23	23	16	24	23	16
30	26	19½	35	33	18¾	30	30	20	28	27	18½
41	36	24¾	40	38	25½	34	34	25	36	35	24
17	15	10	16	15	10	15	15	10	15	15	10
25	23	24½	24	24	25	25	25	21	23	23	22½
67	68	58	87	70	67½	80	80	50	74	69	68
5 02	4 88	4 03	4 50	4 50	3 79	4 90	4 90	3 56	4 84	4 66	3 87
8 77	9 70	5 10	3 39	3 26	4 45	4 85	5 12	3 28	4 96	5 47	5 85
11 74	13 08	6 95	3 91	3 92	5 70	6 25	7 00	4 75	6 84	7 62	7 45
4 68	4 70	4 12	3 70	3 95	4 04	4 72	4 72	3 81	4 34	4 23	4 00
3 41	3 52	3 10	3 00	3 25	2 87	3 71	3 71	2 62	3 14	3 02	2 97

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of in the respective years

Articles.	New York.			New Jersey.			Pennsylvania.		
	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
PROVISIONS.									
Flour, wheat, superfine.....per bbl.	$12 50	$7 85	$7 50	$14 12	$9 66	$8 00	$12 68	$7 53	$7 00
Flour, wheat, extra family .....do...	11 35	7 80	9 12	13 50	9 00	10 17	12 44	7 75	7 [illegible]
Flour, rye .....do...	8 16	6 58	6 25	9 40	7 25	4 25	8 65	6 75	5 55
Corn-meal .....do...	5 18	3 65	4 24	5 50	5 50	3 55	5 18	4 32	4 2[illegible]
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces .....per lb.	19	19	15¾	23	23	20½	16	17	1[illegible]
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces .....do...	10	09	08	14	14	08½	12	12	1[illegible]
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks .....do...	21	20	15¾	23	22	20	17	18	1[illegible]
Beef, corned .....do...	14	14	11	16	16	13½	13	14	1[illegible]
Veal, fore quarters .....do...	14	13	11	17	17	15½	11	11	1[illegible]
Veal, hind quarters.....do...	15	16	13¾	22	22	19	13	13	1[illegible]
Veal-cutlets .....do...	18	20	18	26	27	23½	19	21	1[illegible]
Mutton, fore quarters.....do...	14	12	10½	14	13	11	12	11	1[illegible]
Mutton, leg.....do...	16	16	14¼	18	18	18	13	13	1[illegible]
Mutton-chops .....do...	16	17	16	21	20	21	15	16	1[illegible]
Pork, fresh .....do...	17	18	14¾	19	20	15	15	17	1[illegible]
Pork, corned or salted..... ...do...	17	19	14¼	18	19	14	18	19	1[illegible]
Pork, bacon .....do...	20	22	14¾	18	19	17	17	19	1[illegible]
Pork, hams, smoked .....do...	20	24	16½	23	23	17	23	24	1[illegible]
Pork, shoulders.....do...	18	19	12	20	21	13½	18	18	1[illegible]
Pork, sausages.....do...	22	23	16¼	22	22	16	20	20	1[illegible]
Lard .....do...	19	24	17½	20	24	17½	18	22	1[illegible]
Cod-fish, dry.....do...	09	09	08½	11	11	08½	10	10	[illegible]
Mackerel, pickled .....do...	16	15	12	14	15	12½	13	11	1[illegible]
Butter.....do...	35	42	35	47	52	45¾	36	40	3[illegible]
Cheese .....do...	21	20	18½	26	26	19	22	21	19
Potatoes.....per bus	1 03	60	77	1 32	1 23	1 00	1 00	69	9[illegible]
Rice .....per lb	13	13	11	14	12	10	14	13	1[illegible]
Beans .....per qt.	17	12	09	13	12	11¾	11	12	1[illegible]
Milk .....do...	08	08	07	09	10	09	09	09	[illegible]
Eggs .....per doz	25	31	24	36	39	36¾	26	25	3[illegible]
GROCERIES, ETC.									
Tea, Oolong or other good black per lb.	1 26	1 12	99	1 24	1 53	90	1 50	1 35	91
Coffee, Rio, green .....do..	31	29	29	33	31	25	31	28	[illegible]
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do...	36	33	34¼	45	38	33¼	33	31	[illegible]
Sugar, good brown..... do...	14	15	09½	14	14	09½	16	16	[illegible]
Sugar, yellow C.....do...	15	16	10¼	15	15	10¾	17	17	11
Sugar, coffee B.....do..	16	17	11	16	16	11	18	17	11
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gall	1 09	1 02	80	1 04	1 04	96¾	1 12	1 12	97
Molasses, Porto Rico.....do...	1 00	88	77½	67	89	73¼	81	77	7[illegible]
Sirup .....do..	1 26	1 18	97	1 14	1 18	1 00	1 26	1 16	[illegible]
Soap, common.....per lb.	12	12	08¼	11	11	07	09	08	[illegible]
Starch.....do..	13	13	12	15	14	13¾	13	13	11
Fuel, coal.....per ton	7 85	8 10	7 88	7 90	8 84	6 92	4 25	4 44	5 60
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord.	6 20	6 30	5 27	6 60	5 40	9 00	4 50	4 00	5 46
Fuel, wood, pine .....do...	4 00	4 12	4 18	7 00	6 50	9 00	2 75	2 72	4 34
Oil, coal.....per gall	63	46	18¼	58	55	23	55	50	[illegible]
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.									
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality .... per yard	18	18	12¾	19	17	13⅜	21	20	13½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality .... per yard	24	20	15	25	20	16½	24	24	13½
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality .....per yard	26	21	18⅛	28	21	15	32	28	17½
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality.....per yard.	28	28	20¾	32	28	16	35	34	19¼
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ..do...	30	28	21⅛	28	25	18	26	23	19
Tickings, good quality.....do...	35	34	26½	44	37	26½	42	28	26
Prints, Merrimac .....do...	15	11	11	16	15	10½	16	15	11
Monsseline de laines.....do...	24	23	22¼	27	23	19	24	23	21
Satinets, medium quality..... do ..	77	67	80½	1 00	65	65	91	82	5[illegible]
Boots, men's heavy .....per pair.	4 62	4 40	4 22	4 44	5 07	4 50	5 64	5 12	4 40
HOUSE-RENT.									
Four-roomed tenements.....per mo.	8 50	8 40	6 76	7 70	10 46	16 00	6 16	4 40	9 37
Six-roomed tenements.....do...	11 20	11 90	10 58	11 80	14 95	20 00	9 74	9 30	12 70
BOARD.									
For men, (mechanics, &c.)...per week.	4 75	4 50	4 29	4 74	4 72	5 00	5 12	4 40	4 75
For women in factories.....do...	3 75	3 50	3 21	4 12	3 93	3 75	3 16	3 00	3 50

consumption, with prices of house-rent and board, in the towns of the several Middle States, 1867, 1869, *and* 1874.

Delaware.			Maryland.			West Virginia.			Average of the Middle States.		
1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
$14 00	$7 00	$6 19	$12 00	$7 00	$6 41	$11 47	$6 58	$6 11	$12 80	$7 60	$6 87
15 00	8 00	7 69	14 00	8 00	8 08	14 25	8 14	7 29	13 42	8 11	8 35
5 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	5 88	8 08	5 32	5 25	7 86	5 98	5 38
5 00	4 00	4 43	5 00	5 00	4 37	4 09	3 27	3 33	4 99	4 29	4 07
19	18	19	20	15	12	12	11	11½	18	17	14
15	15	11¼	20	18	10	08	08	08⅝	13	13	10
18	18	19½	17	16	13	14	12	12⅞	18	18	16
12	12	12	20	18	11¼	14	13	10⅞	15	14½	12
14	14	13½	20	18	10	11	09	09⅛	14½	13⅔	12
16	16	15½	20	18	13½	11	11	12¼	16	16	13
18	18	20	18	16	17	15	14	13	19	19½	18
15	15	13½	20	18	11	08	07	09½	14	12⅞	13½
17	17	17	20	18	15	11	09	12	16	15	15½
18	18	19½	20	18	15½	14	12	12½	17½	17	17
20	20	14⅞	.....	.....	11⅞	11	11	11⅞	16½	17¼	15
25	25	12¼	25	25	13	14	15	11½	19½	20½	13
25	25	12	28	25	13½	18	18	14¼	21	21	14½
22	22	18¼	23	20	17¾	22	22	16½	22	22½	17
21	21	14½	25	20	12	16	16	11	19⅞	19	12⅞
25	25	15½	25	25	18	16	16	13	21⅔	22	16
25	25	16⅞	.....	.....	16⅞	18	19	15½	20	23	16⅞
08	08	12	15	20	09	09	09	09	10½	11	09½
10	10	13½	15	20	20	12	12	10	13½	14	13½
50	50	45	40	40	27	29	27	29	39½	42	36
22	25	21	25	25	23	23	23	24	23	23½	20⅞
1 00	60	1 09	75	1 00	76⅞	91	61	97	1 00	79	93
12	10	12	15	13	11½	15	13	11½	14	12½	11
10	08	10	10	10	09	11	10	09½	12	10⅞	10
05	05	09	10	10	07½	09	09	09	08½	08½	08½
35	40	34	28	22	25	17	16	18	28	29	28
1 25	1 00	73	1 50	1 25	1 10	1 69	1 40	1 01	1 41	1 28	94
28	30	29½	36	30	27½	31	28	28	32	29	28
30	35	34½	35	35	31⅞	35	32	32	36	34	33
18	17	09½	16	15	12	17	16	12	16	15½	10½
16	16	10½	17	18	11½	18	17	12½	16½	16½	11
14	13	11	19	19	11½	19	19	13½	17	17	11½
1 00	90	92½	75	60	1 05	1 12	1 02	96⅞	1 02	95	95½
1 00	90	75	.....	.....	83	88	86	73	87	86	77
1 30	1 20	83⅞	1 25	1 00	90	1 35	1 21	92	1 26	1 32	92
10	08	06	08	06	08⅞	10	09	09	10	09	08
08	08	10	12	12	12½	17	15	10	13	13	11½
8 00	9 00	6 10	8 50	8 50	2 18⅞	3 41	3 28	3 89	6 65	7 02	5 43
5 00	5 00	6 50	4 00	4 00	3 83	3 05	2 87	4 10	4 89	4 60	5 69
4 00	4 00	5 25	3 50	3 50	3 50	.....	.....	3 16	4 25	4 17	4 90
60	50	25	75	60	22	66	51	27	63	52	24
35	30	12½	28	25	13	21	18	11⅞	23⅔	21½	12⅞
32	25	13⅞	40	28	18	25	23	13½	28½	23½	15
35	30	13⅞	33	25	32½	28	24	13½	28⅔	25	18½
35	30	21½	45	37	35	30	26	15½	34	30½	21½
30	25	15	31	28	16¼	29	24	17¼	29	25½	18
50	40	33½	65	50	32¼	49	39	33½	47½	38	26
31	18	11½	22	18	10⅞	19	15	11	19⅔	15½	11
37	20	24½	28	25	23½	27	25	20½	26	23	21⅞
1 25	90	49	60	50	90	1 02	81	73	1 09	72	69
6 75	6 00	3 25	6 00	5 25	4 50	6 19	5 44	4 33	5 61	5 21	4 20
4 00	4 00	8 50	6 00	6 00	9 00	7 16	6 96	11 70	6 59	6 70	10 22
5 00	5 00	11 12	10 00	10 00	13 25	10 32	10 27	10 10	9 66	10 12	14 52
5 00	5 00	4 62	4 00	4 00	3 87½	4 33	4 16	4 33	4 66	4 46	4 45
3 00	4 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 25	3 96	3 83	3 29	3 59	3 63	3 43

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of States, in the respective years

Articles.	Virginia.			North Carolina.			South Carolina.		
	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869	1874.
PROVISIONS.									
Flour, wheat, superfine.....per bbl.	$9 95	$6 61	$6 59	$10 72	$9 50	$6 50	$13 25	$9 62	$9 00
Flour, wheat, extra family .....do...	11 86	8 08	7 81	12 14	10 64	8 83	15 50	10 75	11 00
Flour, rye .....do...	7 96	6 27	3 60	6 00	6 66	.....	13 00	6 83	.....
Corn-meal ..... do...	4 20	4 14	3 94	5 25	5 11	4 23	7 08	5 18	6 00
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces.....per lb	13	12	11½	09	07	07½	12	09	15
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces .....do...	09	08	09½	07	06	.....	08	06	12
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks .....do...	14	12	12½	08	07	12½	12	11	12
Beef, corned .....do...	11	12	11	07	06	15	14	12	20
Veal, fore quarters .....do...	14	11	11¾	07	06	.....	12	09	12
Veal, hind quarters .....do...	15	13	14	08	07	.....	13	10	12
Veal-cutlets .....do ..	10	14	12½	08	07	.....	17	12	12
Mutton, fore quarters.....do...	12	10	13¾	07	05	05	12	10	12
Mutton, leg.....do...	12	12	14¾	08	07	.....	12	10	12
Mutton-chops .....do...	12	12	15½	08	09	.....	15	13	12
Pork, fresh .....do...	14	12	13	11	11	10	16	15	15
Pork, corned or salted .....do...	16	16	10½	13	14	12½	20	20	15
Pork, bacon .....do. .	18	21	11	19	20	12½	23	21	12
Pork, hams, smoked .....do...	23	24	15½	22	22	17½	25	25	20
Pork, shoulders.....do...	17	18	10½	18	19	10	20	19	15
Pork, sausages.....do...	19	20	14	19	21	16½	20	21	20
Lard .....do...	20	22	14	22	22	16¾	24	25	20
Cod-fish, dry.....do...	11	11	08½	12	10	.....	17	17	06
Mackerel, pickled .....do...	15	13	12½	11	11	10	17	15	10
Butter.....do...	32	33	35	27	28	38	32	29	35
Cheese .....do...	25	26	22¾	26	25	22	28	25	20
Potatoes.....per bus	89	91	86	70	73	1 17	1 65	1 20	....
Rice .....per lb.	15	13	12	15	15	10¾	13	12	7½
Beans .....per qt	09	10	08½	07	06	10	08	08	15
Milk .....do...	09	09	09	09	07	.....	14	11	10
Eggs .....per doz.	21	23	24	14	13	15	23	23	22
GROCERIES, ETC.									
Tea, Oolong or other good black per lb.	1 56	1 45	1 27	1 89	1 94	1 00	2 00	1 77	1 25
Coffee, Rio, green..... do...	28	27	24½	29	30	26¾	30	29	30
Coffee, Rio, roasted.....do...	31	27	31½	33	33	40	35	30	35
Sugar, good brown.....do...	16	16	10¾	18	17	12½	21	17	08
Sugar, yellow C.....do...	18	17	11½	17	19	11¾	21	18	10
Sugar, coffee B.....do...	20	19	12½	20	20	13½	21	19	10
Molasses, New Orleans .....per gall.	1 09	1 01	90	99	98	86	1 36	1 22	1 25
Molasses, Porto Rico .....do ..	84	83	60	84	79	75	1 12	84	1 00
Sirup.....do...	97	89	85	1 16	1 14	66	1 35	1 03	1 25
Soap, common.....per lb.	11	10	07¾	09	09	07½	14	14	08
Starch.....do...	17	16	13	18	19	11	21	17	12
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	10 93	10 78	8 50	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	12 00
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord.	3 81	3 54	4 44	2 53	2 05	3 17	5 33	4 81	5 00
Fuel, wood, pine.....do...	3 43	2 86	3 75	2 19	1 89	3 50	3 33	3 25	4 00
Oil, coal.....per gall.	67	59	33	77	72	41½	1 04	69	20
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.									
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard.	22	19	11	19	19	13	23	19	.....
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard.	26	23	13	24	22	15½	26	25	.....
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality .....per yard.	34	23	24	50	38	10¾	33	33	.....
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality.....per yard.	36	34	25¾	50	39	11½	38	31	.....
Cotton-flannel, medium quality...do...	32	28	21	29	27	19½	33	27	.....
Tickings, good quality.....do...	40	34	33½	38	35	28	47	38	.....
Prints, Merrimac.....do...	18	15	11	17	16	11½	21	16	.....
Mousseline de laines .....do...	29	26	33	29	27	25	34	38	.....
Satinets, medium quality .....do...	80	66	52½	84	73	60	79	72	.....
Boots, men's heavy .....per pair.	5 47	4 96	4 58	4 78	4 47	4 00	6 50	5 28	.....
HOUSE-RENT.									
Four-roomed tenements.....per mo.	9 57	9 10	17 17	6 25	6 06	14 75	12 33	10 56	10 00
Six-roomed tenements .....do...	13 64	12 97	24 83	9 00	8 56	20 00	16 66	15 62	25 00
BOARD.									
For men, (mechanics, &c.)...per week.	4 56	4 47	5 06	3 31	3 40	3 75	6 41	4 87	7 00
For women in factories.....do...	4 20	3 87	3 63	3 06	2 90	2 83	6 06	4 50	.....

consumption, with prices of house-rent and board, in the towns of the following Southern 1867, 1869, *and* 1874.

Georgia.			Florida.			Alabama.			Mississippi.		
1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
$12 03	$9 54	$6 75	.....	.....	$6 12	$11 14	$8 38	$6 68	$12 20	$8 27	$7 75
14 96	10 37	8 50	.....	.....	9 50	14 00	10 94	8 18	13 40	10 72	8 25
.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 75	10 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....
5 40	5 70	4 47	.....	.....	6 25	5 10	4 54	3 90	6 80	5 67	4 83
14	11	11½	.....	.....	12½	12	11	09	15	12	10¼
10	09	15	.....	.....	09	10	08	05½	09	08	08
16	13	15	.....	.....	09	13	12	10½	13	12	11
18	15	13¾	.....	.....	17½	15	12	12	20	14	11½
13	12	10¾	.....	.....	15	14	12	11½	12	10	10
15	13	15	.....	.....	20	16	14	12½	12	12	10
17	15	15	.....	.....	25	18	14	12	12	16	12½
11	10	13½	.....	.....	15	11	10	09¼	11	11	07
14	13	15	.....	.....	20	13	12	11	14	13	09¾
15	13	15	.....	.....	25	15	12	11½	17	15	12½
16	15	12	.....	.....	20	16	14	10	16	13	11¼
18	17	12½	.....	.....	14	18	17	13	20	18	13¼
21	21	13	.....	.....	15	23	23	14	24	22	14½
25	24	15	.....	.....	18½	25	24	16	27	27	16
17	17	10	.....	.....	10	17	19	10½	21	20	10½
25	24	.....	.....	.....	25	27	23	18	30	26	20
24	24	16¾	.....	.....	19	23	25	18¼	25	25	18¼
13	12	20	.....	.....	09	14	12	14¼	17	13	11
15	15	25	.....	.....	10	22	19	10	17	14	12½
39	40	30	.....	.....	35	41	39	32	44	37	33
27	25	20½	.....	.....	18½	25	25	21¼	28	27	23½
1 80	1 69	80	.....	.....	1 50	1 14	1 14	1 26	1 50	1 28	1 25
13	11	10½	.....	.....	10	17	14	10½	14	14	09½
18	15	12½	.....	.....	12½	22	17	11	20	18	12½
18	14	20	.....	.....	20	21	13	10½	17	13	10
23	27	21	.....	.....	25	27	27	20	30	29	22
1 80	1 71	1 25	.....	.....	1 00	2 20	2 03	1 24	1 90	1 87	1 12
30	27	26½	.....	.....	25	31	29	26	29	27	23½
36	33	21	.....	.....	47½	.....	.....	35	25	31	30
18	17	11½	.....	.....	10	16	16	10½	20	17	11
20	18	12	.....	.....	11	19	18	12	14	20	12½
20	19	13½	.....	.....	12½	18	19	12½	22	21	13½
94	91	87½	.....	.....	62½	1 15	1 08	92	1 25	1 06	81
76	74	55	.....	.....	50	1 00	75	70	1 03	90	60
1 15	1 12	80	.....	.....	67	1 42	1 32	97	1 44	1 25	90
12	10	08	.....	.....	08	10	10	09	15	12	10
18	15	13½	.....	.....	10	21	18	12	18	15	12½
12 80	12 80	8 25	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 55	8 40	16 00	12 67	.....
4 44	3 93	3 50	.....	.....	3 75	3 39	3 47	4 20	4 60	4 00	2 37
3 93	3 28	4 00	.....	.....	3 37	2 75	2 75	4 30	3 25	3 34	2 00
94	67	35	.....	.....	30	95	77	44	85	70	45
19	18	11½	.....	.....	09	20	19	10¾	25	21	11½
24	22	14½	.....	.....	10	22	21	15¼	30	23	15¾
24	23	16¼	.....	.....	15	47	33	12½	32	31	15
28	25	15	.....	.....	15	53	39	17	42	36	17½
32	26	22½	.....	.....	12½	33	27	23¾	29	27	18¾
48	40	32½	.....	.....	18	43	41	31	54	43	22½
19	16	11	.....	.....	09	17	16	10¾	22	17	10¾
31	27	41½	.....	.....	18	33	32	20¾	35	30	28¼
88	72	38½	.....	.....	52½	81	69	75	70	62	40
5 51	4 86	4 58	.....	.....	5 50	5 00	4 55	4 42	6 40	5 05	3 25
18 50	15 92	25 00	.....	.....	21 50	24 43	20 60	16 75	21 00	18 62	9 00
26 50	22 50	35 00	.....	.....	27 50	32 43	29 00	21 87	28 00	24 63	15 00
5 83	4 72	4 00	.....	.....	5 00	5 41	4 63	3 75	6 33	4 84	3 75
5 28	4 58	2 15	.....	.....	3 50	5 10	4 60	2 95	4 83	4 43	2 50

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading

Articles.	Louisiana.			Texas.			Arkansas.		
	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869	1874.
PROVISIONS.									
Flour, wheat, superfine .....per bbl.	$12 03	$7 64	$6 00	$9 90	$8 95	$8 06	$13 00	$9 00	$5 00
Flour, wheat, extra family.....do...	15 55	10 05	7 75	11 37	9 65	9 75	15 00	10 65	6 50
Flour, rye .....do...	.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....	8 50	16 00	9 00	.....
Corn meal ..... do ..	6 03	5 22	4 12	3 66	3 46	3 62	2 95	2 92	4 50
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces.....per lb.	11	12	17½	04	04	09½	11	08	12
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces.....do...	09	08	13½	03	03	04	11	07	08
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks.....do...	11	10	22½	04	04	12	12	08	12
Beef, corned .....do...	14	13	15	10	06	09½	08	06	12½
Veal, fore quarters .....do...	14	13	15	05	05	10½	11	06	12½
Veal, hind quarters.....do...	13	15	20	08	07	14	14	07	15
Veal-cutlets .....do...	15	16	22½	09	07	14	14	07	15
Mutton, fore quarters.....do...	14	15	15	06	05	09½	15	12	12½
Mutton, leg.....do...	16	17	17½	08	06	11½	18	13	15
Mutton-chops .....do...	19	18	17½	08	07	14	18	15	15
Pork, fresh .....do...	16	16	16½	07	07	11½	12	11	12½
Pork, corned or salted ....do...	21	19	15	17	12	13½	22	21	12½
Pork, bacon .....do...	20	18	13½	13	15	15½	23	21	12½
Pork, hams, smoked .....do...	27	24	16½	17	19	16½	24	22	15
Pork, shoulders .....do...	19	18	10	12	15	10½	22	17	08½
Pork, sausages .....do...	23	20	20	17	15	17½	.....	20	12
Lard .....do...	23	23	16½	13	17	16	25	22	15
Cod-fish, dry.....do...	14	12	09	10	15	09½	13	27	08
Mackerel, pickled .....do...	17	13	10	08	17	09	13	18	12
Butter.....do...	52	49	45	22	20	32	40	31	32
Cheese .....do...	34	28	22½	29	31	24	30	25	25
Potatoes .....per bush.	1 46	1 23	1 50	50	61	1 83	1 40	1 01	2 00
Rice .....per lb.	13	11	08½	15	14	11	18	14	10
Beans.....per qt.	17	17	15	12	15	22½	17	15	12
Milk .....do...	16	13	17½	10	10	15	20	17	15
Eggs.....per doz.	35	33	27	15	14	31	35	29	20
GROCERIES, ETC.									
Tea, Oolong, or other good black per lb.	2 20	1 92	70	1 81	1 66	1 04	2 42	2 17	75
Coffee, Rio, green.....do...	30	28	25	29	24	27½	33	29	25
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do...	38	34	32½	40	40	31½	.....	.....	28
Sugar, good brown .....do...	21	15	09½	16	16	10½	21	19	10
Sugar, yellow C .....do...	20	17	11	18	18	12½	21	18	10
Sugar, coffee B .....do...	19	17	11½	18	19	13½	23	20	12½
Molasses, New Orleans .....per gal.	1 15	90	65	90	90	88	1 10	98	75
Molasses, Porto Rico .....do...	93	82	47½	61	81	87½	1 02	1 00	.....
Sirup.....do...	1 53	1 27	85	1 19	1 21	1 09½	1 52	1 38	75
Soap, common.....per lb.	13	10	06	12	11	07½	11	10	08
Starch.....do...	18	14	05½	17	17	10	19	17	10
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	7 50	.....	6 00	.....	.....	12 00	3 05	5 00	8 00
Fuel, wood, hard .....per cord.	6 66	6 00	5 00	3 12	2 90	5 83	4 37	3 34	4 00
Fuel, wood, pine.....do...	3 25	5 00	3 50	2 58	2 12	5 75	6 00	4 70	6 00
Oil, coal .....per gal.	82	59	22½	93	95	52½	90	78	27½
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.									
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality .....per yd.	26	23	20	19	18	11½	27	22	12½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality .....per yd.	27	23	22½	26	22	12½	25	29	14
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality .....per yd.	46	32	30	30	26	14	27	32	14
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality .....per yd.	48	41	32½	34	30	15	27	39	16
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ..do...	36	27	20	26	25	18	38	32	18
Tickings, good quality .....do...	40	32	30	50	44	25	55	48	25
Prints, Merrimac .....do...	19	16	12½	18	15	10	21	17	10
Mousseline de laines.....do...	37	33	22½	30	28	22½	47	36	25
Satinets, medium quality.....do...	66	63	90	84	83	67½	1 26	90	1 00
Boots, men's heavy ..... per pair.	5 80	5 20	2 25	5 20	4 37	3 87	6 56	5 40	4 00
HOUSE-RENT.									
Four-roomed tenements....per month.	16 17	17 28	22 50	14 00	16 40	20 83	20 00	19 19	30 00
Six-roomed tenements .....do...	22 00	24 28	32 50	23 00	24 25	31 66	37 00	29 28	40 00
BOARD.									
For men, (mechanics, &c)...per week.	4 70	5 58	4 50	3 50	3 82	5 08	7 00	5 06	5 50
For women in factories.....do...	4 00	5 29	3 25	3 30	3 61	.....	.....	4 71	.....

articles of consumption, with prices of board and house-rent, &c.—Continued.

Kentucky.			Tennessee.			Missouri.			Average of the Southern States.		
1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
$10 86	$6 50	$5 00	$10 15	$6 72	$6 30	$10 28	$6 25	$5 50	$11 29	$8 08	$6 56
12 56	7 70	6 21	11 44	8 00	6 33	11 72	7 80	6 75	13 29	9 61	8 10
6 40	5 55	5 75	4 83	4 58	6 62	10 00	6 31	4 50	9 12	7 02	6 31
3 42	3 03	3 08	.....	.....	3 78	4 00	3 63	3 00	4 90	4 42	4 29
11	11	12½	09	08	10	12	11	11½	11	10	11
07	07	06	06	05	07	09	08	03	08	07	08
12	12	11½	09	08	11	12	12	11½	11½	10	12
11	10	09	08	07	09	11	10	10	12½	10½	12⅝
09	09	10	08	07	10½	11	10	11½	11	09	11½
11	11	12	10	09	10	14	13	11½	12	11	14
13	14	15	09	10	12	15	14	11½	13	13	14
09	08	09	08	09	10	09	08	09	10½	09½	10¾
10	09	13½	08	11	09¾	11	11	10	12	11	13½
11	10	11	09	08	12	12	11	10	13¼	12	14
10	12	10	10	10	10½	10	12	10	13	12½	12⅝
13	14	11	12	12	12	13	14	.....	17	16	13
16	19	12	17	17	12½	17	19	06¾	19½	20	13
20	21	14	19	20	14½	21	21	13¼	23	23	16
15	15	09	14	15	11	15	15	06	17¼	17¼	10
14	16	12	14	17	13	15	14	10	20¾	19¼	16½
19	20	16	20	20	15½	21	20	16¼	21½	22	16¾
12	12	09	13	13	08⅝	12	11	07½	13	13¾	10
13	12	10	14	10	09	13	12	15	15	14	12
28	29	28	27	27	25	31	32	32	34	33	33
26	26	19	25	25	22	24	25	20	27	26	21
89	58	98	1 05	90	1 18	1 13	60	1 01	1 18	99	1 29
16	14	10	19	16	11	13	13	12½	15	13½	10
11	11	09	09	09	10	10	09	17½	13	12½	12
09	08	07	10	10	18	10	08	06½	14	11	13
16	15	18	17	19	15	18	21	14¾	23	23	21
2 00	1 91	1 00	2 40	1 93	1 10	1 69	1 65	78	2 00	1 83	1 04
30	28	26	33	30	28	30	28	26½	30	28	26
37	34	31	32	30	33	34	32	33½	33	32	34
18	17	10	20	17	12	18	17	11½	19	17	10½
18	18	11	20	17	12	17	18	11½	18½	18	11
19	18	12	21	18	13	21	20	11½	20	19	12
1 08	1 07	81	1 12	1 02	90	1 15	1 04	87½	1 10	1 02	85
87	90	69	94	87	75	97	95	60	91	93	68
1 47	1 26	88	1 58	1 41	95	1 38	1 34	80	1 24	1 22	90
11	10	07½	11	10	07	09	08	05¾	11½	10½	08
14	12	08	13	17	09½	14	13	09	18	16	10
7 47	7 18	3 08	7 27	7 00	5 00	5 78	6 42	12 00	8 75	8 80	8 35
3 85	3 76	4 62	3 21	2 80	3 80	3 87	3 77	5 00	4 11	3 70	4 17
3 17	3 37	4 50	3 03	2 75	4 50	2 00	2 00	4 00	3 24	3 11	4 10
71	61	20	88	70	36¾	69	56	22½	85	69	33
20	18	13	21	19	12	22	18	11¾	22	20	12
26	20	14	26	22	14	27	25	13¾	25	23	15
34	31	23	29	30	14	34	28	35	35	30	19
35	33	25½	35	32	15	41	27	40	39	34	20
33	28	19	33	32	19	37	29	20	33	28	19
46	38	32	51	46	30	54	42	25	47	40	28
16	14	10	20	16	10	17	14	11½	19	16	11
32	28	24	35	29	27	32	26	25	34	30	26
1 03	87	66	89	89	73	95	86	65	87	72	64
5 36	4 97	3 83	5 58	4 73	3 90	5 62	5 10	4 25	5 70	4 90	4 03
13 02	12 79	6 90	12 25	12 18	12 10	14 80	12 00	16 00	15 20	14 20	17 10
17 72	17 45	9 80	17 52	17 12	19 87	19 80	16 14	20 00	21 95	20 15	17 15
4 43	4 28	3 93	4 75	3 80	3 62	5 80	4 22	4 25	5 17	4 47	4 60
4 12	4 04	3 00	3 95	3 35	3 00	4 50	3 84	3 50	4 40	4 14	3 03

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of in the respective years

Articles.	Ohio.			Indiana.			Michigan.		
	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
PROVISIONS.									
Flour, wheat, superfine.....per bbl.	$12 71	$6 41	$5 70	$10 87	$5 66	$6 12	$10 87	$6 17	$6 00
Flour, wheat, extra family .....do...	12 88	6 82	6 37	12 16	6 38	6 50	11 67	7 14	6 75
Flour, rye.....do...	7 70	4 90	5 19	8 28	5 37	.....	8 42	6 09	6 00
Corn-meal .....do...	3 63	3 52	3 03	4 05	3 75	3 30	4 84	4 18	3 60
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces.....per lb.	15	14	12½	13	12	13	15	14	16
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces.....do...	10	09	08	09	08	10	10	08	11
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks.....do...	16	15	12	14	13	.....	16	15	15
Beef, corned .....do...	11	10	10	11	12	08½	11	10	10
Veal, fore quarters .....do...	08	08	07½	10	09	10	10	08	15
Veal, hind quarters.....do...	11	10	10	12	12	12½	12	11	15
Veal-cutlets .....do...	15	14	12	14	13	13½	14	16	18
Mutton, fore quarters.....do...	12	08	09	09	08	08	08	07	09
Mutton, leg .....do...	11	10	12	10	09	12½	11	14	10
Mutton-chops. .....do...	12	11	13	11	10	11½	12	12	13
Pork, fresh .....do...	14	14	11	13	14	12	16	15	12
Pork, corned or salted .....do...	17	17	13	15	16	13½	18	19	13
Pork, bacon .....do...	16	17	14	18	19	13½	19	18	.....
Pork, hams, smoked. .....do...	21	20	16	21	22	16	23	21	.....
Pork, shoulders.....do...	17	16	12	16	17	13½	16	16	.....
Pork, sausages.....do...	18	18	14	16	17	13	19	18	.....
Lard .....do...	19	21	15½	19	21	18	21	23	.....
Cod-fish, dry.....do...	11	11	09	11	11	10½	11	10	.....
Mackerel, pickled.....do...	15	14	12	13	13	12½	16	15	.....
Butter.....do...	33	31	27	28	30	32½	36	32	18
Cheese .....do...	18	20	17	22	23	18½	23	23	13
Potatoes .....per bush.	96	44	92	79	42	1 12½	72	42	75
Rice .....per lb.	14	12	10	14	13	10½	15	13	.....
Beans.....per qt.	12	09	09½	12	11	10½	18	09	.....
Milk .....do ..	06	05	06	07	07	08½	08	07	06
Eggs .....per doz.	23	24	20	17	22	21½	23	23	28
GROCERIES, ETC.									
Tea, Oolong or other good black per lb	1 64	1 44	1 01	1 69	1 64	94	1 60	1 46	1 00
Coffee, Rio, green.....do...	33	20	26	32	28	30½	34	31	25
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do..	36	32	31	36	32	37½	37	34	30
Sugar, good brown.....do...	16	15	10	17	16	11½	16	15	.....
Sugar, yellow C.....do...	16	16	11	18	17	11	17	16	.....
Sugar, coffee B .....do...	19	17	12	16	18	12½	19	18	12
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gal.	1 33	1 12	95	1 14	1 08	92	1 12	1 01	.....
Molasses, Porto Rico.....do...	1 07	96	84	1 00	90	75	1 06	96	.....
Sirup.....do...	1 44	1 29	96	1 46	1 33	1 10	1 46	1 33	60
Soap, common .....per lb.	12	11	08	10	10	07½	12	11	06
Starch.....do...	14	13	10	13	12	08½	17	15	.....
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	6 59	6 27	3 75	5 03	5 05	3 37	12 66	11 08	.....
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord.	3 45	3 43	3 86	3 49	3 42	3 75	3 60	3 26	.....
Fuel, wood, pine .....do...	.....	.....	4 00	3 50	.....	.....	1 86	1 85	.....
Oil, coal.....per gal.	60	45	22	64	50	21½	67	47	.....
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.									
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality.....per yd.	22	18	11	20	18	12½	21	17	12½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality.....per yd	27	22	14	24	20	15	27	22	12½
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality.....per yd.	25	21	17½	25	21	25	30	25	10
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality.....per yd.	34	29	20	30	25	.....	38	31	10
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ..do...	31	27	17	32	28	15	35	29	15
Tickings, good quality.....do...	43	37	31	45	39	30	44	36	25
Prints, Merrimac .....do...	19	14	10	16	14	11½	17	13	10
Monsseline de laines.....do...	28	24	20½	27	24	18½	28	23	15
Satinets, medium quality .....do...	1 09	76	84	94	85	75	92	85	65
Boots, men's heavy.....per pair.	5 78	5 10	4 60	5 41	5 05	4 83	5 76	5 16	5 00
HOUSE-RENT.									
Four-roomed tenements....per month.	8 69	7 53	8 92	9 97	9 20	9 00	8 49	7 95	12 00
Six-roomed tenements .....do...	12 79	10 73	12 77	12 70	12 23	13 16½	11 89	11 15	16 00
BOARD.									
For men, mechanics, &c.....per week.	4 50	4 03	4 10	4 31	4 09	4 62	4 73	4 54	5 00
For women in factories .....do...	3 97	3 46	2 94	3 87	3 70	3 33	4 65	4 09	4 50

consumption; also prices of house-rent and board, in the towns of the following Western States, 1867, 1869, *and* 1874.

Illinois.			Wisconsin.			Minnesota.			Iowa.		
1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
$10 51	$6 19	$6 60	$8 67	$5 35	$5 33	$8 15	$4 30	$5 41	$8 10	$5 28	$5 67
12 50	7 50	8 04	9 66	5 91	6 33	8 85	4 71	7 17	9 32	6 15	7 13
8 25	6 09	6 05	7 10	4 76	4 62	6 07	4 64	5 67	4 81	4 82	5 00
4 10	3 75	4 12	4 47	3 75	4 00	6 03	4 85	4 37	3 34	3 59	2 75
12	11	11½	14	13	11	12	12	10⅝	12	11	10⅝
09	08	08	07	09	07½	09	08	07½	07	08	08⅝
13	12	10¾	15	13	11½	13	12	11¾	12	13	11
10	10	08½	10	09	10	10	10	07½	09	10	09½
10	09	11	13	10	10	09	08	08⅝	09	09	11⅝
12	11	13	13	11	11	11	11	10¾	12	12	12½
13	12	14½	14	13	12½	14	13	11¾	12	13	13½
10	10	09¾	12	09	08½	09	08	09½	08	08	10
11	12	12½	15	12	10	20	11	11½	11	10	12¾
12	12	13	13	11	11	14	13	13	11	11	12½
13	14	12½	14	14	11	12	13	11½	11	13	11½
16	17	12	17	17	12	17	17	12½	15	16	11½
18	19	15	18	19	12	19	19	13½	17	19	14
20	22	16	20	20	13¾	20	22	15¾	19	21	15
15	16	11¾	16	16	10½	17	16	11	15	17	11½
16	17	13	18	18	13½	18	19	12½	14	16	12½
19	21	15½	20	22	16½	20	21	15¾	18	19	15½
12	11	09½	12	11	10	12	12	09	12	12	09½
15	14	12	14	14	12½	14	14	12¾	14	15	11½
29	29	28½	30	30	24	31	27	25½	27	26	19½
23	23	18½	22	22	15½	20	24	17½	23	22	13½
1 00	41	91	71	52	53	64	63	79	64	44	48
15	13	11	14	13	10	15	14	12	16	14	10
13	11	09½	10	09	09	12	09	09	13	10	07
07	07	06½	07	07	05½	06	06	06	07	07	05½
18	23	20	21	20	20	22	21	19	18	19	13½
1 65	1 55	1 00	1 60	1 50	1 12	1 53	1 45	1 01	1 70	1 56	1 00
30	28	27	33	30	25⅝	34	29	29	33	29	25½
36	33	33	36	35	35	39	33	34	36	34	30
17	16	10	16	15	09¾	16	15	11	18	16	10½
18	17	11	17	16	10¾	17	16	11½	19	17	11½
19	18	11½	18	17	11⅝	18	17	12	20	19	11½
1 04	98	91	1 15	99	1 00	1 30	1 10	1 03	1 19	1 04	90
99	88	69	1 03	91	60	1 03	89	74	1 09	94	75
1 47	1 36	97	1 38	1 26	1 00	1 47	1 25	96½	1 50	1 14	95
10	09	08	12	11	09½	11	10	08	11	10	08½
14	13	11½	15	14	10½	14	14	11	16	15	11¾
4 47	4 33	6 73	11 08	11 54	9 00	.....	.....	12 25	6 31	5 48	5 08
4 71	4 44	5 66	5 25	5 15	4 50	4 44	4 23	5 00	4 52	4 78	4 83
4 00	3 62	3 80	3 41	3 15	2 41	2 96	2 82	3 50	3 20	3 00	4 50
66	52	24½	72	55	19	78	57	33½	72	56	27½
20	18	12½	22	18	11½	22	19	11½	22	18	12½
25	22	15½	26	23	15	27	23	13	29	23	15
33	27	17¾	32	27	30	25	20	21½	29	23	20
38	33	20¾	41	34	.....	31	26	24	38	29	24½
32	27	18	31	27	20½	36	30	20	40	30	17½
47	39	26	44	38	27½	48	40	22½	50	39	25
17	14	10	13	14	10¾	17	14	10	18	14	10
24	24	20	26	24	20½	27	24	20½	31	25	21¾
99	83	76½	98	87	62½	1 00	81	70½	1 11	88	71¾
5 66	5 07	5 51	6 15	5 28	5 17	4 57	4 80	4 91	5 64	4 96	4 58
10 87	10 84	10 60	8 46	8 24	6 33	11 28	10 57	9 75	11 21	11 54	7 00
14 98	14 97	15 82	11 41	11 30	10 00	15 78	14 07	17 87	15 32	13 11	10 87
4 41	4 26	4 25	4 68	4 44	3 75	4 61	4 22	3 87	4 17	4 17	3 75
4 08	3 91	3 66	4 01	3 60	2 92	3 92	3 75	2 75	3 65	3 68	3 25

Table showing the average retail prices of provisi

WESTERN STATES—Continue

Articles.	Kansas.			N
	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.
PROVISIONS.				
Flour, wheat, superfine .....per bbl.	$9 36	$6 39	$6 25	$12 00
Flour, wheat, extra family.....do...	10 21	7 68	.....	11 00
Flour, rye .....do...	.....	5 00	.....	.....
Corn-meal .....do...	3 70	3 15	3 50	6 00
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces.....per lb.	12	12	05	20
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces.....do...	08	08	05	12
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks .....do...	13	12	08	20
Beef, corned .....do...	10	09	04	12
Veal, fore quarters .....do...	12	12	.....	15
Veal, hind quarters.....do...	13	13	.....	20
Veal-cutlets .....do...	15	14	03	20
Mutton, fore quarters.....do...	09	09	.....	15
Mutton, leg .....do...	11	11	.....	20
Mutton-chops .....do...	11	10	.....	20
Pork, fresh .....do...	12	14	07	20
Pork, corned or salted .....do...	17	16	07	22
Pork, bacon .....do...	21	20	12	25
Pork, hams, smoked .....do...	22	23	16	30
Pork, shoulders .....do...	17	17	10	20
Pork, sausages .....do...	16	17	15	20
Lard .....do...	19	21	14	20
Cod-fish, dry.....do...	14	11	10	10
Mackerel, pickled .....do...	17	15	10	15
Butter .....do...	32	36	22½	50
Cheese .....do...	23	22	25	30
Potatoes .....per bns.	1 10	38	75	1 50
Rice .....per lb.	15	14	12	20
Beans .....per qt.	11	11	10	20
Milk .....do...	09	09	07½	10
Eggs .....per doz.	26	28	20	50
GROCERIES, ETC.				
Tea, Oolong or other good black.per lb.	1 80	1 56	1 12	1 75
Coffee, Rio, green .....do...	34	28	21	35
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do...	42	33	33½	40
Sugar, good brown.....do...	18	16	10	20
Sugar, yellow C.....do...	21	17	11½	21
Sugar, coffee B .....do...	23	19	12½	22
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gall.	1 13	88	55	.....
Molasses, Porto Rico.....do...	97	80	60	.....
Sirup.....do...	1 54	1 20	1 00	1 50
Soap, common.....per lb.	12	10	10	15
Starch.....do...	14	12	20	20
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	11 94	8 66	4 50	18 00
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord.	5 71	5 54	4 25	14 00
Fuel, wood, pine.....do...	7 00	5 00	.....	.....
Oil, coal.....per gall.	76	59	35	75
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.				
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard.	25	20	15	25
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard.	30	25	20	30
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality .....per yard.	48	37	17	.....
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality.....per yard.	54	42	23½	.....
Cotton-flannel, medium quality..do...	39	27	20	.....
Tickings, good quality.....do...	52	37	25	30
Prints, Merrimac.....do...	18	13	11¾	.....
Mousseline de laines.....do...	29	23	15	.....
Satinets, medium quality .....do...	1 11	76	75	90
Boots, men's heavy.....per pair.	5 50	4 83	3 62	6 50
HOUSE-RENT.				
Four-roomed tenements.....per mo.	16 71	18 43	9 00	40 00
Six-roomed tenements.....do...	23 44	26 14	15 00	75 00
BOARD.				
For men, (mechanics, &c.)..per week.	5 00	4 64	3 75	7 00
For women in factories.....do...	4 71	4 33	2 63	7 00

articles of consumption, with prices of house-rent and board, &c.—Continued.

PACIFIC STATES.

California.			Oregon.			Nevada.			Average for the Pacific States.*		
1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
$6 96	$5 71	$5 00	$5 57	$4 78	$4 75	$16 60	$11 83	$3 00	$9 71	$7 44	$5 92
7 07	7 73	5 33	6 10	4 90	4 92	21 25	11 46	8 50	11 47	8 03	6 25
10 00	11 00	6 00	.....	.....	6 00	17 25	15 17	.....	13 62	10 58	6 00
10 36	8 02	6 00	8 91	8 66	8 33	16 60	11 09	8 50	11 62	9 25	7 61
14	16	11½	11	11	09½	21	19	18	15½	15½	13
13	12	08	09	09	06½	15	14	12½	12½	12	09
12	13	10	12	12	10	19	18	12½	14½	14½	11
11	13	10	09	10	08	16	15	12½	12	12½	10
12	14	10½	11	10	08	18	17	18	13½	13½	12
14	15	12½	12	12	10	20	19	18	15½	15½	13½
17	17	12½	13	14	11½	24	22	25	18	17½	16½
11	12	10	08	07	09½	14	14	12½	11	11	10½
12	13	11½	10	09	11½	17	17	12½	13	13	13
13	14	11½	12	12	12½	19	20	15	14½	15½	13
13	14	12	09	09	12½	25	25	20	15½	16	14½
16	15	16	10	10	12½	32	27	20	19½	17½	16
18	20	17	14	14	14½	29	28	22	20½	20½	17½
21	21	20	18	19	14½	30	28	22	23	22½	18½
16	15	15	11	09	12½	25	23	20	17½	15½	15½
19	20	16	14	14	13½	33	30	20	22	21½	16½
20	20	17	13	22	16½	29	28	20	20½	23½	17½
18	17	09	18	19	14	26	25	16	20½	20½	13
19	19	11	19	22	15½	37	27	20	25	22½	15½
46	47	43	32	32	34½	65	58	50	47½	46	42
24	24	22	23	23	23½	41	35	25	30	27	23
80	75	1 12	57	58	57½	3 50	2 12	1 25	1 62	1 15	99½
13	12	10	13	12	12½	21	20	14	15½	14½	12
11	08	03½	11	12	10	30	20	25	17½	13½	13
12	12	07	12	11	14½	25	22	15	16½	15	12½
47	48	37	32	32	30	1 33	98	50	70½	59½	39
1 09	1 04	73	1 14	1 06	87½	1 20	1 09	75	1 14	1 06	78
25	24	26	26	24	27½	34	33	33	29	27	29
36	34	33	45	39	30	57	48	37½	46	40½	33½
16	14	10½	15	15	14	24	21	14	18½	16½	13
10	16	12	18	17	16½	21	22	14	16½	18½	14
18	17	12½	17	16	17	21	20	14	18½	17½	18
1 32	1 16	1 00	1 12	1 06	.....	2 00	1 60	1 00	1 48	1 27	1 00
1 25	1 06	1 00	.....	.....	50	2 00	1 56	1 00	1 62	1 31	1 00
1 29	1 25	93	1 11	1 13	87	2 44	1 94	1 50	1 61	1 44	1 10
12	10	08	11	11	11	20	17	08½	14½	12½	09
26	22	15	23	22	20½	38	28	25	29	24	20
20 00	15 60	16 25	20 00	20 00	10 00	.....	.....	22 50	20 00	17 80	16 25
6 33	6 50	8 67	4 00	4 12	4 50	5 00	8 75	.....	5 11	6 46	6 68
5 00	5 18	8 00	3 25	3 25	3 67	14 00	9 43	16 00	7 42	5 95	9 22
1 12	1 00	40	93	89	50	2 00	1 48	75	1 35	1 12	55
20	17	12½	25	20	14½	28	20	12½	24½	19	13
24	20	13	27	22	15	29	23	12½	26½	21½	13½
41	39	16	27	22	30	67	47	30	45	36	25½
53	48	17	30	25	34	84	50	33	54	41	28
30	25	20	32	28	23½	39	32	18	33½	28½	20½
38	33	26	46	39	33½	45	38	37	43	36½	32
15	13	10	16	13	11	21	15	10	17½	13½	10½
31	26	21	28	23	27½	40	35	20	33	28	22½
1 00	82	87	1 06	92	86½	94	1 01	75	1 00	91½	82½
4 92	5 10	4 75	6 43	5 93	5 50	9 20	7 50	5 00	6 85	6 18	5 08
12 00	12 42	17 00	10 28	9 71	13 17	23 00	17 86	.....	15 09	14 86	15 08
16 30	20 16	31 00	14 66	13 16	18 50	31 20	22 71	.....	20 72	35 34	24 75
6 86	6 55	5 33	5 86	5 57	5 17	11 83	9 62	8 00	8 18	7 25	6 17
5 72	6 20	6 00	5 50	5 41	4 00	11 33	9 25	.....	7 52	6 95	5 00

* In coin.

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of in the respective years

Articles.	Dakota.			Idaho.			Montana.		
	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
PROVISIONS.									
Flour, wheat, superfine .....per bbl..	$13 00	$6 75	$4 50	$24 75	$18 22	$5 25	$27 00	$20 00	$16 00
Flour, wheat, extra family .....do....	15 00	7 00	5 00	22 00	15 50	6 00	.....	.....	18 00
Flour, rye .....do....	.....	7 00	4 75	.....	19 00	7 00	.....	.....	16 00
Corn-meal .....do....	12 00	6 00	4 50	26 00	18 33	7 50	33 00	26 00	17 00
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces ....per lb..	18	13	12½	28	25	12½	18	20	15
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces .....do....	10	08	04	24	20	09	11	12	08
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks.....do....	20	17	10	26	23	10½	18	20	10
Beef, corned .....do....	15	13	08	27	22	11½	14	16	10
Veal, fore quarters .....do....	.....	15	08½	29	23	12½	21	20	10
Veal, hind quarters.....do....	.....	16	09½	33	25	15½	21	22	15½
Veal-cutlets .....do....	.....	18	15	33	25	12½	21	22	15
Mutton, fore quarters.....do....	22	15	07½	29	24	10	21	20	12
Mutton, leg.....do....	22	16	10	33	28	12½	21	22	15
Mutton-chops.....do....	22	16	12½	33	28	13½	21	22	15
Pork, fresh .....do....	24	16	12½	39	27	15	30	25	15
Pork, corned or salted .....do....	30	25	15	41	31	17½	35	75	15
Pork, bacon.....do....	45	27	16	40	41	17	35	27	25
Pork, hams, smoked.....do....	45	33	17	47	44	22½	45	42	30
Pork, shoulders.....do....	45	27	12½	35	34	16½	35	35	22½
Pork, sausages .....do....	.....	30	12½	63	38	20½	50	42	25
Lard .....do....	50	27	15	42	42	22½	40	42	25
Cod-fish, dry.....do....	35	22	10	44	32	21½	.....	30	20
Mackerel, pickled .....do....	40	22	10	45	38	25	.....	.....	25
Butter.....do....	50	37	15	1 21	87	50	1 00	80	50
Cheese .....do....	30	27	20	63	47	33½	30	45	35
Potatoes .....per bus..	.....	1 00	1 25	5 67	2 17	1 20	2 40	2 02	90
Rice .....per lb..	30	18	12½	46	28	17½	25	40	20
Beans.....per qt..	.....	20	06½	55	34	10	52	27	12½
Milk .....do....	10	17	05	45	38	12½	25	25	10
Eggs .....per doz..	50	42	10	1 87	1 12	43½	1 62	1 12	60
GROCERIES, ETC.									
Tea, Oolong or other good black.per lb.	2 50	2 15	1 00	1 92	1 65	94	2 50	1 50	1 25
Coffee, Rio, green.....do....	30	28	30	58	46	35½	50	45	35
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do....	.....	60	35	75	55	50	1 00	75	40
Sugar, good brown.....do....	30	21	10	36	27	17	40	25	18
Sugar, yellow C .....do....	25	22	11	42	33	18	40	27	20
Sugar, coffee B.....do....	22	18	12	46	37	17	40	30	20
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gall..	2 00	1 95	1 00	5 00	3 00	.....	4 00	2 75	2 00
Molasses, Porto Rico.....do....	1 50	1 25	65	.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	1 50
Sirup .....do....	.....	3 00	1 00	3 13	2 96	1 62	5 00	3 37	2 00
Soap, common.....per lb..	24	19	10	29	26	18½	50	30	20
Starch.....do....	25	20	10	60	45	31½	75	45	25
Fuel, coal.....per ton..	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord..	7 00	5 50	3 00	11 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel, wood, pine .....do....	.....	3 00	2 50	9 50	8 00	8 00	7 50	7 00	7 00
Oil, coal .....per gall..	2 00	1 42	30	3 87	2 62	1 00	2 25	1 25	80
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.									
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard..	30	22	12½	33	25	20½	36	26	12½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality .....per yard..	30	32	15	47	35	20½	43	30	17
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality .....per yard..	35	30	11	62	62	20	65	35	40
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality.....per yard..	35	37	12	1 12	70	20	65	35	50
Cotton-flannel, medium quality.do....	50	45	20	75	52	31½	55	40	20
Tickings, good quality.....do....	25	75	30	87	65	37½	60	62	25
Prints, Merrimac .....do....	20	17	12½	24	25	12½	22	36	12½
Mousseline de laines.....do....	35	27	25	40	33	37½	40	31	22½
Satinets, medium quality.....do....	1 25	1 00	1 00	1 67	1 22	75	1 00	1 00	50½
Boots, men's heavy.....per pair..	8 00	6 75	5 00	12 00	9 25	5 75	6 00	6 75	8 00
HOUSE-RENT.									
Four-roomed tenements.....per mo..	30 00	25 00	10 00	62 50	27 50	17 50	.....	50 00	18 00
Six-roomed tenements .....do....	60 00	50 00	15 00	87 50	40 00	20 00	.....	65 00	25 00
BOARD.									
For men, (mechanics, &c.)..per week..	4 50	6 50	4 00	16 37	12 12	7 50	20 00	10 00	8 00
For women in factories.....do....	4 00	5 25	.....	15 87	11 62	.....	20 00	8 00	.....

consumption, with prices of house-rent and board, in the towns of the following Territories, 1867, 1869, *and* 1874.

New Mexico.			Arizona.		Colorado.		Washington.	Wyoming.	Average for Territories.		
1867.	1869.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1867.	1869.	1874.	1874.	1867.	1869.	1874.
$12 00	$14 00	.....	$31 00	$25 00	$17 86	$12 43	$5 50	$8 50	$20 93	$16 07	$7 95
15 00	15 00	$10 00	.....	25 00	19 00	12 80	6·00	10 00	17 75	15 06	9 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	12 00	6 50	8 50	20 00	12 66	8 55
9 00	9 00	4 00	14 00	19 50	14 83	9 44	10 00	5 50	18 14	13 88	8 08
11	10	08	24	22	16	13	11	12½	19	17	12
08	07	06	23	21	12	08	04	08	15	13	06½
12	11	06	25	22	16	14	11	15	19½	18	10
11	10	10	25	22	14	11	08	06	18	16	09
12	10	10	23	20	17	13	09	08	20	17	09½
12	10	12	25	23	19	16	10	15	22	19	12
12	10	12	28	25	20	19	12½	15	23	20	13½
11	09	08	25	19	15	11	09	12½	17	16½	10
11	09	08	28	23	19	15	11	15	22	19	12
11	09	08	28	28	20	16	12½	15	22½	20	13
17	12	20	15	33	33	20	12½	15	26	20½	15
15	12	20	25	42	39	26	15	20	31	35	17
40	35	20	50	42	36	27	17	20	41	33	19
52	47	25	52	45	40	29	20	20	47	40	22
45	40	25	50	42	37	27	13	17	41	34	18
50	45	30	.....	50	57	29	12½	15	55	39	19
50	40	20	47	40	39	30	17½	25	45	37	21
40	40	25	42	38	34	24	12½	15	39	31	17
25	25	25	60	50	36	27	10	20	41	27	19
1 12	75	60	1 26	1 00	84	46	37½	40	99	71	42
64	45	75	80	67	40	32	25	25	53	44	35
6 12	4 62	.....	3 00	2 75	3 93	2 04	50	2 10	4 22	2 43	1 19
45	35	20	20	50	34	26	10	12	33	33	15
10	10	06	16	09	24	15	06	08	31	19	08
13	16	20	40	25	17	12	12½	10	25	25	12
50	40	50	1 50	80	99	56	37½	40	1 17	74	40
1 75	1 75	1 25	1 50	1 25	2 70	2 10	50	1 50	2 14	1 73	1 08
35	50	33½	65	52	48	35	27½	35	51	43	33
.....	.....	40	37	37	46	41	37½	40	65	54	40
40	35	18	47	40	35	24	10½	12½	38	28	14
42	38	20	47	20	38	25	12½	13	39	27	16
47	42	20	48	44	39	26	12½	14	40	33	16
2 50	2 00	2 00	6 00	4 50	2 60	1 91	50	1 25	3 68	2 68	1 35
2 50	2 00	2 00	6 00	4 50	2 56	1 78	50	1 00	3 31	2 51	1 13
4 50	4 00	2 75	3 75	2 75	3 36	2 46	90	2 00	3 95	3 09	1 71
31	25	13	55	42	29	23	07½	10	36	28	13
50	35	20	60	47	39	31	25	20	51½	35½	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 50	7 20	9 00	8 50	9 50	7 20	9 40
5 00	7 00	4 50	4 75	4 00	11 50	9 33	4 00	.....	7 85	6 17	3 83
5 00	7 00	.....	4 50	3 00	5 62	4 21	4 00	7 00	6 42	5 37	5 70
4 50	2 75	1 25	3 75	3 00	2 00	1 35	50	40	3 06	2 06	71
33	22	20	20	20	37	25	12½	18	31½	23	16
33	22	20	23	25	40	27	18	25	36	28½	19
44	30	45	25	25	43	33	10	22	46	37	25
44	30	45	30	30	48	37	10	45	56	40	30
62	43	30	37	37	50	38	20	35	55	43	26
51	33	25	25	25	61	43	25	30	53	50	29
33	22	12½	15	15	24	56	10	10½	25	28	12
81	57	30	25	25	46	31	25	22½	44½	34	27
88	62	90	75	75	1 08	77	75	.....	1 10	89	85
7 75	5 50	10 00	9 00	8 00	8 91	7 12	6 00	10 00	8 63	7 23	7 46
22 50	20 00	8 00	.....	.....	20 00	14 94	12 00	20 00	33 75	27 49	14 25
32 50	27 50	12 00	.....	.....	28 00	20 12	15 00	32 50	52 00	40 50	19 90
12 00	8 75	6 00	17 50	9 00	11 25	7 44	.....	8 00	13 60	8 97	6 70
12 00	8 75	.....	17 50	9 00	11 10	7 44	.....	.....	13 40	8 30	.....

Table showing the aggregate average retail prices of provisions, groceries, &c., in the towns of the United States in the respective years 1867, 1869, *and* 1874.

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.		1867.	1869.	1874.
PROVISIONS.				
Flour, wheat, superfine	per barrel	$12 90	$9 09	$6 83
Flour, wheat, extra family	do	13 66	9 56	7 93
Flour, rye	do	11 33	8 03	6 94
Corn-meal	do	8 07	6 55	5 94
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces	per pound	16	15½	13¾
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces	do	11	10½	8½
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks	do	17	16	13½
Beef, corned	do	14	13	10½
Veal, fore quarters	do	14	12¾	11½
Veal, hind quarters	do	16	15	13½
Veal-cutlets	do	18½	17¾	15¼
Mutton, fore quarters	do	13¼	12	11½
Mutton, leg	do	15	14½	14
Mutton-chops	do	16½	16	15
Pork, fresh	do	17	16½	14
Pork, corned or salted	do	20¾	21½	14¼
Pork, bacon	do	23	22½	15¾
Pork, hams, smoked	do	26½	24½	17½
Pork, shoulders	do	21½	20	14
Pork, sausages	do	26½	23½	16½
Lard	do	24½	25	17½
Cod-fish, dry	do	17½	16	11
Mackerel, pickled	do	20½	17¾	13½
Butter	do	49½	44¾	35¼
Cheese	do	29	27½	22½
Potatoes	per bushel	1 62½	1 09½	99½
Rice	per pound	17½	16¾	11½
Beans	per quart	16¾	13	10½
Milk	do	12	11	9½
Eggs	per dozen	49	40½	30
GROCERIES, ETC.				
Tea, Oolong or other good black	per pound	1 60	1 43	99
Coffee, Rio, green	do	31½	31	28½
Coffee, Rio, roasted	do	43	38¾	34½
Sugar, good brown	do	20½	17¾	11½
Sugar, yellow C	do	20½	18½	13
Sugar, coffee B	do	22	20½	13½
Molasses, New Orleans	per gallon	1 57	1 21	98
Molasses, Porto Rico	do	1 43	1 22	84
Sirup	do	1 80½	1 58½	1 08½
Soap, common	per pound	16	13½	08½
Starch	do	22	18½	13½
Fuel, coal	per ton	10 83	10 03	9 11
Fuel, wood, hard	per cord	5 71	5 44	5 30
Fuel, wood, pine	do	5 00	4 53	5 42
Oil, coal	per gallon	1 20	90	38½
DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC.				
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality	per yard	23¾	20	12½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality	do	27½	23	15
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality	do	34	28½	20
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality	do	40¾	33½	22½
Cotton-flannel, medium quality	do	35½	30½	19½
Tickings, good quality	do	45½	39¾	27½
Prints, Merrimac	do	18¾	17	10½
Mouseline de laines	do	31½	27	23½
Satinets, medium quality	do	96¾	79½	73½
Boots, men's heavy	per pair	6 22	5 56	5 65
HOUSE-RENT.				
Four-roomed tenements	per month	14 92	13 52	11 93
Six-roomed tenements	do	22 09	21 80	16 27
BOARD.				
For men, (mechanics, &c.)	per week	6 79	5 65	5 01
For women in factories	do	6 06	5 00	3 53

V.—EXPENDITURES OF WORKMEN'S FAMILIES.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following New England States, with their average weekly earnings, in the year 1874.

Articles.	MAINE.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.							CONNECTICUT.	
	Lewiston.	Camden.	Lisbon.	Portsmouth.	Newmarket.	Keene.	Fisherville.	Manchester.	Ashland.	Dover.	Berlin.	New Britain.
	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 6 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 3 children.
Flour and bread	$0 95	$3 00	$0 41	$0 80	$0 40	$0 50	$0 80	$1 00	$1 50	$1 00	$1 00	$0 96
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats	1 75	2 00	84	90	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 35	2 00	1 25	2 00	38
Lard	18	.....	27	15	10	25	15	51	60	33	25	19
Butter	70	50	46	50	25	1 00	75	66	1 40	70	40	57
Cheese	25	.....	14	25	.....	10	20	36	25	25	20	06
Sugar and molasses	50	1 00	42	20	50	60	69	60	48	1 00	50	52
Milk	63	60	25	25	25	1 00	56	72	45	42	30	35
Coffee	10	30	10	20	05	10	12	20	.....	05	25	12
Tea	15	30	09	12	05	10	42	10	44	08	15	10
Fish, fresh and salt	20	25	21	70	15	20	15	30	25	12	1 00	48
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	30	25	21	10	10	25	37	25	30	25	50	11
Eggs	20	20	22	38	10	30	25	35	30	20	40	19
Potatoes and other vegetables	50	25	12	50	10	50	25	25	35	25	60	48
Fruits, green and dried	75	25	15	20	20	20	40	.....	30	25	50	.....
Fuel	1 00	50	1 00	60	75	1 50	75	1 00	75	1 25	50	1 23
Oil or other light	08	25	05	20	25	10	13	75	15	08	25	23
Other articles	51	.....	25	50	25	25	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	50	30	04
House rent	3 50	1 50	2 10	1 25	(¶)	3 00	1 25	5 00	1 50	(§)	2 00	2 12
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	75	25	25	.....	50	50	40	.....	05	2 00	25	10
Total weekly expenses	13 00	11 40	7 54	7 90	5 00	11 45	9 54	13 43	11 07	10 48	11 35	8 23
Total expenses 52 weeks	676 00	592 80	392 08	410 80	260 00	595 40	496 08	698 36	575 64	544 96	590 20	428 22
Clothing per year	125 00	30 00	125 00	40 00	250 00	50 00	*100 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	125 00	100 00
Taxes per year	3 00	20 00	3 00	2 40	2 00	1 68	1 43	2 50	1 50	18 00	2 00	2 00
Total yearly expenses	804 00	642 80	519 08	453 20	512 00	647 08	597 51	850 86	727 14	712 96	717 20	530 22
Weekly earnings	18 00	18 00	10 50	9 24	20 00	18 00	12 00	24 00	†27 45	18 00	13 50	10 50
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	936 00	936 00	546 00	480 48	1,040 00	936 00	624 00	1,248 00	1,427 00	936 00	702 00	546 00

* Estimated. † Including earnings of 3 children. § Lives in his own house. ¶ House-rent free.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following New England States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	MASSACHUSETTS.								RHODE ISLAND.			Average.
	Holden.	Dalton.	Freetown.	Newton.	East Hampton.	Stockbridge.	Lowell.	Pittsfield.	Providence.	Scituate.	Coventry.	
	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	
Flour and bread	$2 50	$1 00	$0 65	$1 50	$1 00	$2 00	$1 00	$0 50	$0 65	$1 60	$1 25	$1 13
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats	2 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 25	1 30	1 75	1 69
Lard	05	10	20	50	25	.....	50	20	15	40	50	28
Butter	05	50	80	75	80	75	40	60	40	1 00	76	64
Cheese	05	10	10	18	.....	.....	40	15	.....	25	38	20
Sugar and molasses	20	50	90	1 00	75	.....	1 50	82	43	62½	75	66
Milk	05	24	42	49	75	20	.....	.....	28	1 08	42	46
Coffee	.....	10	20	40	25	.....	40	.....	05	15	.....	18
Tea	10	25	10	50	50	.....	30	25	07	30	18	21
Fish, fresh and salt	.....	25	30	50	50	.....	50	.....	50	25	25	35
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	20	25	17	25	30	20	25	30	20	57	25	26
Eggs	.....	25	20	12	40	20	30	50	25	40	30	27
Potatoes and other vegetables	50	50	40	30	35	75	50	25	15	1 00	45	38
Fruits, green and dried	.....	10	25	1 50	35	.....	25	.....	20	50	25	37
Fuel	1 00	75	75	55	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	65	89
Oil or other light	10	06	10	15	20	25	06	10	33	25	06	18
Other articles	20	25	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 00	20	45
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	.....	.....	25	15	25	25	05	15	.....	1 00	10	29
House-rent	3 00	1 00	1 75	2 40	3 00	75	3 00	1 12½	4 00	1 25	70	2 15
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	1 50	20	1 50	75	3 00	.....	50	.....	50	1 00	10	79
Total weekly expenses	12 00	8 40	11 04	14 49	16 65	8 85	12 41	7 04½	11 41	14 92	9 30	10 78
Total expenses 52 weeks	624 00	436 80	574 08	753 48	865 80	460 20	645 32	413 14	593 32	775 84	483 60	560 56
Clothing per year	50 00	*25 00	200 00	100 00	150 00	50 00	100 00	*100 00	158 00	100 00	25 00	106 65
Taxes per year	2 00	2 54	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	.....	1 00	.....	3 67
Total yearly expenses	676 00	464 34	776 08	855 48	1,017 80	512 20	747 32	515 14	751 32	876 84	508 60	670 22
Weekly earnings	15 00	9 00	15 00	16 50	20 00	15 00	17 00	15 00	17 00	17 50	10 00	15 14
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	780 00	468 00	720 00	858 00	1,040 00	780 00	884 00	780 00	884 00	910 00	520 00	787 28

* Estimated.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following Middle States, with their average weekly earnings, in the year 1874.

Articles.	NEW YORK.				NEW JERSEY.		DELAWARE.				MARYLAND.
	Buffalo.	New York	Buffalo.	Little Falls.	Bridgeton	Trenton.	Wilmington.			Newport.	Baltimore
	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 4 children.
Flour and bread	$2 00	$0 84	$1 50	$1 75	$1 25	$1 00	$2 00	$1 00	$0 75	$1 50	$1 25
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, or smoked	2 00	2 82	4 00	1 00	1 50	3 50	2 00	3 25	1 75	2 25	1 50
Lard	50	08	32	.....	32	60	34	14	10	40	32
Butter	1 00	50	1 44	70	1 20	1 50	80	60	1 00	1 35	80
Cheese	25	22	20	18	30	16	.....	.....	25	.....	20
Sugar and molasses	1 25	34	86	50	1 36	80	70	22	30	75	50
Milk	49	49	50	21	30	70	35	32	70	1 00	35
Coffee	60	19	48	40	32	60	35	90	.....	70	64
Tea	50	25	30	62	12½	50	25	.....	50	.....	25
Fish, fresh and salt	40	15	24	.....	50	50	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	60	40	38	54	54	50	25	10	25	25	30
Eggs	70	25	30	40	60	25	30	30	30	70	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	50	1 00	1 00	50	25	1 00	45	57	30	50	60
Fruits, green and dried	60	28	1 00	.....	25	80	.....	.....	50	25	50
Fuel	91	1 60	1 20	1 12	75	75	75	1 50	1 00	1 25	2 00
Oil and other light	10	06	20	20	20	25	25	35	25	25	20
Other articles	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	20	50	30	25	25	25	.....	25	.....	40	25
House-rent	1 75	3 60	Rent free.	1 00	2 25	2 50	1 75	2 50	3 25	3 00	3 50
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	40	15	1 50	25	1 25	1 00	.....	25	1 00	25	1 00
Total weekly expenses	15 00	13 12	15 70	9 62	13 51½	17 66	10 54	12 25	12 80	14 80	14 16
Total for 52 weeks	780 00	682 24	816 40	500 24	702 78	918 32	548 08	637 00	665 60	769 60	736 32
Clothing per year	150 00	100 00	220 00	*40 00	100 00	115 00	*100 00	100 00	110 00	225 00	50 00
Taxes per year	.....	.....	†190 00	.....	4 00	7 00	94	3 25	4 40	14 00	7 51
Total yearly expenses	930 00	782 24	1,226 40	540 24	806 78	1,040 32	649 02	740 25	780 00	1,008 60	793 83
Weekly earnings	22 25	16 50	25 00	10 50	16 08	20 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	34 00	16 50
Yearly earnings, 52 weeks	1,157 00	858 00	1,300 00	546 00	836 16	1,040 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	1,768 00	858 00

* Estimated.

† Taxes and interest on property.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following Middle States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	PENNSYLVANIA.												Average of Middle States.
	Erie.	Reading.	Norristown.	Philadelphia.	Bethlehem.	South Bethlehem.	Philadelphia.	Conshohocken.	Linwood.	Pittsburgh.		Harrisburgh.	
	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 1 child.	
Flour and bread	$0 75	$0 80	$1 00	$1 15	$1 00	$0 85	$1 25	$0 40	$1 00	$1 50	$1 00	$0 80	$1 14
Fresh, corned, salted, and smoked meats	1 50	1 00	1 50	2 20	25	20	3 50	50	1 50	3 00	3 00	1 00	1 91
Lard	36	16	32	16	25	30	16	.....	27	25	50	15	28
Butter	1 20	64	40	85	30	45	75	1 00	90	1 20	2 00	45	91
Cheese	15	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	40	22	25
Sugar and molasses	50	1 25	50	54	38	37	50	50	85	1 00	1 00	43	67
Milk	56	.....	56	28	28	24	40	50	50	70	85	16	47
Coffee	38	38	35	40	45	30	20	50	32	40	60	32	44
Tea	12	.....	.....	25	10	.....	25	50	25	50	30	25	32
Fish, fresh and salt	25	20	.....	30	20	16	.....	50	40	1 00	.....	.....	39
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	1 00	50	30	16	25	15	30	50	27	1 00	50	30	41
Eggs	60	32	.....	40	30	15	50	2 00	20	60	50	25	47
Potatoes and other vegetables	1 00	1 50	40	1 05	25	20	50	.....	60	1 00	50	45	64
Fruits, green and dried	75	30	.....	30	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1 00	50	20	48
Fuel	1 00	75	50	1 00	75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	75	1 00	1 00	1 00
Oil or other light	15	25	10	28	15	20	30	20	20	10	15	12	20
Other articles	.....	10	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	50	.....	43
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 50	75	.....	13	44
House-rent	.....	4 50	2 25	3 31	2 50	2 50	6 00	2 00	.....	3 75	7 00	2 00	3 05
Education, religion, and benevolence	50	10	05	35	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	10	2 00	1 00	10	66
Total weekly expenses	10 78	12 75	8 23	13 67	8 41	8 07	15 86	11 60	11 36	20 75	21 30	8 33	13 05
Total expenses for 52 weeks	560 56	663 00	427 96	710 84	437 32	419 64	824 72	603 20	590 72	1,079 00	1,107 00	433 16	678 00
Clothing per year	150 00	100 00	*80 00	113 00	50 00	40 00	160 00	50 00	75 00	275 00	175 00	40 00	113 82
Taxes per year	30 00	.....	.....	.....	2 25	70 00	.....	2 00	2 50	5 00	45 00	8 83	24 92
Total yearly expenses	740 56	773 00	507 96	823 84	489 57	520 64	984 72	655 20	668 22	1,359 00	†1,327 60	481 99	786 52
Weekly earnings	15 00	16 00	10 00	25 02	15 00	12 00	20 40	20 00	26 00	22 50	28 00	9 45	18 95
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	780 00	832 00	520 00	1,332 24	780 00	624 00	1,060 80	1,040 00	1,352 00	1,170 00	1,456 00	491 40	985 40

* Estimated.

† Add about $30 for medical attendance.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following Western States, with their average weekly earnings, in the year 1874.

Articles.	OHIO.							INDIANA.			WISCONSIN.	
	Dayton.	Bellefontaine.	Bucyrus.	Mansfield	Piqua.	Steubenville.	Cincinnati.	Madison.	Evansville.	Connersville.	Milwaukee.	Cedarburgh.
	2 adults.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	3 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.
Flour and bread	$0 40	$0 75	$0 30	$1 10	$1 00	$1 00	$0 75	$0 70	$0 90	$0 75	$0 87	.....
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, or smoked	1 25	75	1 00	1 75	1 40	3 50	1 60	1 75	1 50	1 50	2 50	.....
Lard	15	15	.....	06	15	22	25	40	25	30	50	.....
Butter	40	30	35	1 00	60	2 10	40	60	75	50	60	.....
Cheese	20	15	10	05	.....	20	12	15	.....	25	10	.....
Sugar and molasses	25	50	40	1 10	50	1 80	40	40	70	1 00	23	.....
Milk	25	30	35	56	20	1 00	25	15	35	40	30	.....
Coffee	30	25	15	30	30	75	35	50	50	40	20	.....
Tea	25	25	15	25	05	20	10	25	15	25	16	.....
Fish, fresh and salt	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	25	15	25	10	.....
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	40	15	25	25	20	50	10	25	50	25	38	.....
Eggs	25	20	20	35	.....	50	50	40	10	30	20	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	50	25	50	50	20	1 05	50	40	50	50	45	.....
Fruits, green and dried	.....	25	.....	25	.....	1 10	15	30	25	30	30	.....
Fuel	50	75	1 25	1 00	1 00	1 12	25	75	.....	60	2 00	.....
Oil or other light	10	15	12	50	10	30	10	20	75	15	55	.....
Other articles	25	.....	.....	1 00	50	1 50	25	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	.....	.....	50	.....	1 00	40	.....	30	70	.....	.....	.....
House-rent	2 50	2 00	1 25	.....	2 00	3 85	1 50	2 00	2 50	2 50	25	.....
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	75	25	25	2 00	50	2 00	40	25	.....	20	3 00	.....
Total weekly expenses	8 50	7 55	7 12	12 02	9 70	23 59	7 97	10 70	10 55	10 40	13 69	$4 00
Total expenses 52 weeks	442 00	392 60	370 24	625 04	504 40	1,226 68	414 44	556 40	548 60	544 80	711 88	208 00
Clothing per year	100 00	125 00	*125 00	300 00	100 00	375 00	85 00	75 00	150 00	250 00	300 00	30 00
Taxes per year	9 00	5 00	.....	160 00	20 00	5 00	5 00	4 00	2 50	10 00	5 00	3 50
Total yearly expenses	551 00	522 60	495 24	1,085 04	624 40	1,606 68	504 44	635 40	701 10	804 80	1,016 88	241 50
Weekly earnings	14 00	15 00	15 00	26 00	15 00	42 31	11 00	12 00	.....	18 00	24 00	6 75
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	728 00	780 00	780 00	1,352 00	780 00	2,200 00	572 00	624 00	.....	936 00	1,248 00	351 00

* Estimated.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following Western States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	ILLINOIS.							MINNESOTA.	IOWA.		KANSAS.	Average of Western States.
	Belleville.	West Belleville.	Chicago.	Metropolis.	Decatur.	Sterling.	Canton.	Rochester	Burlington.	Boone.	Grasshopper Falls.	
	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	
Flour and bread	$1 00	$1 25	$0 97	$0 65	$0 25	$1 00	$1 00	$0 75	$0 75	$0 50	$1 00	$0 80
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, and smoked	1 50	2 00	2 00	30	3 00	1 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	50	1 20	1 57
Lard	35	50	22	10	30	30	.....	25	30	50	30	28
Butter	35	50	90	30	90	1 00	75	75	75	36	60	67
Cheese	30	45	.....	05	20	20	25	.....	.....	18	25	19
Sugar and molasses	35	50	79	30	1 50	1 00	70	1 35	50	75	1 50	70
Milk	35	50	42	20	40	60	35	.....	30	30	35	37
Coffee	35	50	38	25	35	25	50	30	30	25	65	37
Tea	15	25	25	10	25	25	10	25	20	25	50	21
Fish, fresh and salt	30	40	20	10	50	25	10	.....	.....	10	.....	25
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	40	60	40	25	25	25	30	25	75	25	25	33
Eggs	40	50	30	20	30	20	12	25	10	20	25	28
Potatoes and other vegetables	60	75	52	10	50	50	2 25	50	30	40	75	57
Fruits, green and dried	15	25	18	25	50	10	50	50	25	10	50	32
Fuel	60	80	2 50	1 00	1 00	75	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	75	97
Oil or other light	30	40	10	20	50	05	10	10	40	12	10	24
Other articles	35	50	15	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	53
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	1 00	1 00	30	20	.....	10	.....	.....	20	15	25	47
House-rent	1 75	2 25	.....	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	.....	2 60	1 00	2 02
For educational, religious, and benevolent objects	60	60	.....	50	25	05	.....	.....	25	20	25	68
Total weekly expenses	11 15	14 50	10 58	7 30	13 45	10 35	11 52	10 95	7 35	8 21	10 45	10 50
Total expenses 52 weeks	579 80	754 00	550 16	379 60	699 40	538 20	599 04	569 40	382 20	426 92	543 40	546 00
Clothing per year	100 00	150 00	120 00	195 00	150 00	100 00	*100 00	*120 00	200 00	150 00	160 00	154 78
Taxes per year	.....	.....	28 06	1 50	5 50	3 00	.....	.....	40 00	.....	5 00	18 35
Total yearly expenses	679 80	904 00	698 22	576 10	854 90	641 20	699 04	689 40	622 20	576 92	708 40	714 75
Weekly earnings	18 00	24 00	.....	18 00	25 00	15 00	15 00	18 00	17 00	15 00	18 00	18 19
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	936 00	1,248 00	.....	936 00	1,300 00	780 00	780 00	936 00	884 00	780 00	936 00	945 88

* Estimated.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following Southern States, with their average weekly earnings, in the year 1874.

Articles.	VIRGINIA.	WEST VIRGINIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	KENTUCKY.					
	Danville.	Huntington.	Charlestown.	Tarboro'.	Louisville.			Lancaster.	Maysville	Covington.
	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 6 children.	2 adults and 6 children.
Flour and bread	$1 00	$0 43	$1 00	$1 20	$1 00	$1 00	$0 60	$1 50	$1 00	$1 50
Meats, fresh, corned, salted or smoked	1 75	1 68	1 00	1 75	20	1 50	1 00	1 30	75	7 00
Lard	25	30	70	60	35	75	30	.....	25	48
Butter	50	80	75	75	30	60	50	50	30	1 75
Cheese	25	15	.....	.....	20	.....	20	20	05	25
Sugar and molasses	30	85	50	60	30	90	70	30	75	1 50
Milk	70	98	1 40	10	30	.....	35	60	05	1 12
Coffee	30	40	30	30	40	45	25	50	50	75
Tea	25	25	30	25	10	.....	10	.....	10	40
Fish, fresh and salt	30	10	.....	30	.....	15	20	.....	.....	50
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	20	25	24	15	40	25	40	50	40	50
Eggs	25	20	.....	10	30	25	20	75	10	25
Potatoes and other vegetables	60	25	30	40	1 50	50	30	1 00	50	75
Fruits, green and dried	25	25	.....	20	15	.....	25	.....	10	75
Fuel	1 00	30	70	1 00	75	75	60	2 00	50	1 00
Oil or other light	10	10	05	10	15	25	10	30	05	30
Other articles	10	50	.....	15	50	25	.....	2 00	.....	1 00
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	25	50	10	30	75	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00
House-rent	2 00	2 50	.....	3 00	1 25	2 50	5 50	3 00	2 50	5 00
Educational, religious, and benevolent objects	25	25	.....	55	20	70	.....	.....	25	50
Total weekly expenses	10 00	11 04	7 34	11 80	9 10	10 80	11 55	15 85	8 15	26 10
Total expenses 52 weeks	551 20	574 08	381 68	613 60	473 20	561 60	600 60	824 20	423 80	1,357 20
Clothing per year	58 00	100 00	75 00	114 40	150 00	150 00	100 00	250 00	100 00	300 00
Taxes per year	10 00	3 00	*5 00	4 00	.....	.....	3 00	10 00	.....	2 50
Total yearly expenses	619 20	677 08	501 68	732 00	623 20	711 60	703 60	1,084 20	523 80	1,659 70
Weekly earnings	12 50	16 50	9 00	14 00	12 00	14 00	.....	20 00	11 00	34 00
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	650 00	858 00	468 00	728 00	624 00	728 00	.....	1,040 00	572 00	1,768 00

* Owns land, and pays $45 taxes in all.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following Southern States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	TENNESSEE.			ALABAMA.	LOUISIANA.	TEXAS.				Average of Southern States.
	Chattanooga.	Memphis.	Lawrenceburgh.	Talladega.	Baton Rouge.	Galveston.	Dallas.	Austin.	San Antonio.	
	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 11 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	
									Coin.	
Flour and bread	$1 00	$1 50	$3 00	$2 25	$1 00	$1 37½	$0 50	$1 20	$2 00	$1 21
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, or smoked	1 00	2 00	1 50	1 78	3 00	3 00	60	1 05	1 75	1 83
Lard	40	30	50	37	50	25	20	50	25	40
Butter	00	30	1 00	60	60	1 00	50	40	50	66
Cheese	25	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Sugar and molasses	75	50	2 00	80	75	1 00	50	50	1 25	78
Milk	35	25	.....	35	35	50	50	35	35	51
Coffee	30	40	1 00	55	50	50	10	1 00	50	47
Tea	50	05	.....	.....	25	25	10	40	.....	24
Fish, fresh and salt	25	.....	.....	.....	50	25	.....	25	.....	28
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	50	25	50	25	50	1 00	25	65	50	41
Eggs	25	25	50	20	50	50	20	50	25	31
Potatoes and other vegetables	50	1 00	.....	1 00	1 00	60	40	75	25	64
Fruits, green and dried	50	75	75	.....	1 00	.....	25	25	.....	42
Fuel	1 00	60	1 75	1 00	1 50	2 00	50	50	1 00	97
Oil or other light	25	20	25	25	50	50	15	25	15	22
Other articles	25	.....	.....	.....	1 00	50	10	.....	.....	58
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	25	50	1 00	75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1 25	67
House-rent	2 50	2 00	.....	.....	3 00	6 25	2 85	3 75	1 50	3 07
Educational, religious, and benevolent objects	25	50	.....	25	50	00	.....	.....	1 62½	49
Total weekly expenses	11 95	11 00	13 75	10 40	18 20	29 07½	7 70	12 30	13 12½	13 18
Total expenses 52 weeks	621 40	603 20	715 00	540 80	946 40	1,511 10	400 40	639 60	682 50	685 39
Clothing per year	100 00	50 00	200 00	150 00	150 00	135 00	40 00	150 00	50 00	128 28
Taxes per year	.....	.....	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	2 00	.....	4 35
Total yearly expenses	721 40	653 20	915 00	693 80	1,097 40	1,661 90	440 40	791 60	732 50	818 07
Weekly earnings	15 00	11 00	18 00	16 00	25 00	31 00	12 00	18 75	15 00	16 09
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	780 00	572 00	987 48	832 00	1,300 00	1,612 00	624 00	975 00	780 00	836 78

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the manufacturing towns of the following Pacific States and Territories, with their average weekly earnings, in the year 1874.

Articles.	CALIFORNIA.		OREGON.	IDAHO.	MONTANA.	NEW MEXICO.	WYOMING.	Average of Pacific States and Territories.	General average for the United States.
	San Francisco.	Oakland.	Portland.	Lewiston.	Helena.	Santa Fé.	Cheyenne		
	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.		
Flour and bread	$0 42	$1 00	$0 50	$0 37½	$1 50	$1 50	$1 75	$1 00	$1 06
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, or smoked	3 50	3 00	1 25	1 00	1 50	1 75	2 00	1 97	1 76
Lard	50	.....	10	50	25	50	1 00	47	33
Butter	1 50	1 00	75	1 00	1 00	50	80	93	75
Cheese	25	25	20	.....	25	50	.....	29	22
Sugar and molasses	1 00	75	1 00	50	50	1 25	1 00	86	70
Milk	70	1 00	70	1 50	60	70	1 00	88	52
Coffee	50	50	25	50	40	70	50	48	39
Tea	25	25	25	.....	25	40	50	32	25
Fish, fresh and salt	50	.....	25	.....	40	25	.....	35	33
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	50	50	50	25	30	1 00	50	51	37
Eggs	1 50	50	25	75	60	25	1 00	69	39
Potatoes and other vegetables	2 00	50	50	50	75	1 00	1 00	89	60
Fruits, green and dried	50	50	.....	60	60	50	1 50	70	43
Fuel	4 00	3 00	50	3 50	75	2 00	2 00	2 25	1 14
Oil or other light	2 00	25	25	50	25	60	50	62	27
Other articles	6 00	.....	1 00	.....	75	1 00	.....	2 19	79
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	3 00	.....	.....	50	75	50	1 00	1 15	56
House-rent	10 00	7 50	4 00	3 00	4 50	2 00	3 50	4 93	2 92
Educational, religious, and benevolent objects	50	.....	1 00	75	1 00	2 00	2 00	1 20	76
Total weekly expenses	39 12	20 50	13 25	15 72½	16 90	18 90	21 55	20 85	13 10
Total expenses 52 weeks	2,034 24	1,066 00	689 00	817 70	878 80	982 80	1,120 60	1,084 20	681 20
Clothing per year	150 00	300 00	100 00	*200 00	300 00	200 00	300 00	221 43	132 82
Taxes per year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report	13 67
Total yearly expenses	2,284 24	1,366 00	795 00	1,017 70	1,178 80	1,187 80	1,420 60	1,321 45	791 44
Weekly earnings	.....	.....	18 00	.....	35 00	25 00	.....	26 00	17 75
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	.....	.....	936 00	.....	1,820 00	1,300 00	.....	1,352 00	923 00

* Estimated.

Although the foregoing statements indicate, with approximate accuracy, the total weekly expenditures of workmen's families, in the respective places named, yet, in regard to details, proper allowance should be made. It must be borne in mind that the number of laborers, mechanics, or factory hands who keep an accurate account of the amount expended for articles of subsistence is very limited; hence the difficulty in obtaining the desired information.

It will be noticed that those statements have been compiled by States and sections, irrespective of the size of the families. The income of the several workmen affords a fair index of the outgo, and a classification on that basis would have furnished data better suited for purposes of comparison; but, unfortunately, the weekly earnings were not, in all cases, stated in the returns. For example, the family in Maysville, Kentucky, consisting of eight persons, expended in the year but $534.80, for the sufficient reason that the earnings, at $11 per week for the whole year, amounted to only $572; while another family of the same size in the same State was able to expend $1,693.70, because the yearly income, at $34 per week, reached $1,768. It was the author's intention, however, only to include the expenditures of the families of workmen, skilled or unskilled, and not of foremen or superintendents, receiving from $25 to $38 per week.

VI. Condition of the Working Classes in the United States.

The great advantages enjoyed by the workingmen in the United States, as compared with those of the same class in the Old World, are sufficiently attested by the deep and steady current of emigration which sets toward our shores. One of the most conspicuous of these advantages consists in the equality of political rights with which the workingman is here invested, and the comparatively high respect and dignity attached to his calling; but not less solid and decided are the advantages connected with abundant employment, good wages, and the substantial comforts of life. It is true that, in common with other countries where the system of credit has been largely developed, our country has had its occasional financial crises, accompanied with serious interruptions to the ordinary course of commerce and industry; but such effects have been comparatively transient in their duration, and the normal condition of the country has been marked by a degree of prosperity rarely if ever enjoyed elsewhere; and rarely, if ever, in the history of the world has national prosperity been so largely shared by those usually denominated the working classes.

In some of the larger cities of our eastern coast, where the labor-supply is receiving constant additions from the ranks of emigrants who lack the means of advancing farther into the country, there is at times considerable complaint of the want of adequate employment; and in such places there is occasionally some privation and suffering among the poor. In the city of New York, owing to its great extent and the lack of adequate communication between its commercial center and its suburbs, large numbers of working people, in order to be conveniently near to their places of employment, are compelled to live in crowded tenement-houses, under conditions which are favorable neither to health, comfort, nor decency.

In some of the manufacturing towns and villages of New England, particularly the seats of the textile industries, the dwellings of the poor are represented to be in a sanitary condition that is far from satisfactory. Such conditions are, however, quite exceptional, and the masses

of working people throughout the country occupy comfortable homes, enjoy an abundance of good food and comfortable clothing, with opportunities for a good common-school education for their children, and possess a degree of personal independence not enjoyed on a large scale by any other laboring population on the face of the globe.

This statement is true not only in regard to the workmen of the rich agricultural regions of our vast interior and the prosperous manufacturing towns with which those regions are dotted, but also to those of Philadelphia (not more famous for its industrial eminence than for the comfort of its workmen's homes) and most of the manufacturing towns of the New England and Middle States. Of these, Lynn, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Taunton, and Springfield, in Massachusetts; Providence and Pawtucket, in Rhode Island; Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, and New Britain, in Connecticut; Albany, Troy, Utica, and Rochester, in New York; and Newark, in New Jersey, with various smaller towns in their vicinities, are best known to the author of this report in the States mentioned; while in Ohio and Illinois nearly every town engaged in manufacturing industry may be included in the same category.

The prevailing comfort and independence of the great masses of mechanics and laborers of this country, taking one section with another, being sufficiently verified by general observation, it is deemed superfluous to enter into a detailed descriptive account of their condition and mode of life. With respect to the dwellings of factory operatives in the exceptional localities, it may, however, be said that, wherever their sanitary condition is seriously bad, it is believed to be the fault of manufacturing corporations which own the tenement-houses occupied by their employés, while operatives employed by individual manufacturers, who live among them and take an active and observant interest in their well-being, are far more comfortably situated. In a recent investigation, conducted by the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, it was found that, out of 393 tenements examined in different towns in that State, 288, or upward of 73 per cent., were worthy of being reported "good," while 105, or less than 27 per cent., ranged from "fair" to "very bad." The animadversions on the poorer class of tenements contained in the reports of that bureau have attracted public attention to the subject, and there is a good prospect that, either through the action of the State legislature or by the force of public sentiment, abuses of this kind will soon be remedied.

The Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor has made careful inquiry into the receipts, expenditures, and general condition of the families of four hundred workmen in that State, and published the results of the investigations. From the detailed statements which appear in the last report of that bureau the tables on the five succeeding pages have been prepared. The first table shows the yearly expenditures of one hundred and twenty-four families for rent, fuel, groceries, meat and fish, milk, wearing apparel, and "sundries," together with their expenditures for books and papers, and their contributions to religious and other societies. It also shows the earnings of the father, (no other member of these families being in receipt of wages,) the number of rooms occupied, number of persons in each family, and number of children attending school, with other information, indicating with sufficient clearness the condition of each family in respect to comfort, thrift, and æsthetic culture.

The second table contains the same information in regard to eighty-one families, and also shows the earnings of children who, in these families, assist the father in providing for the household.

Table showing the yearly expenditures, the earnings of the father and children respectively, and the condition of the families of eighty-one skilled workmen in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1874.

Number.	Occupation of father.	Expenditures.										Total receipts.	Earnings of father.	Earnings of children.	Number of rooms occupied.	Number of persons in the family.	Number of children at school.	Rooms carpeted.	Has the family a sewing-machine?	Does the family attend church?
		Rent.	Fuel.	Groceries.	Meat and fish.	Milk.	Clothing, boots & shoes.	Dry-goods.	Religion, books and papers, and societies.	Sundries.	Total cost of living.									
7	Carpenter	$192 00	$71 00	$357 11	$131 39	$34 62	$211 80	$49 75	$37 00	$65 33	$1,150 00	$1,220 00	$650 00	$570 00	6	6	....	All except kitchen	Yes	Yes.
8	....do	150 00	50 00	306 50	111 75	16 50	139 00	36 00	30 00	37 57	877 00	1,085 00	785 00	300 00	6	5	2	Parlor and bedrooms.	Yes	Yes.
10	....do	200 00	50 75	356 00	126 64	33 26	134 85	30 50	20 00	29 05	981 00	1,016 00	716 00	300 00	6	6	2	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
11	....do	168 00	52 00	361 76	119 05	33 70	111 35	31 00	26 00	17 14	920 00	920 00	620 00	300 00	6	6	3	All	Yes	Yes.
14	....do	126 00	50 00	319 67	132 10	21 69	103 50	27 00	39 48	22 60	842 04	917 00	660 00	257 00	5	5	....	All	Yes	Yes.
16	....do	150 00	61 75	312 42	107 85	18 40	121 95	37 75	30 50	76 38	917 00	1,015 00	695 00	320 00	5	5	2	Parlor and bedrooms.	Yes	Yes.
28	....do	200 00	43 50	319 86	109 06	27 40	107 20	29 42	22 00	64 62	923 00	984 00	704 00	280 00	5	5	2	All except kitchen	.....	Yes.
31	....do	144 00	36 80	298 76	114 50	28 34	93 45	19 60	49 00	16 30	800 75	840 00	580 00	260 00	5	4	1	Parlor	.....	Yes.
32	....do	200 00	60 00	381 87	118 17	36 40	99 50	30 16	16 00	16 40	958 50	966 00	686 00	280 00	6	5	1	Parlor	.....	.....
36	....do	156 00	49 75	395 49	116 49	15 64	71 75	27 00	5 75	19 13	857 00	857 00	619 00	238 00	5	5	1	Parlor	.....	.....
37	....do	168 00	54 00	401 00	85 75	30 90	183 60	24 00	9 00	63 15	1,020 00	1,020 00	700 00	320 00	5	7	3	All	.....	Yes.
42	....do	150 00	47 90	359 75	89 68	27 00	118 50	24 00	17 00	32 75	867 18	913 00	516 00	397 00	6	6	3	All	.....	Yes.
46	....do	225 00	61 00	422 80	132 12	28 76	135 50	28 00	26 00	69 82	1,129 00	1,353 00	689 00	664 00	6	7	3	Parlor & 2 chambers	.....	Yes.
50	Mason	220 00	58 00	428 60	133 99	35 92	133 00	32 00	21 00	23 49	1,066 00	1,086 00	766 00	320 00	6	7	4	Parlor	Yes	.....
53	Painter	168 00	43 00	220 16	80 04	18 40	58 50	38 80	37 00	31 40	695 30	750 00	660 00	90 00	3	3	....	All	Yes	.....
55	Plasterer	200 00	48 00	386 83	114 46	44 60	119 00	24 00	14 00	14 11	965 00	988 00	728 00	260 00	4	7	3	One room	.....	.....
60	Boot-maker	150 00	40 50	302 78	99 50	27 60	77 70	15 00	26 00	21 00	760 08	795 00	610 00	185 00	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....
64	Morocco-dresser	144 00	38 00	296 99	72 78	14 70	43 90	12 00	.....	22 00	644 46	700 00	520 00	180 00	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....
67	Shoe-cutter	200 00	51 00	362 00	97 90	17 23	92 87	28 00	7 00	42 00	898 00	995 00	482 00	513 00	6	7	2	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
69	Shoe-laster	150 00	42 75	337 85	98 91	23 71	64 25	19 60	.....	12 30	749 40	704 00	508 00	196 00	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....
70	....do	100 00	52 50	368 84	109 60	28 00	118 35	26 50	6 00	38 21	848 00	858 00	396 00	462 00	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....
72	Shoe-trimmer	120 00	47 75	328 60	90 50	27 60	117 50	23 00	25 50	24 00	804 45	869 00	574 00	295 00	6	5	...	All	Yes	.....
74	Shoe-maker	144 00	43 80	311 12	82 92	17 40	58 50	20 00	26 00	14 26	718 00	718 00	481 00	237 00	5	4	1	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
75	....do	162 00	49 50	326 21	100 91	13 78	55 20	25 00	18 00	16 40	767 00	767 00	519 00	248 00	5	5	2	Parlor	.....	Yes.
77	....do	200 00	46 50	364 90	70 75	15 00	85 00	18 00	.....	20 00	822 15	890 00	480 00	410 00	6	5	2	Parlor	Yes	.....
79	....do	225 00	56 00	390 84	72 65	28 00	118 00	26 00	36 00	27 00	979 47	1,002 00	496 00	506 00	6	7	3	Parlor and bedrooms.	Yes	Yes.
81	....do	120 00	53 00	340 47	91 60	23 17	85 00	33 50	18 00	21 00	785 74	790 00	600 00	190 00	6	5	2	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
82	....do	132 00	51 00	331 67	92 00	18 50	65 00	18 00	30 00	21 77	760 00	760 00	560 00	200 00	4	4	1	Parlor	.....	.....
86	....do	120 00	49 50	216 33	110 02	17 60	103 00	27 50	20 00	74 05	738 00	738 00	546 00	192 00	5	4	1	All	.....	.....
88	....do	200 00	56 00	433 21	118 64	40 10	101 50	41 80	33 00	36 20	1,060 45	1,066 00	561 00	505 00	5	6	2	Parlor	Yes	.....
89	....do	132 00	47 00	309 99	96 00	15 63	58 00	21 00	16 00	21 38	717 00	717 00	496 00	221 00	5	5	1	Parlor	.....	.....
90	....do	132 00	51 00	296 54	91 79	12 42	64 00	24 00	18 00	26 25	716 00	736 00	428 00	308 00	6	5	2	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
91	....do	132 00	53 00	429 37	131 80	36 90	94 60	31 50	45 75	19 36	974 28	1,004 00	542 00	462 00	5	6	2	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
93	....do	218 00	54 50	428 80	116 90	28 00	102 00	41 00	25 00	39 00	1,053 80	1,176 00	540 00	630 00	6	8	2	Parlor and bedrooms	Yes	.....
94	....do	144 00	41 75	360 21	96 42	14 23	65 00	23 80	8 00	40 59	793 00	793 00	493 00	300 00	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....
96	Tanner	96 00	39 00	289 13	94 51	12 48	67 50	14 00	14 00	13 38	650 00	650 00	487 00	169 00	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....
103	Cutler	108 00	56 70	382 40	128 00	31 00	127 50	36 50	37 00	25 00	873 00	914 00	624 00	290 00	5	6	1	Parlor	Yes	Yes.

106	Iron-molder	192 00	49 70	329 62	110 75	26 50	151 25	49 75	21 00	38 43	949 00	949 00	695 00	254 00	6	5	2	Parlor	Yes	.....
107	....do	240 00	51 00	368 54	97 90	31 20	158 60	65 50	35 00	62 26	1,070 00	1,270 00	712 00	558 00	6	6	1	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
109	Iron-roller	200 00	57 50	436 22	154 60	42 00	231 75	31 00	38 00	68 93	1,260 00	1,360 00	980 00	400 00	6	7	4	All except kitchen	Yes	Yes.
129	Machinist	120 00	47 75	383 60	88 98	18 85	149 60	33 00	37 00	68 22	947 00	1,032 00	668 00	364 00	6	5	2	All	.....	.....
130	....do	168 00	40 50	365 27	109 41	24 44	92 00	29 60	30 00	21 00	889 22	910 00	620 00	290 00	5	5	2	Parlor	.....	.....
131	....do	132 00	42 50	266 70	86 90	21 00	185 75	19 60	41 00	20 00	915 45	982 00	662 00	320 00	6	5	2	Parlor and bedrooms	Yes	.....
132	....do	144 00	54 40	371 70	122 55	30 60	113 00	24 00	28 00	21 75	910 00	910 00	620 00	290 00	6	6	3	Parlor	Yes	.....
136	....do	225 00	41 50	347 90	113 80	18 60	117 95	23 35	22 00	48 90	950 00	972 00	772 00	200 00	6	6	3	All	Yes	.....
146	....do	150 00	55 25	371 62	112 34	28 60	115 00	26 50	31 00	32 69	923 00	978 00	718 00	260 00	6	5	2	Parlor	Yes	.....
147	....do	144 00	49 75	352 00	82 00	24 00	167 25	49 60	34 25	36 00	933 45	1,033 00	676 00	357 00	5	5	2	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
148	....do	84 00	57 00	400 68	112 14	23 30	88 00	34 50	20 00	39 38	8 9 00	878 00	630 00	248 00	6	6	3	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
149	....do	204 00	51 75	401 60	108 00	26 66	118 40	31 80	41 00	35 00	1,018 21	1,058 00	760 00	298 00	6	6	2	Bed-rooms	.....	Yes.
153	....do	180 00	56 00	363 00	108 90	18 20	81 15	18 00	13 00	18 00	856 25	870 00	670 00	200 00	4	6	2	Parlor	Yes	.....
156	Nail-maker	240 00	49 00	389 00	116 00	28 50	140 50	29 60	20 00	30 40	1,052 00	1,095 00	725 00	370 00	6	6	2	All	.....	.....
175	Dresser in mill	144 00	61 75	379 21	123 17	27 72	117 20	24 00	35 00	35 95	948 00	988 00	680 00	308 00	5	6	2	.....	Yes	.....
177	Mill-hand	60 00	43 50	326 61	99 48	25 14	83 40	19 50	6 00	14 37	678 00	678 00	492 00	186 00	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....
178	....do	108 00	52 50	286 40	94 30	29 08	79 60	36 00	4 00	26 12	716 00	736 00	498 00	238 00	4	6	2	.....	.....	.....
179	2d-hand in mill	120 00	52 00	346 75	93 90	19 70	201 50	36 00	32 50	42 65	945 00	997 00	693 00	304 00	6	5	2	All	Yes	Yes.
181	....do	60 00	59 50	361 45	97 00	23 35	86 00	36 00	21 00	30 70	775 00	798 00	520 00	278 00	5	5	2	.....	Yes	Yes.
182	....do	108 00	65 00	299 60	115 72	28 40	182 00	52 00	30 00	76 28	957 00	1,010 00	630 00	380 00	5	5	2	Parlor & 2 bedrooms	Yes	.....
183	....do	120 00	49 50	323 19	104 62	23 80	94 30	17 40	31 00	33 49	798 00	820 00	600 00	220 00	5	5	1	Parlor	.....	Yes.
186	....do	96 00	44 00	327 49	98 45	13 60	105 50	18 00	30 00	31 00	765 14	796 00	600 00	196 00	4	5	2	Parlor	.....	.....
188	....do	96 00	59 00	388 42	114 33	27 44	86 00	33 00	14 00	39 79	858 98	872 00	600 00	272 00	6	6	3	Parlor	.....	.....
189	...do	180 00	54 00	427 93	128 81	19 60	126 80	26 67	21 00	13 90	998 71	1,033 00	563 00	470 00	6	7	2	.....	.....	.....
190	Spinner	96 00	40 00	196 89	80 40	29 20	113 40	42 60	21 00	63 51	683 00	729 00	621 00	108 00	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....
191	....do	120 00	39 65	297 41	101 79	30 24	73 75	16 28	26 50	8 50	714 21	776 00	628 00	148 00	4	4	1	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
192	....do	96 00	53 25	309 89	97 70	32 45	147 90	19 75	22 50	90 56	870 00	870 00	570 00	300 00	4	5	1	Parlor	.....	.....
193	....do	96 00	52 00	344 30	98 36	24 48	72 38	17 60	4 50	13 38	723 00	723 00	526 00	197 00	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....
196	....do	96 00	39 75	319 83	87 20	15 24	70 44	14 25	18 00	23 29	684 00	690 00	540 00	150 00	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....
197	....do	144 00	56 00	398 96	140 17	28 80	125 35	24 00	20 00	61 92	999 20	1,064 00	556 00	508 00	6	7	2	1 room	.....	.....
198	Spare-hand in mill	84 00	50 00	318 43	92 27	13 44	96 25	16 00	11 00	77 61	739 00	759 00	459 00	300 00	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....
199	Slasher in mill	108 00	47 75	209 06	107 34	27 98	128 68	36 50	19 00	71 60	756 00	960 00	720 00	240 00	5	6	2	1 room	Yes	.....
200	Weaver	132 00	64 00	382 40	123 22	37 20	136 75	24 00	19 00	21 43	940 00	972 00	524 00	448 00	6	6	...	.....	.....	Yes.
201	....do	120 00	51 00	311 09	122 61	36 40	71 50	30 00	4 00	20 40	767 00	816 00	586 00	230 00	4	6	2	.....	.....	.....
203	....do	108 00	43 80	368 90	106 00	38 62	128 20	41 00	19 00	69 48	923 00	982 00	530 00	452 00	6	7	2	Parlor	.....	.....
204	....do	108 00	42 00	359 25	101 86	20 44	110 75	15 20	6 00	42 50	806 00	806 00	506 00	300 00	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....
206	....do	48 00	40 00	238 67	110 50	23 24	98 60	28 50	8 00	50 49	646 00	646 00	466 00	180 00	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....
252	Overseer in mill	168 00	80 00	456 80	186 40	30 00	355 00	18 00	43 00	207 00	1,544 20	1,820 00	1000 00	820 00	7	9	3	All	Yes	Yes.
369	Cigar-maker	150 00	63 00	422 98	154 22	35 60	200 00	42 00	20 50	71 70	1,160 00	1,230 00	910 00	320 00	5	6	....	All	Yes	.....
370	...do	180 00	59 00	397 73	127 39	23 68	160 10	32 50	31 00	73 60	1,085 00	1,190 00	830 00	360 00	6	6	2	All	.....	.....
373	Hatter	180 00	59 00	430 86	120 84	16 20	90 00	20 50	.....	14 60	932 00	932 00	648 00	284 00	6	6	1	Parlor	.....	.....
379	Mechanic	156 00	53 00	398 76	110 14	38 28	124 00	36 42	12 00	33 50	962 10	994 00	714 00	280 00	6	5	2	All	Yes	.....
381	... do	132 00	52 20	338 02	104 50	15 24	113 00	33 50	16 00	28 54	833 00	865 00	639 00	226 00	6	6	2	Parlor	Yes	Yes.
387	Whip-maker	150 00	47 50	378 29	116 90	28 90	91 20	22 50	18 00	26 71	880 00	880 00	680 00	200 00	5	6	2	Parlor	Yes	.....
	Average	146 58	51 19	350 38	103 28	25 47	114 65	28 27	23 18	38 76	885 62	929 96	619 18	310 78	5	6	2			

REMARKS.—House and surroundings of all are reported "pleasant," except Nos. 53, 64, 69, 106, and 199, which are "unpleasant;" 55, 149, 188, 190, and 252, which are "fair;" 175 and 201, which are "poor;" and 153, which is "unpleasant and poor." Houses are all reported "well furnished," except Nos. 60, 64, 69, 96, 177, 198, 201, and 206, which are "moderately well;" and 192, which is "fairly furnished." Nos. 7, 8, 10, 14, 31, 50, 72, 79, 93, 129, 131, 146, and 252 have piano-fortes, and 136, 147, and 189 have organs.

All are reported "well dressed," except No. 64, which is "poorly;" 177 "passably well;" and 209 "moderately well." Nos. 7, 16, 37, 46, 64, 67, 72, 93, 129, 136, 178, 179, 182, 190, 197, and 203 have money deposited in savings banks; and Nos. 136 and 147 have effected insurance on their lives. No. 149 has a fine library.

Table showing the yearly expenditures, the earnings of the father, and the condition of the families of 124 skilled workmen in the State of Massachusetts in 1874.

Number.	Occupation of father.	Expenses.									Total cost of living.	Total earnings (of father only.)	No. of rooms occupied.	No. of persons in the family.	No. of children at school.	Rooms carpeted.	Musical instrum'ts.	Has the family a sewing-machine?	Does the family attend church?
		Rent.	Fuel.	Groceries.	Meat and fish.	Milk.	Clothing, boots & shoes.	Dry-goods.	Religion, papers, books, and societies.	Sundries.									
1	Brick-layer	$204 00	$49 60	$320 49	$90 82	$18 00	$72 50	$24 00	$18 00	$12 59	$810 00	$810 00	4	5	1	Parlor	Piano	.....	.....
2	...do	156 00	37 50	364 21	76 21	15 90	66 50	18 20	.....	25 48	760 00	760 00	4	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Carpenter	160 00	43 80	208 19	109 14	28 40	111 00	24 00	21 00	40 00	685 53	685 53	5	4	1	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
4	...do	144 00	46 00	300 21	99 67	14 22	59 00	32 00	20 00	32 90	748 00	748 00	5	4	2	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
5	...do	132 00	37 00	346 22	99 50	17 90	76 30	19 84	18 00	13 24	760 00	760 00	5	5	2	Parlor	.....	Yes	.....
6	...do	96 00	49 00	339 00	82 00	17 00	68 00	16 00	11 00	28 00	706 00	732 00	5	4	1	Parlor	.....	.....	.....
9	...do	144 00	39 00	312 87	94 36	12 60	75 37	24 00	14 00	21 80	738 00	738 00	5	4	1	Parlor	.....	Yes	.....
12	...do	120 00	46 00	263 79	77 24	25 44	93 00	19 00	17 00	36 00	697 47	722 00	5	3	1	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
13	...do	144 00	39 75	270 30	81 60	14 30	83 50	17 00	16 00	13 55	680 00	680 00	5	4	1	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
15	...do	120 00	41 25	291 39	89 40	14 28	79 10	29 00	34 00	21 00	719 42	725 00	5	4	1	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
17	...do	175 00	47 00	248 60	82 01	22 40	86 75	17 00	20 00	21 24	720 00	720 00	4	4	2	Parlor	Organ	Yes	Yes.
18	...do	120 00	39 00	253 89	85 20	18 46	58 00	16 00	26 00	37 45	654 00	676 00	4	3	...	Parlor	Piano	Yes	Yes.
19	...do	132 00	43 00	239 74	87 90	14 26	75 00	17 00	35 00	39 10	683 00	715 00	6	4	1	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
20	...do	144 00	40 00	269 06	98 45	16 30	72 00	20 00	28 00	32 50	720 31	744 00	5	3	1	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
21	...do	100 00	39 00	319 64	90 29	15 60	72 00	16 50	14 00	12 50	679 53	686 00	5	3	...	All	Piano	Yes	.....
22	...do	144 00	38 50	241 89	112 67	13 90	110 75	28 00	23 00	42 29	755 00	798 00	5	4	...	Parlor	.....	.....	Yes.
23	...do	144 00	61 75	186 89	78 40	12 80	91 50	22 75	21 00	75 16	694 25	778 25	5	4	1	All	.....	...	Yes.
24	...do	144 00	58 40	229 73	85 26	15 40	86 60	19 00	31 00	32 00	701 39	746 00	5	4	1	All	.....	Yes	.....
25	...do	144 00	37 00	277 00	83 25	17 60	111 90	17 00	22 25	35 75	745 75	745 75	5	3	1	All	.....	.....	Yes.
26	...do	96 00	43 75	265 80	91 33	12 80	64 50	13 00	33 00	43 82	661 00	672 00	4	4	1	All	.....	Yes.	Yes.
29	...do	180 00	37 60	229 27	93 23	22 96	80 00	15 80	14 00	12 14	725 00	725 00	4	4	1	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.

57	Stair-builder	168 00	44 50	342 95	91 35	32 25	97 50	16 00	17 00	40 45	850 00	850 00	5	5	2	All			
58	Boot-maker	120 00	42 75	319 29	82 00	15 46	57 00	20 00		55 50	712 00	600 00	5	5	2	Parlor		Yes	
59	... do	96 00	48 75	283 50	81 25	19 80	61 00	16 00		14 70	621 00	621 00	4	3	1	Parlor			
61	... do	100 00	46 00	291 42	61 32	12 80	61 50	17 50	13 00	28 46	632 00	632 00	4	4	2	Parlor			
62	Cutter	120 00	42 60	278 91	84 15	19 30	64 85	17 38	14 00	32 40	673 59	684 00	4	4	1	All			
65	Shoe channeller	200 00	39 60	216 54	79 12	14 40	82 90	14 60	13 60	20 04	6[illegible]0 50	714 00	6	4	1	All	Piano	Yes	
66	Shoe-cutter	100 00	41 75	196 00	69 75	14 60	98 40	16 25	37 00	58 25	632 00	632 00	5	3		All		Yes	Yes
68	Shoe-laster	144 00	31 60	198 00	62 75	13 50	40 75	16 00		13 00	520 00	495 00	5	4					
71	Shoe-trimmer	200 00	42 80	199 30	75 95	13 75	74 37	24 00	22 00	23 83	676 00	676 00	5	3		All		Yes	Yes
73	... do	100 00	45 00	309 71	76 30	13 21	50 50	23 00	14 00	16 28	648 00	648 00	5	4	2				
76	Shoemaker	150 00	47 85	286 69	108 78	15 08	59 00	20 00	8 00	23 60	719 00	725 00	4	4	1	All		Yes	
80	... do	200 00	36 50	260 00	52 00	18 00	44 50			11 00	622 00	552 00	6	6	2	All			Yes
83	... do	72 00	47 00	249 75	69 86	26 40	106 30	21 00	6 00	16 00	614 31	611 00	4	4	1	One room			
85	... do	96 00	43 00	183 04	86 21	13 60	66 50	15 00	11 00	46 65	561 00	561 00	4	3		Parlor			
87	... do	100 00	42 75	264 39	88 40	15 21	51 45	22 00	25 50	10 30	620 00	620 00	4	4	2	Parlor			Yes
92	... do	96 00	30 50	244 90	41 00	12 00	28 50			30 50	483 40	396 00	3	6	2				
97	Blacksmith	180 00	44 50	312 90	91 60	14 75	73 75	33 00	6 00	41 00	797 50	797 50	5	5	2	Parlor		Yes	
98	... do	132 00	39 80	273 94	95 43	14 90	109 45	15 00	21 00	58 48	760 00	760 00	4	4					
99	Boiler-maker	168 00	36 75	236 40	69 35	17 80	101 60	19 00	21 00	38 10	708 00	789 00	4	5		All		Yes	
100	Cutler	72 00	39 40	199 23	89 60	18 72	94 50	29 70	6 00	49 65	598 80	6[illegible]0 00	4	4					
101	... do	84 00	47 50	219 89	92 30	23 86	90 50	15 00	9 00	31 95	614 00	660 00	4	4	1				
102	... do	78 00	34 50	251 60	109 73	14 16	73 40	18 00	16 00	25 12	620 00	640 00	5	5	1				
104	Engine-builder	168 00	36 50	261 95	89 70	18 24	112 32	26 00	18 00	44 29	775 00	851 50	5	5	2	All	Piano	Yes	
105	Iron-molder	168 00	41 00	250 70	92 60	14 20	85 00	22 00	12 00	62 70	747 60	747 60	4	4	1	All			
108	Iron-roller	120 00	49 80	328 62	122 25	22 62	86 80	21 90	24 50	13 51	790 00	790 00	5	5	2			Yes	
110	... do	180 00	39 80	321 70	89 60	21 00	82 40	21 50	15 00	29 00	800 00	800 00	6	4	1	Parlor			
111	... do	108 00	46 00	306 87	106 82	27 42	100 70	19 00	35 00	40 19	850 00	900 00	5	4					
112	Iron-worker	120 00	46 50	309 47	110 21	16 80	77 60	14 20	20 00	31 60	746 38	770 00	5	4	2	Parlor			
113	Jeweler	132 00	50 00	360 87	83 60	21 90	70 50	30 00	18 00	33 13	800 00	800 00	5	5	2	Parlor		Yes	Yes
114	... do	152 00	61 00	326 06	95 20	24 34	74 75	18 00	22 00	43 65	817 00	850 00	5	4	1	All			
115	Machinist	96 00	41 00	219 09	116 25	25 12	101 50	15 00	17 00	50 14	682 00	720 00	5	4	2				
116	... do	75 00	56 00	324 90	100 70	14 30	67 00	14 00	18 00	30 10	700 00	700 00	6	5	2	All		Yes	Yes
117	... do	96 00	43 60	327 92	90 41	13 24	69 37	12 00	16 00	14 46	683 00	683 00	5	4	1	Parlor			Yes
118	... do	240 00	39 50	231 46	77 23	17 90	77 50	25 00	32 00	32 41	773 00	800 00	5	3	1	All	Piano		Yes
119	... do	144 00	39 00	249 61	80 90	14 30	102 75	18 00	18 00	38 44	705 00	730 00	4	5		Parlor			Yes
120	... do	120 00	62 00	254 70	111 07	31 80	99 50	43 80	34 00	21 13	778 00	820 00	5	4		Parlor		Yes	
121	... do	120 00	47 50	269 34	105 12	14 36	81 00	18 00	28 00	16 68	720 00	720 00	5	5	2	Parlor	Piano	Yes	Yes
122	... do	168 00	49 00	290 61	104 60	15 64	99 40	18 00	22 00	52 75	820 00	840 00	5	4		Parlor		Yes	Yes
123	... do	150 00	44 70	230 16	102 15	19 15	74 85	30 00	33 50	19 75	701 26	736 00	5	3	1	All	Piano	Yes	Yes
124	... do	132 00	48 00	279 29	110 00	28 74	93 50	31 60	20 00	25 87	778 00	778 00	5	5	2	Parlor	Organ		
125	... do	120 00	49 75	271 43	101 38	16 44	82 00	21 37	23 50	22 00	707 87	786 00	5	4	1	One room	Piano		
126	... do	120 00	53 00	224 60	97 10	14 20	128 00	16 90	18 00	58 20	730 00	760 00	4	3				Yes	Yes
128	... do	108 00	43 00	229 99	90 36	15 20	89 65	32 25	38 00	69 55	716 00	770 00	4	4		One room	Organ		
133	... do	132 00	48 50	251 90	107 25	15 80	77 50	37 75	19 00	26 30	716 00	716 00	5	5	2	Parlor		Yes	Yes
134	... do	72 00	50 00	290 06	71 30	15 70	62 84	20 00	7 00	27 10	616 00	616 00	5	4	1				
135	... do	216 00	69 00	279 58	92 64	20 80	89 75	27 90	49 50	42 00	887 17	930 00	6	4	1	All			Yes
137	... do	168 00	40 50	269 43	91 41	15 40	89 50	43 00	32 00	24 24	773 48	784 00	4	3	1	Parlor		Yes	Yes
138	... do	225 00	43 00	231 90	84 85	15 20	97 75	16 00	16 00	35 30	765 00	820 00	6	4		All		Yes	Yes
139	... do	120 00	49 00	239 23	92 89	15 60	71 85	26 00	16 00	12 43	643 00	643 00	5	4	2	Parlor		Yes	Yes
140	... do	120 00	44 75	229 34	87 01	19 24	67 00	18 50	20 00	22 16	628 00	639 00	4	3		All		Yes	
141	... do	180 00	51 00	361 93	116 02	14 96	75 50	30 45	25 00	12 14	867 00	867 00	5	4	2	All		Yes	Yes
142	... do	120 00	53 50	269 70	73 40	16 95	69 70	21 50	17 00	33 25	675 00	716 00	5	3		Parlor		Yes	Yes

Table showing the yearly expenditures, the earnings of the father, and the condition of the families, of 124 skilled workmen, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Occupation of father.	Expenses.									Total cost of living.	Total earnings (of father only.)	No. of rooms occupied.	No. of persons in the family.	No. of children at school.	Rooms carpeted.	Musical instrum'ts.	Has the family a sewing-machine?	Does the family attend church?
		Rent.	Fuel.	Groceries.	Meat and fish.	Milk.	Clothing, boots & shoes.	Dry-goods.	Religion, papers, books, and societies.	Sundries.									
143	Machinist	$180 00	$41 75	$226 76	$80 25	$26 84	$123 72	$22 00	$36 00	$49 00	$786 32	$870 00	5	4	1	All	Piano	Yes	Yes.
144	....do	132 00	41 50	229 80	111 23	22 62	75 00	37 50	23 00	55 35	728 90	748 00	4	4	2	.....	.....	Yes	.....
145	....do	96 00	41 00	253 50	100 60	16 20	91 00	18 50	3 00	24 11	643 91	688 00	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	....do	180 00	47 50	242 23	88 41	14 60	77 60	17 25	38 00	21 41	727 00	748 00	4	3	...	Parlor	Organ.	Yes	.....
151	....do	72 00	48 00	327 37	92 35	13 20	59 00	23 00	13 00	29 08	677 00	677 00	4	4	1	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
152	....do	168 00	43 00	301 30	91 40	15 00	108 75	24 00	17 00	31 55	800 00	800 00	5	5	2	All	Piano	Yes	.....
155	....do	225 00	41 80	280 37	95 75	22 60	78 00	16 50	23 00	33 00	816 02	800 00	4	4	2	All	Organ	Yes	.....
157	Watch-maker	132 00	50 00	276 85	99 44	15 64	84 80	25 00	20 75	15 52	720 00	729 00	5	4	1	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
176	Dresser in mill	132 00	46 00	264 70	96 56	19 86	85 45	21 50	38 50	39 43	744 00	714 00	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	Second hand in mill	96 00	42 00	239 60	83 55	10 62	66 00	20 00	28 00	14 23	600 00	620 00	4	3	...	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
187	....do	84 00	39 70	229 72	87 49	26 82	72 90	22 00	14 00	46 37	623 00	668 00	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
207	Weaver	40 00	32 50	198 29	82 25	17 76	63 15	16 00	3 00	55 05	508 00	508 00	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
253	Overseer in mill	150 00	49 00	239 80	114 70	27 00	119 50	32 00	41 00	60 00	833 00	940 00	6	4	2	All	Piano	Yes	Yes.
254	....do	144 00	36 50	304 80	101 60	31 22	136 50	29 80	32 00	57 58	874 00	1000 00	7	4	2	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
255	....do	120 00	48 50	253 75	103 62	26 80	157 20	21 00	46 00	82 00	858 87	1000 00	6	4	2	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
364	Cabinet-maker	192 00	41 75	261 89	106 30	38 60	90 78	21 90	34 00	33 60	820 82	880 00	4	4	2	All	Piano	Yes	Yes.
365	Carriage-painter	144 00	51 75	246 90	76 25	14 80	123 50	17 00	39 00	30 00	743 20	861 00	7	4	1	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
366	Carriage-smith	144 00	54 50	354 00	106 00	23 90	90 60	46 50	31 50	36 25	887 25	887 25	7	7	4	Parlor	Piano	Yes	.....
367	Carriage-trimmer	144 00	47 75	339 75	104 20	27 40	104 00	29 60	14 00	48 00	858 70	872 25	6	6	3	Four rooms	.....	Yes	.....
368	Cigar-maker	144 00	51 00	284 29	97 50	18 48	108 00	16 00	16 00	29 13	764 40	800 00	4	3	1	Parlor	.....	.....	.....
371	Furniture-maker	100 00	49 75	258 05	102 20	10 30	150 25	29 00	33 00	32 45	774 00	828 00	5	4	1	Parlor	.....	.....	Yes.
372	Hatter	144 00	49 00	322 36	89 21	15 60	73 00	19 50	20 00	47 33	780 00	780 00	5	5	2	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
374	....do	120 00	48 00	319 82	95 88	22 60	67 50	17 00	23 00	11 20	725 00	740 00	4	4	...	Parlor	Piano	Yes	Yes.
375	Mechanic	132 00	51 00	327 90	92 25	13 60	77 00	23 00	24 00	39 00	777 75	810 00	5	5	2	All	Piano	Yes	Yes.
376	....do	120 00	46 55	304 16	102 38	14 36	58 37	14 00	11 50	14 68	686 00	686 00	5	4	2	Parlor	.....	Yes	.....
377	....do	120 00	42 00	237 12	107 09	13 22	118 75	36 00	28 00	50 82	762 00	762 00	5	4	2	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
378	....do	156 00	49 50	368 76	117 24	21 18	90 50	27 37	23 00	20 00	882 55	840 00	5	6	2	.....	.....	Yes	Yes.
380	....do	168 00	57 50	342 61	104 44	27 30	68 25	21 00	28 50	14 80	832 40	835 00	4	4	1	Parlor	Piano	.....	.....
382	Stone-cutter	132 00	51 00	357 39	110 94	22 40	78 00	19 50	29 00	22 60	822 83	860 00	5	5	3	Parlor	.....	Yes	Yes.
383	....do	144 00	50 00	350 26	112 60	26 30	67 50	16 48	20 10	13 40	800 04	830 00	6	4	2	Parlor	.....	Yes	.....
384	....do	132 00	47 60	381 92	110 36	16 24	80 00	22 68	10 00	19 20	820 00	828 00	5	5	2	All	.....	.....	.....
385	Whip-maker	.....	47 50	263 40	92 10	15 36	123 25	24 00	25 00	81 30	672 00	765 00	6	4	1	All	.....	Yes	Yes.
386	....do	141 00	39 75	276 99	90 88	21 54	96 20	18 00	33 00	32 64	754 00	782 00	4	4	1	Parlor	.....	.....	Yes.
	Average	138 47	44 84	275 51	92 33	18 64	83 50	22 29	21 95	32 08	729 60	746 15	5	4	2				

REMARKS.—No. 41 has a life-insurance of $1,000, No. 366, $2,000, and No. 176 an insurance policy; No. 56 owns house; Nos. 57, 66, 83, 111, 138, 144, 187, 255, and 367 have money in savings-banks; Nos. 65 and 253 save money; No. 71 works only 8 months, No. 80 only 8½, and No. 85 only 9; Nos. 128, 135, and 144 have good libraries. House and surroundings of all are reported "pleasant," except Nos. 2, 47, 66, and 83, which are "poor"; No. 92, "very poor;" and Nos. 48, 54, 102, 255, and 374 "fair." Houses are all reported "well furnished," except Nos. 2, 102, and 145, which are "moderately well," and 207 "fairly." All are reported "well dressed," except No. 2, which is "moderately well," and 92 "miserably dressed."

LABOR IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

In the British North American provinces, which now constitute the Dominion of Canada, manufacturing industry has not until recently been developed to any considerable extent, and is even now chiefly confined to Ontario and Quebec. Since the termination of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States there has been a marked increase in the extent of manufactures, not only in Canada proper, but in the maritime provinces.

The following statement, condensed from the report of the Canadian census of 1870–'71, shows the capital invested, the number of hands employed, and the total value of the products of the leading industries of the provinces then composing the Dominion of Canada:

Industries.	Capital invested.	Number of hands employed.	Total value of products.
Agricultural implements	$1,104,308	2,546	$2,685,393
Bakeries of all sorts	1,054,531	2,664	6,942,469
Blacksmithing	1,720,638	10,213	5,364,411
Boots and shoes	3,266,633	18,719	16,133,638
Breweries	1,666,140	918	2,141,229
Cabinet and furniture	2,050,175	4,366	3,580,978
Carding and fulling mills	752,962	1,224	2,253,794
Carpenters and joiners	779,667	5,408	3,726,345
Carriage-making	1,859,609	7,798	4,849,234
Cooperage	450,514	3,442	1,772,663
Distilleries	737,200	467	4,092,537
Dress-making and millinery	504,868	3,877	2,585,679
Edge-tool manufactories	177,915	376	418,775
Flour and grist mills	9,929,898	4,992	39,135,919
Furriers and hatters, &c	1,159,038	1,861	2,875,060
Glass-works	136,120	318	293,130
India-rubber factories	454,600	494	502,615
Iron founding and machine-making	3,760,505	7,653	7,325,531
Engine building	709,900	1,007	1,044,525
Iron-rolling mills	440,000	762	1,680,000
Iron-smelting and steel-making	492,000	624	298,000
Meat-curing	419,325	841	3,799,552
Nail and tack factories	382,050	590	1,147,380
Oil-refineries	6[illegible]4,940	494	3,094,669
Paper-manufactories	610,400	760	1,071,651
Printing-offices	2,158,660	3,497	3,420,202
Railway-car factories	108,000	175	512,000
Rope and twine making	210,660	450	769,840
Saddle and harness making	631,866	2,667	2,465,321
Sash, door, and blind factories	967,294	2,519	3,008,641
Saw-mills	16,040,589	35,691	30,256,247
Sewing-machine factories	346,4[illegible]0	906	1,123,464
Ship-yards	1,084,425	6,046	4,432,262
Soap and candle making	279,821	301	1,323,853
Spring and axle factories	89,850	163	238,812
Stone and marble establishments	200,704	1,169	1,072,874
Sugar refineries	425,000	359	4,132,750
Tailors and clothiers	1,721,903	11,092	9,345,875
Tanneries	2,656,166	4,207	9,184,932
Tin and sheet-iron working	789,216	2,351	2,392,638
Tobacco-working	573,145	2,216	2,435,344
Wool-cloth making	2,776,814	4,453	5,507,549
Total of above and all other industries	77,964,020	187,942	221,617,773
RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES.			
Ontario	37,874,010	87,281	114,706,799
Quebec	28,071,868	66,714	77,205,182
New Brunswick	5,976,176	18,352	17,367,687
Nova Scotia	6,041,966	15,595	12,338,105
Total	77,964,020	187,942	221,617,773

RATES OF WAGES.

The tables on the succeeding pages, though not so full as desired, exhibit with approximate accuracy the average rates of wages for mechanical, factory, and farm labor in various portions of the British North American possessions.

I.—MECHANICAL LABOR.

Tables showing the average daily wages paid to persons employed in the undermentioned trades in different counties and towns in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; also, in Newfoundland, and in Jamaica, West Indies, in the years 1873 and 1874.

Provinces and towns.	Year.	Blacksmiths.		Bricklayers or masons.		Cabinet-makers.		Carpenters.		Coopers.		Machinists.		Painters.		Plasterers.	
		With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.
Ontario:																	
Belleville	1874	.....	$1 75	.....	$2 50	.....	$1 75	.....	$1 75	.....	.....	.....	$1 75	.....	$1 75	.....	$2 00
Carleton	1873	$1 50	2 00	$2 00	2 50	$1 25	1 75	$1 25	1 75	$1 25	$1 75	$2 00	2 50	$1 25	1 75	$2 50	3 00
Dundas	1873	1 00	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 50	1 75	2 00	1 75	2 00
Durham	1873	.....	2 62	.....	1 50	.....	2 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	2 12½	.....	2 25
Elgin	1873	1 50	1 87	2 00	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 25	1 75	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1 75
Frontenac	1874	.....	2 00	.....	3 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	1 50	.....	3 00
Grenville	1873	1 25	1 75	2 25	2 75	1 20	1 50	1 25	1 75	1 20	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00
Hamilton	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 37	.....	1 75	.....	1 65	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 60	.....	2 50
Hastings	1874	.....	1 87	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	1 50	.....	3 00
Huron	1874	1 00	.....	2 50	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....
Kent	1873	.....	1 75	.....	2 50	.....	1 25	.....	2 00	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 87	.....	2 50
Leeds	1873	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	.....	1 75	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	2 50	.....	1 75	.....	2 50
Lincoln	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25	.....	2 50
Northumberland	1873	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75
Orilla	1873	.....	2 50	.....	2 25	.....	2 12	.....	2 12	.....	1 75	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	2 25
Port Hope	1873	.....	2 75	.....	2 37	.....	2 25	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	2 75	.....	2 12	.....	2 50
Picton, Prince Edward Co	1873	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	1 25	2 00	2 00	2 50	1 25	2 00	2 50	3 00	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 50
St. Catharine's	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25	.....	2 50
Stormont	1874	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	.....	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 50
Quebec:																	

Provinces and towns.	Year.	Shoemakers.		Stone-cutters.		Tailors.		Tanners.		Tinsmiths.		Wheelwrights.		Price of board per week.	
		With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	Men.	Women
Ontario:															
Belleville	1874	.....	.....	.....	$2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 50	.....
Carleton	1873	$1 25	$1 75	$2 50	3 00	$1 25	$1 75	$1 50	$2 00	$1 50	$2 00	$1 25	$1 75	4 00	$2 50
Dundas	1873	1 25	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 25	1 50	1 25	1 50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 00
Durham	1873	.....	1 50	.....	2 75	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	2 00	.....	.....	3 12½	2 00
Elgin	1873	.....	1 62	.....	1 87	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	2 12½	2 75	1 75
Frontenac	1874	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	3 00	.....
Grenville	1873	1 20	1 50	2 50	3 00	1 20	1 50	1 25	1 75	1 25	1 75	1 25	1 75	3 00	2 00
Hamilton	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 50	.....	2 25	.....	1 00	.....	1 87	.....	1 75	3 00	2 00
Hastings	1874	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	.....	3 37	2 00
Huron	1874	1 50	.....	2 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	2 00
Kent	1873	.....	1 50	.....	2 50	.....	1 75	.....	1 25	.....	2 50	.....	1 75	3 00	2 25
Leeds	1873	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	.....	3 00	2 50
Lincoln	1873	.....	1 50	2 50	2 75	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	1 50	2 00	3 50	3 37
Northumberland	1873	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	1 25	1 50	1 25	1 50	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 75	2 50	2 00
Orilla	1873	.....	1 50	.....	2 37	.....	1 25	.....	1 25	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	2 50	2 00
Port Hope	1873	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 87	.....	2 00	2 75	2 25
Picton, Prince Edward Co	1873	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	2 00
St. Catharine's	1873	.....	1 50	2 50	2 75	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	1 50	2 00	3 50	3 37
Stormont	1874	1 00	1 25	.....	2 50	1 25	1 50	.....	1 25	1 50	1 75	1 50	2 00	2 75	1 75
Quebec:															
Huntingdon	1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	80	1 00	1 00	1 25	2 25	.....
Quebec	1873	1 80	.....	1 80	.....	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	1 20	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	1 50
Stanstead	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 50	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	3 00	2 50
Three Rivers	1873	1 00	1 25	.....	2 50	1 25	1 50	.....	1 25	1 50	1 75	1 50	2 00	2 75	1 75
Nova Scotia:															
Halifax	1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25	2 75
Picton	1873	.....	1 50	.....	2 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	3 00	1 50
Windsor	1873	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	2 12½	.....	2 12½	3 25	2 75
New Brunswick:															
St. John	1873	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 68	.....	.....
Fredericton	1873	1 40	1 80	1 40	1 80	1 25	1 60	1 25	1 60	1 00	1 30	1 25	1 60	2 50	.....
Prince Edward's Island:															
Charlottetown	1873	.....	1 25	.....	2 25	.....	2 00	.....	1 25	.....	1 25	.....	1 50	2 75	2 00
Newfoundland:															
St. John's	1873	.....	1 00	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 20	.....	1 20	.....	2 00	.....	.....
Jamaica:															
Kingston	1873	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	4 00	.....	4 00	.....	4 00	3 00	3 00

I.—MECHANICAL LABOR.

Tables showing the average daily wages paid to persons employed in the undermentioned trades in different counties and towns in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; also, in Newfoundland, and in Jamaica, West Indies, in the years 1873 and 1874.

Provinces and towns.	Year.	Blacksmiths.		Bricklayers or masons.		Cabinet-makers.		Carpenters.		Coopers.		Machinists.		Painters.		Plasterers.	
		With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.	With board.	Witho't board.
Ontario:																	
Belleville	1874	.....	$1 75	.....	$2 50	.....	$1 75	.....	$1 75	.....	.....	.....	$1 75	.....	$1 75	.....	$2 00
Carleton	1873	$1 50	2 00	$2 00	2 50	$1 25	1 75	$1 25	1 75	$1 25	$1 75	$2 00	2 50	$1 25	1 75	$2 50	3 00
Dundas	1873	1 00	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 50	1 75	2 00	1 75	2 00
Durham	1873	.....	2 62	.....	1 50	.....	2 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	2 12½	.....	2 25
Elgin	1873	1 50	1 87	2 00	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 25	1 75	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1 75
Frontenac	1874	.....	2 00	.....	3 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	1 50	.....	3 00
Grenville	1873	1 25	1 75	2 25	2 75	1 20	1 50	1 25	1 75	1 20	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00
Hamilton	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 37	.....	1 75	.....	1 65	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 60	.....	2 50
Hastings	1874	.....	1 87	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	1 50	.....	3 00
Huron	1874	1 00	.....	2 50	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....
Kent	1873	.....	1 75	.....	2 50	.....	1 25	.....	2 00	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	1 87	.....	2 50
Leeds	1873	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	.....	1 75	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	2 50	.....	1 75	.....	2 50
Lincoln	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25	.....	2 50
Northumberland	1873	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75
Orilla	1873	.....	2 50	.....	2 25	.....	2 12	.....	2 12	.....	1 75	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	2 25
Port Hope	1874	.....	2 75	.....	2 37	.....	2 25	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	2 75	.....	2 12	.....	2 50
Picton, Prince Edward Co	1874	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	1 25	2 00	2 00	2 50	1 25	2 00	2 50	3 00	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 50
St. Catharine's	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25	.....	2 50
Stormont	1874	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	.....	1 50	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 50
Quebec:																	
Huntingdon	1873	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	1 25	1 50	1 00	1 25	1 00	1 25	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25	1 00	1 50
Quebec	1873	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	1 20	.....	1 00	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 20	.....
Stanstead	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 50	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	2 50
Three Rivers	1873	2 00	2 25	2 00	2 25	.....	1 50	1 25	2 00	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25	1 75	2 00	2 00	2 25
Nova Scotia:																	
Halifax	1874	.....	1 75	.....	2 50	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	2 00
Picton	1872	.....	1 50	.....	2 25	.....	1 50	.....	1 75	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 60	.....	2 00
Windsor	1873	.....	*2 12½	.....	2 25	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1 75	.....	2 25	.....	2 12½	.....	2 25
New Brunswick:																	
St. John	1873	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 68	.....	2 00
Fredericton	1873	1 25	1 60	1 40	1 80	1 25	1 60	1 40	1 80	1 25	1 60	1 50	1 90	1 40	1 80	1 40	1 80
Prince Edward's Island:																	
Charlottetown	1873	.....	1 50	.....	2 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	3 25	.....	2 00	.....	2 00
Newfoundland:																	
St. John's	1873	.....	1 00	.....	1 80	.....	1 50	.....	1 60	.....	1 00	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1 60
Jamaica:																	
Kingston	1873	.....	4 50	.....	4 50	.....	4 50	.....	5 00	.....	4 50	.....	6 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....

* Shipsmiths, $2 to $ .50; caulkers, $2.50 to $3.

Statement showing the average rate of weekly wages paid to persons employed in carriage-factories in Kingston, Cornwall, and Goderich, in the province of Ontario, in the year 1874.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Goderich.
Carriage-builders:			
Body-makers		$10 50	$10 50
Carriage-part makers	$10 00	9 00	
Wheelers	10 00	9 00	9 00
Coachsmiths	10 00	10 50	$10 00 to 12 00
Helpers		6 00	
Finishers		12 00	
Ornamenters		12 00	
Painters	10 00	12 00	6 00 to 10 50
Trimmers	$12 00 to 14 00	12 00	11 00
Stitchers		12 00	
Laborers or unskilled workmen		6 00	
Apprentices or boys	3 00 to 5 00	3 00	
Foremen		18 00	
Car-builders:			
Blacksmiths		10 50	
Helpers		6 00	
Painters		12 00	

Statement showing the average rate of wages paid to persons employed in clothing-establishments in Kingston and Belleville, province of Ontario, in the year 1874.

Occupation.	Kingston.		Belleville.	
	Piecework.	Weekly wages.	Piecework.	Weekly wages.
Cutters for custom-clothing		$20 00		$15 00 to $20 00
Bushelmen				8 00 to 10 00
Machine-operators		5 00		5 00
Finishers		15 00		9 00
Laborers or packers				8 00
Apprentices or boys		3 00		3 00
Ready-made clothing:				
Sack overcoats. Fine ... each			$1 50	
Sack overcoats. Cheap ... each			1 20	
Broadcloth frock-coats ... each			1 75	
Cassimere business-coats ... each			1 50	
Cassimere sack-coats ... each			1 25	
Vests, woolen ... each			50	
Pantaloons, woolen ... per pair			50	
Shirts. Muslin ... per dozen			3 00	
Shirts. Woolen ... per dozen			1 75	
Custom-made clothing:				
Sack overcoats ... each	$4 00		4 00	
Broadcloth dress-coats ... each	6 00		5 00	
Cassimere business coats ... each	4 00		3 50	
Cassimere sack-coats ... each	3 50		3 00	
Vests ... each	1 25		1 00	
Pantaloons ... per pair	1 25		1 00	
Shirts, muslin ... per dozen	6 00		6 00	

Statement showing the average rate of weekly wages paid in iron-founderies and machine-shops in Dartmouth, Halifax County, in the province of Nova Scotia, in the year 1874.

[Hours of labor per week, 60.]

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Iron-molders	$10 00	Blacksmiths' helpers	$8 00
Machinists. Best	15 00	Foremen	18 00
Machinists. Ordinary	9 00	Engineers	15 00
Machinists. Inferior	7 00	Pattern-makers and carpenters	15 00
Helpers	6 00	Assistants	8 00
Boiler-makers	9 00	Laborers, carters, &c	7 00
Helpers	7 00	Apprentices	3 00
Riveters	9 00	Millwrights	15 00
Holders-on	7 00	Assistants	9 00
Flangers	12 00	Brass-founders	10 00
Helpers	8 00	Fitters	8 00
Blacksmiths	12 00	Turners	8 00

Statement showing the average weekly wages of persons employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, with number employed, in the year 1874.

*[Hours of labor per week, about 60, when on full time.]

No.	Occupation.	Wages.	No.	Occupation.	Wages.
	Locomotive department:			Car department—Continued.	
34	Machinists	$15 00	2	Pattern-makers	$14 50
64	Enginemen	18 00	10	Blacksmiths	16 50
50	Firemen	10 00	9	Helpers	10 00
38	Wipers or cleaners	10 00	6	Painters	12 00
4	Waterhousemen, (pumpmen)	11 00	9	Inspectors	12 00
4	Stationary engineers	10 00	6	Cleaners	9 00
11	Watchmen	11 50		Track department:	
16	Laborers	10 00		Yard-laborers	6 37
7	Blacksmiths	15 00		Section-laborers	5 70
5	Helpers	10 00		Construction-train, (extra gang)	6 37
3	Boiler-makers	18 00		Bridge department:	
1	Coppersmith	20 00		Bridge-carpenters	11 25
6	Carpenters	15 00		Engineer pile-drivers	(*)
	Car department:			Stations:	
25	Carpenters	14 00		Station-laborers	8 25
42	Repairers	12 50		Stevedores	7 50
7	Laborers	8 50		Scalemen	12 75
6	Oilers	10 00		Laborers at small stations	6 75
2	Machinists	10 00		Apprentices or boys	5 00
2	Tinners	16 75		Foremen or overseers	13 50

* Contract-work.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF WORK-PEOPLE.

The number of hands employed in the various industries of Canada in the census year 1870–'71 are indicated on a previous page, but the amount of wages paid annually was not stated.

The following table shows the number of hands employed, the aggregate amount of yearly wages, and the average earnings of each employé in the several provinces and in the Dominion:

Provinces.	Total number of hands employed.	Aggregate yearly wages.	Average yearly earnings.
Ontario	87,281	$21,415,710	$245 37
Quebec	66,714	12,380,673	185 71
New Brunswick	18,352	3,869,360	210 84
Nova Scotia	15,595	3,176,266	203 67
Total of the four provinces	187,942	40,851,609	217 36

While the average yearly earnings of work-people in the Dominion are undoubtedly small, it must be borne in mind that the aggregate includes some women and a large number of youths under sixteen years of age.

III.—FARM LABOR.

Table showing the average wages paid for farm and other labor in different counties and towns in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, in the Dominion of Canada, in the year 1873.

Province and town.	Experienced hands in—				Ordinary hands in—				Common laborers at other than farm-work.		Female servants.
	Summer.		Winter.		Summer.		Winter.				
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.
DAILY WAGES.											
Ontario:											
Belleville	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 25	.....	$0 80	.....	$1 00	.....	.....
Carleton	$1 25	$1 50	$1 00	$1 25	1 00	$1 25	75	$1 00	1 00	$1 25	.....
Dundas	1 00	1 25	80	1 00	75	1 00	75	1 00	75	1 00	.....
Elgin	1 25	1 75	1 00	1 25	1 87	.....	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 50	.....
Durham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 37	.....
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	75	.....	1 25	.....	.....
Grenville	1 20	1 50	1 00	1 25	80	1 00	75	1 00	80	1 00	.....
Hastings	1 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....
Huron, (1874)	1 25	1 50	1 00	.....	1 00	1 25	75	1 00	75	1 00	.....
Kent	1 25	1 50	75	1 00	1 00	1 25	75	1 00	.....	1 25	$0 75
Leeds	1 00	1 25	75	1 00	80	1 00	70	80	.....	1 50	62
Northumberland	1 00	1 25	80	1 00	1 00	1 25	80	1 00	1 00	1 00	.....
Prince Edward	80	1 25	60	80	70	1 00	50	75	60	1 00	30
Stormont	1 25	1 50	75	1 00	75	1 00	50	75	1 00	1 25	.....
Saint Catharine's	75	1 00	67	87	75	1 00	50	75	1 00	1 25	87
Quebec:											
Huntingdon	1 25	1 50	60	85	1 00	1 25	50	75	50	75	.....
Quebec	70	1 00	50	60	60	80	50	60	70	90	40to50
Stanstead	1 25	1 50	1 00	1 25	1 00	1 25	80	1 00	1 00	1 25	.....
Three Rivers	1 12	1 37	1 00	1 25	1 00	1 25	80	1 00	75	1 00	.....
Nova Scotia:											
Halifax	1 00	1 25	60	85	80	1 00	50	75	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....
Windsor	1 00	1 30	80	1 10	75	1 25	.....	1 25	1 37	1 75	.....
New Brunswick:											
Saint John	.....	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	1 20	.....	90	.....	1 00	.....
York	70	90	60	80	70	90	60	80	60	80	.....
Prince Edward's Island:											
Charlottetown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Newfoundland:											
Saint John's	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Kingston	.....	36½	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	36½	.....
MONTHLY WAGES.											
Ontario:											
Belleville	20 00	.....	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Carleton	20 00	.....	12 00	.....	15 00	.....	10 00	.....	15 00	.....	8 00
Dundas	20 00	.....	15 00	.....	15 00	.....	12 00	.....	12 00	.....	6 00
Durham	20 00	.....	13 50	.....	15 00	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	8 50
Elgin	23 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....
Frontenac	20 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Grenville	20 00	.....	15 00	.....	15 00	.....	12 00	.....	15 00	.....	6 00
Hamilton	20 00	.....	15 00	.....	10 00	.....	7 50	.....	13 00	.....	7 00
Hastings	20 00	.....	16 00	.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50
Huron	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Kent	26 00	.....	12 00	.....	15 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	5 50
Leeds	24 00	.....	16 00	.....	15 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	6 50
Northumberland	15 00	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	20 00	.....	10 00	.....	8 00	.....	5 00	.....	10 00	.....	5 00
Stormont	15 00	.....	13 00	.....	13 00	.....	10 00	.....	15 00	.....	5 00
Saint Catharine's	20 00	.....	13 50	.....	12 00	.....	10 00	.....	15 00	.....	7 00
Quebec:											
Quebec	12 00	.....	10 00	.....	8 00	.....	7 00	.....	14 00	.....	5 00
Stanstead	25 00	.....	18 00	.....	18 00	.....	12 00	.....	15 00	.....	8 00
Nova Scotia:											
Halifax	30 00	.....	16 00	.....	20 00	.....	15 00	.....	15 00	.....	6 00
Pictou	16 00	.....	16 00	.....	10 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Windsor	28 00	.....	20 00	.....	20 00	.....	20 00	.....	25 00	.....	5 00
New Brunswick:											
Saint John	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50
York	16 00	.....	14 00	.....	14 00	.....	14 00	.....	14 00	.....	5 00
Prince Edward's Island:											
Charlottetown	13 00	.....	11 00	.....	8 50	.....	6,00	.....	.....	.....	3 00

IV.—PRICES OF PROVISIONS, ETC.

Statement showing the retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, and of house-rent and board, in the following towns in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

Articles.	Belleville.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Chatham.
	1872.	1872.	1872.	1873.	1874.
PROVISIONS.					
Flour, wheat, superfine.....per barrel.	$6 25	$9 00	$6 to $7 00	$6 50	$5 50
Flour, wheat, extra family.....do....	6 50	8 00	7 00	7 25	7 00
Flour, rye.....do....	4 00	5 00	.....	4 25	5 00
Corn meal.....do....	3 00	4 00	3 00	3 50	5 00
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces .....per pound.	10	10	08	10	10
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces.....do....	08	08	06	06	07
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks.....do....	10	10	10	11	12
Beef, corned .....do....	08	10	05	07	10
Veal, fore quarters.....do....	04	05	03	05	06
Veal, hind quarters .....do,...	05	05	05	07	07
Veal cutlets.....do....	08	05	08	10	10
Mutton, fore quarters.....do....	05	10	05	06	08
Mutton, leg .....do....	06	10	08	09	10
Mutton chops .....do....	10	10	08	10	10
Pork, fresh .....do....	10	09	08	07	10
Pork, corned or salted .....do....	10	07	10	09	12½
Pork, bacon.....do....	10	10	12½	10	15
Pork, hams, smoked .....do....	12	15	15	12½	17
Pork, shoulders .....do....	10	10	10	11	15
Pork, sausages.....do....	12½	13	13	12½	15
Lard.....do....	10	13	12	12½	18
Codfish, dry .....do....	07	05	06	07	07
Mackorel, pickled.....do....	10	10	10	07	08
Butter .....do....	20	25	18	18	25
Cheese.....do....	15	13	15	15	17
Potatoes.....per bushel.	40	25	65	35	40
Rice.....per pound.	10	05	06	05	06
Beans.....per quart.	05	05	05	05	05
Milk.....do....	05	05	05	05	05
Eggs .....per dozen.	15	15	20	12	20
GROCERIES, ETC.					
Tea, Oolong or other good black .per pound.	70	70	75	50	80
Coffee, Rio, green .....do....	25	25	30	25	30
Coffee, Rio, roasted.....do....	30	30	30	30	33
Sugar, good brown.....do....	09	10	10	10	10
Sugar, yellow C.....do....	10	11	11	11	11
Sugar, coffee B.....do....	11	11	12	12	12½
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gallon.	.....	50	50	50	60
Molasses, Porto Rico.....do....	.....	50	50	50	60
Sirup .....do....	60	75	75	70	75
Soap, common.....per pound.	09	06	08	07	07
Starch .....do....	10	13	12	10	13
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	7 00	7 00	9 00	7 50	9 00
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord.	4 00	4 00	3 50	5 00	4 00
Fuel, wood, pine .....do....	2 00	2 50	None	2 75	2 50
Oil, coal.....per gallon.	40	50	40	40	40
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.					
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality.per yd.	10	14	11	12½	15
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, stand. quality do....	12½	15	12½	13	17
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality.do....	.....	30	12½	33	40
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, stand. quality.do....	.....	40	12½	50	50
Cotton-flannel, medium quality .....do....	30	25	20	20	20
Tickings, good quality.....do....	30	25	37½	$0 25 to 35	30
Prints, Merrimac.....do....	15	13	12½	17	15
Mousseline de laines.....do....	15	25	10	25	15
Satinets, medium quality .....do....	75	90	50	75	75
Boots, men's heavy ....per pair.	2 50	5 00	2 75	2 75	2 00
HOUSE-RENT.					
Four-roomed tenements.....per month.	4 00	5 00	6 00	6 00 to 8 00	5 00
Six-roomed tenements.....do....	5 00	7 00	10 00	8 00 to 10 00	8 00
BOARD.					
For men, (mechanics, &c.).....per week.	2 50	3 00	3 00	2 25 to 3 00	4 00
For women employed in factories.....do....	.....	2 50	2 25	1 75 to 2 00	2 50

Statement showing the retail prices of provisions, groceries, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Cornwall.	Goderich.	Hamilton.	Kingston.
	1872.	1874.	1873.	1874.
PROVISIONS.				
Flour, wheat, superfine ..... per barrel.	$5 50 to $9 00	$5 00	$7 00	$5 50
Flour, wheat, extra family ..... do....	.....	4 50	7 00	6 50
Flour, rye ..... do....	2 50	.....	3 00	4 00
Corn meal ..... do....	2 50	4 25	.....	3 50
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces ..... per pound.	10	.....	10	10
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces ..... do....	07	.....	06	07
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks ..... do....	10	.....	10	12½
Beef, corned ..... do....	08	.....	06	07
Veal, fore quarters ..... do....	05	.....	09	06
Veal, hind quarters ..... do....	06½	.....	08	07
Veal cutlets ..... do....	06½	.....	10	10
Mutton, fore quarters ..... do....	08	.....	06	07
Mutton, leg ..... do....	10	.....	07	08
Mutton chops ..... do....	10	.....	07	10
Pork, fresh ..... do....	08 to 10	.....	11	09
Pork, corned or salted ..... do....	08	12½	12	11
Pork, bacon ..... do....	15 to 18	$0 12 to 15	12	11
Pork, hams, smoked ..... do....	15	15 to 16	14	14
Pork, shoulders ..... do....	12½	12	13	12½
Pork, sausages ..... do....	12½	15	12½	09
Lard ..... do....	12½	15 to 18	13	17
Cod fish, dry ..... do....	07	06 to 08	07	06
Mackerel, pickled ..... do....	06	10	07	06½
Butter ..... do....	20	20 to 30	25	25
Cheese ..... do....	18	15 to 17	61	15
Potatoes ..... per bushel.	40	50 to 90	60	60
Rice ..... per pound.	06	06	05	05
Beans ..... per quart.	05	05	.....	10
Milk ..... do....	06	05	07	06
Eggs ..... per dozen.	15	20	25	25
GROCERIES, ETC.				
Tea, Oolong or other good black ..... per pound.	45 to 75	75 to 1 00	1 00	50
Coffee, Rio, green ..... do....	25 to 35	30	30	20
Coffee, Rio, roasted ..... do....	30 to 40	35	35	27
Sugar, good brown ..... do....	10	10	10	08½
Sugar, yellow C ..... do....	11	11	12	10½
Sugar, coffee B ..... do....	12½	11	12½	11
Molasses, New Orleans ..... per gallon.	40	60	.....	50
Molasses, Porto Rico ..... do....	35 to 40	.....	.....	60
Sirup ..... do....	55 to 75	80 to 1 00	1 00	70
Soap, common ..... per pound.	07 to 10	07 to 10	05	05
Starch ..... do....	12 to 20	12½	12½	10
Fuel, coal ..... per ton.	8 00	7 00 to 10 00	8 00	7 50
Fuel, wood, hard ..... per cord.	5 00	2 50 to 2 75	8 00	4 50
Fuel, wood, pine ..... do....	3 00	.....	4 00	3 00
Oil, coal ..... per gallon.	50 to 60	40	.....	29
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.				
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality .. per yard.	15	08 to 15	08 to 16	12½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality ... do....	18 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 20	15
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality .... do....	25 to 30	30 to 45	08 to 16	30
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality .. do....	40	45 to 75	10 to 20	40
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ..... do....	20 to 25	20	16	25
Tickings, good quality ..... do....	30 to 35	20 to 40	30	30
Prints, Merrimac ..... do....	12½ to 20	10 to 18	12½ to 25	15
Mousseline de laines ..... do....	20 to 40	30	25	17
Satinets, medium quality ..... do....	60 to 1 00	50	62½	75
Boots, men's heavy ..... per pair.	2 50 to 3 00	2 40	2 50 to 4 00	2 00
HOUSE-RENT.				
Four-roomed tenements ..... per month.	4 00 to 8 00	.....	8 00	4 00
Six-roomed tenements ..... do....	7 00 to 12 00	.....	10 00	7 00
BOARD.				
For men, (mechanics, &c.) ..... per week	4 00 to 6 00	.....	3 50 to 4 50	3 00
For women employed in factories ..... do....	2 50 to 3 00	.....	3 00	2 00

Statement showing the retail prices of provisions, groceries, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Morrisburg.	Ottawa.	Picton.	Port Hope.	Port Stanley.
	1872.	1873.	1873.	1872.	1872.
PROVISIONS.					
Flour, wheat, superfine ..... per bbl.	$6 50	$6 50	$6 50	$5 75	$3 25
Flour, wheat, extra family ..... do...	8 00	7 00	7 00	6 50	3 75
Flour, rye ..... do...	4 00	5 00	3 50	Not used....	2 00
Corn meal ..... do...	3 00	3 50	3 00	4 00	3 00
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces ..... per lb.	08	10	08	12½	10
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces ..... do...	05	06	04	07	06
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks ..... do...	08	13	10	12½	08
Beef, corned ..... do...	05	10	05	08	07
Veal, fore quarters ..... do...	04	10	04	05	04
Veal, hind quarters ..... do...	05	12	05	06	05
Veal cutlets ..... do...	05	15	05	08	08
Mutton, fore quarters ..... do...	03	06	05	07	07
Mutton, leg ..... do...	10	08	07	09	08
Mutton chops ..... do...	10	12	08	10	08
Pork, fresh ..... do...	09	12	08	10	08
Pork, corned or salted ..... do...	10	10	10	09	08
Pork, bacon ..... do...	10	15	10	12½	10
Pork, hams, smoked ..... do...	12	17	10	16	12
Pork, shoulders ..... do...	10	12	09	12½	11
Pork, sausages ..... do...	13	12	10	12½	12
Lard ..... do...	10	15	10	14	10
Codfish, dry ..... do...	07	06	06	07	06
Mackerel, pickled ..... do...	03	07	08	.....	08
Butter ..... do...	20	25	17	16	14
Cheese ..... do...	10	15	13	14	12½
Potatoes ..... per bush.	30	35	35	$0 30 to 50	50
Rice ..... per lb.	05	06	05	06	06
Beans ..... per qt.	06	10	05	04	05
Milk ..... do...	05	06	05	05	05
Eggs ..... per doz	15	20	13	15	12½
GROCERIES, ETC.					
Tea, Oolong or other good black ..... per lb.	60	60	50	75	75
Coffee, Rio, green ..... do...	28	20	40	25	30
Coffee, Rio, roasted ..... do...	30	30	40	35	35
Sugar, good brown ..... do...	10	10	09	11	10
Sugar, yellow C ..... do...	14	11	10	10	12
Sugar, coffee B ..... do...	15	12	12	10	11
Molasses, New Orleans ..... per gall.	35	50	50	50	60
Molasses, Porto Rico ..... do...	40	40	60	40	75
Sirup ..... do...	60	60	75	80 to 1 00	1 00
Soap, common ..... per lb.	08	08	09	07	08 to 10
Starch ..... do...	13	12	15	13	14
Fuel, coal ..... per ton.	8 00	9 00	7 50	7 00	6 00 to 8 00
Fuel, wood, hard ..... per cord.	3 50	5 50	3 50	5 00	4 00
Fuel, wood, pine ..... do...	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 25	None.
Oil, coal ..... per gall.	45	50	40	45	40
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.					
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, stand. quality.. per yd.	20	14	20	12	25
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, stand. quality .. do...	18	14	20	12½	12½
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality. do...	20	18	13	30	32
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, stand. quality. do...	20	18	15	37	55
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ..... do...	25	20	40	20	20
Tickings, good quality ..... do...	25	30	17	35	37½
Prints, Merrimac ..... do...	13	15	15	14	14
Mousseline de laines ..... do...	25	20	20	12	30
Satinets, medium quality ..... do...	60	75	80	40	1 00
Boots, men's heavy ..... per pair.	3 50	3 50	2 50	2 00 to 3 00	3 00
HOUSE-RENT.					
Four-roomed tenements ..... per month.	7 00	8 00	4 50	3 00 to 6 00	3 00
Six-roomed tenements ..... do...	8 00	12 00	7 50	4 00 to 7 00	5 00
BOARD.					
For men, (mechanics, &c.) ..... per week.	2 50	4 00	3 00	2 50 to 3 50	2 50
For women employed in factories ..... do...	2 00	2 50	2 50	1 50 to 2 50	1 50

Statement showing the retail prices of provisions, groceries, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Prescott.	St. Catharine's.	Average in Province of Ontario, in—		
	1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1874.
PROVISIONS.					
Flour, wheat, superfine .....per bbl.	$6 50	$7 00	$6 35	$6 75	$5 33
Flour, wheat, extra family.....do..	7 50	7 50	5 84	7 12	6 00
Flour, rye .....do..	.....	.....	3 50	4 62	4 50
Corn-meal.....do..	3 55	1 50	3 21	2 84	4 25
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces.....per lb.	10	$0 08 to 10	09½	12¾	10
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces.....do..	06	06	06¾	05¾	07
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks .....do..	10	08	09½	10½	12¼
Beef, corned .....do..	07	08	07	07	08½
Veal, fore quarters .....do..	05	04 to 05	04½	06	06
Veal, hind quarters .....do..	08	05 to 06	05½	07½	07
Veal-cutlets.....do..	10	10	08½	10	10
Mutton, fore quarters .....do..	08	05	07	06	07½
Mutton, leg .....do..	10	06	08¼	08	09
Mutton-chops .....do..	10	10	09½	09½	10
Pork, fresh.....do..	10	08	09	09½	09½
Pork, corned or salted.....do..	09	10	07	10	12
Pork, bacon .....do..	13	12	11½	12	13
Pork, hams, smoked.....do..	17	12 to 14	14	14	15½
Pork, shoulders .....do..	09	10	11	10½	13
Pork, sausages .....do..	13	10	12¾	11¾	13
Lard .....do..	13	12	11¾	12½	17
Cod-fish, dry .....do..	06	06	06½	06½	06¾
Mackerel, pickled.....do..	05	06	08	06½	08
Butter .....do..	22	20 to 25	19	21½	25
Cheese .....do..	13	10	14	21	16
Potatoes .....per bush	30	50	41½	41	56½
Rice.....per lb.	05	08	06	05¾	05½
Beans .....per qt.	05	06	05	06	06½
Milk.....do..	05	06	05	05¾	05½
Eggs.....per doz.	17	18 to 20	15¼	17½	21½
GROCERIES, ETC.					
Tea, Oolong or other good black.....per lb.	65	50 to 1 00	69¼	66¾	72½
Coffee, Rio, green.....do..	23	25	29	27	26¾
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do..	35	30	32	33½	31½
Sugar, good brown .....do..	10	09	10	09½	09½
Sugar, yellow C.....do..	11	10	11¼	11	10¼
Sugar, coffee B.....do..	13	12	11½	12	11½
Molasses, New Orleans .....per gall.	50	50	47½	50	56½
Molasses, Porto Rico.....do..	.....	50	48¾	50	60
Sirup .....do..	70	75	75	75	78½
Soap, common.....per lb.	10	05	08	07½	06½
Starch .....do..	13	12	13	12½	11¾
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	7 00	8 00	7 57	7 83	8 33
Fuel, wood, hard .....per cord.	3 50	6 50 to 7 00	4 14	5 37	3 71
Fuel, wood, pine.....do..	2 00	.....	2 65	2 75	2 75
Oil, coal .....per gall.	50	50	45	46	36½
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.					
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, stand. quality ....per yd.	12	12½	15½	14	13
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, stand. quality.....do..	14	16	14½	17	15¾
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, stand. quality .....do..	35	14	25½	21	35¾
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, stand. quality ....do..	45	17	34	26¾	50
Cotton-flannel, medium quality.....do..	25	18	26	23	21½
Tickings, good quality.....do..	35	30	31¾	28¾	30
Prints, Merrimac .....do..	17	15	14	16½	14¾
Mousseline de laines.....do..	25	25	21	23½	20½
Satinets, medium quality .....do..	35	75	71	67	66¾
Boots, men's heavy.....per pair.	5 00	3 00	2 75	3 46	2 13
HOUSE-RENT.					
Four-roomed tenements .....per month.	3 00	6 00 to 5 00	4 43	6 00	4 50
Six-roomed tenements.....do..	4 00	8 00 to 6 00	6 36	8 25	7 50
BOARD.					
For men, (mechanics, &c.) .....per week	3 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 64	3 35	3 50
For women employed in factories ....do..	2 00	3 00	2 29	2 48	2 25

Statement showing the retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, and of house-rent and board, in the following towns of the province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

Articles.	Hemingford. 1873.	Quebec. 1872.	Stanstead 1872.	Three Rivers. 1873.	Average in province of Quebec.
PROVISIONS.					
Flour, wheat, superfine ..... per bbl.	$7 00	$7 25	$8 00	$7 50	$7 44
Flour, wheat, extra family ..... do...	7 25	7 50	9 50	8 50	8 19
Flour, rye ..... do...	5 00	4 00	.....	.....	4 50
Corn-meal ..... do...	.....	4 80	3 00	5 00	4 27
Beef, fresh, roasting pieces ..... per lb.	12	10	12	10	11
Beef, fresh, soup pieces ..... do...	05	09	06	.....	06⅞
Beef, fresh, rump-steaks ..... do...	08	09	13	10	10
Beef, corned ..... do...	08	09	08	10	08¾
Veal, fore quarters ..... do...	12	10	05	07	08½
Veal, hind quarters ..... do...	12	10	08	12	10½
Veal cutlets ..... do...	04	10	12½	10	09
Mutton, fore quarters ..... do...	09	08	10	10	09½
Mutton, leg ..... do...	09	10	12½	10	10½
Mutton chops ..... do...	10	10	12½	15	11½
Pork, fresh ..... do...	07	10	11	9	09½
Pork, corned or salted ..... do...	10	11	12½	12½	11½
Pork, bacon ..... do...	12	15	.....	15	14
Pork, hams, smoked ..... do...	14	15	12½	12	13½
Pork, shoulders ..... do...	10	12	.....	10	10½
Pork, sausages ..... do...	12½	15	15	15	14½
Lard ..... do...	10	15	15	15	13¾
Codfish, dry ..... do...	07	05	07	05	06
Mackerel, pickled ..... do...	10	05	08	05	07
Butter ..... do...	22	23	25	20	23½
Cheese ..... do...	16	13	15	17	15¼
Potatoes ..... per bush.	40	35	35	50	40
Rice ..... per lb.	05	05	07	05	05½
Beans ..... per qt.	07	06	08	05	06½
Milk ..... do...	07	05	05	05	05½
Eggs ..... per doz.	20	20	17	20	19¾
GROCERIES, ETC.					
Tea, Oolong or other good black ..... per lb.	65	70	90	75	75
Coffee, Rio, green ..... do...	30	15	25	34	26
Coffee, Rio, roasted ..... do...	33	19	30	.....	27½
Sugar, good brown ..... do...	11	09	10	10	10
Sugar, yellow C ..... do...	10	10	12½	.....	10⅞
Sugar, coffee B ..... do...	12	10	.....	.....	11
Molasses, New Orleans ..... per gall.	45	25	.....	25	31½
Molasses, Porto Rico ..... do...	40	25	.....	35	3[illegible]½
Sirup ..... do...	70	50	75	50	61¼
Soap, common ..... per lb.	08	08	10	07	08½
Starch ..... do...	12½	15	15	15	14½
Fuel, coal ..... per ton.	8 00	5 25	.....	8 75	7 33
Fuel, wood, hard ..... per cord.	2 00	4 80	.....	5 50	4 10
Fuel, wood, pine ..... do...	1 00	3 20	4 00	4 50	3 17
Oil, coal ..... per gall.	50	45	50	50	4[illegible]¾
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.					
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality ..... per yd.	23	15	14	12½	16½
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality ..... do...	15	18½	15	12½	15½
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality ..... do...	16	25	17	35	23¼
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality ..... do...	18	35	.....	65	39½
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ..... do...	30	25	20	30	26¼
Tickings, good quality ..... do...	37½	30	30	35	33½
Prints, Merrimac ..... do...	15	20	12½	13	15½
Mousseline de laines ..... do...	40	20	25	15	25
Satinets, medium quality ..... do...	.....	25	.....	.....	25
Boots, men's heavy ..... per pair.	3 00	3 50	3 00	3 50	3 25
HOUSE-RENT.					
Four-roomed tenements ..... per month.	3 00	4 50	4 00	5 00	4 12
Six-roomed tenements ..... do...	5 00	6 00	7 00	9 00	6 75
BOARD.					
For men, (mechanics, &c.) ..... per week.	2 50	3 00	3 00	2 50	2 75
For women employed in factories ..... do...	2 50	1 50	2 50	2 00	2 12

Statement showing the retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, and of house-rent and board, in the following towns of the provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, and in the town of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, in the year 1873.

Articles.	NEW BRUNSWICK.		PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.	NEWFOUNDLAND.	Average in maritime provinces of Dominion.	JAMAICA.
	St. John.	Fredericton.	Charlottetown.	St. John's.		Kingston.
PROVISIONS.						
Flour, wheat, superfine .....per bbl.	$9 00	$7 50	$7 50	$9 00	$8 25	.....
Flour, wheat, extra family.....do...	11 00	8 75	9 00	10 00	9 69	$11 12
Flour, rye .....do...	6 00	.....	.....	8 00	7 00	.....
Corn meal ..... do ..	4 00	4 50	4 50	4 75	4 44	6 28
Beef, fresh, roasting-pieces.....per lb.	15	12	12	20	14¾	12
Beef, fresh, soup-pieces.....do...	03	09	08	15	08¾	12
Beef, fresh, rump steaks.....do...	16	13	12	20	15¼	12
Beef, corned .....do...	12	11	08	10	10¼	12
Veal, fore quarters .....do...	06	05	04	15	07½	15
Veal, hind quarters.....do...	08	07½	05	20	10½	15
Veal cutlets .....do...	10	11	05	20	11½	15
Mutton, fore quarters.....do...	06	06	06	15	08½	18
Mutton, leg.....do...	10	09	08	20	11¾	18
Mutton chops .....do...	15	11	08	20	13½	18
Pork, fresh .....do...	10	10	08	20	12	12
Pork, corned or salted ....do...	12	13	10	15	12½	18
Pork, bacon .....do...	16	13	10	13	13	16
Pork, hams, smoked .....do...	17	15	12	26	17½	36
Pork, shoulders .....do...	13	11	09	15	12	12
Pork, sausages .....do...	15	15	12	20	15½	12
Lard .....do...	20	15	15	20	17½	12
Codfish, dry .....do...	05	05	04	05	04¾	.....
Mackerel, pickled .....do...	None.	09	06	05	06¾	12
Butter.....do...	28	22	22	30	25½	48
Cheese .....do...	19	19	22	20	20	36
Potatoes .....per bush.	1 00	70	25	80	69	.....
Rice .....per lb.	07	07½	06	05	06½	.....
Beans.....per qt.	10	12	12	10	11	12
Milk .....do...	07	06	06	10	07½	12
Eggs.....per doz.	25	20	20	20	21¼	36
GROCERIES, ETC.						
Tea, Oolong or other good black.per lb	60	52	40	85	59	1 20
Coffee, Rio, green.....do...	28	26	15	30	24¾	36
Coffee, Rio, roasted .....do...	34	32	23	35	31	36
Sugar, good brown .....do...	12	10	09	12	10¾	06
Sugar, yellow C .....do...	11	11	12	10	11	12
Sugar, coffee B .....do...	.....	13	.....	13	13	12
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gall.	.....	.....	.....	50	50	1 44
Molasses, Porto Rico ... .do...	60	50	50	.....	56	1 44
Sirup.....do...	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	96
Soap, common.....per lb.	10	09	09	09	09½	24
Starch.....do...	16	17	20	10	15¾	12
Fuel, coal.....per ton.	7 00	7 50	3 00	8 00	6 37	.....
Fuel, wood, hard .....per cord.	7 00	4 00	5 50	3 50	5 00	3 84
Fuel, wood, pine.....do...	5 00	2 75	.....	.....	3 87	3 84
Oil, coal.....per gall.	55	50	50	37	48	72
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.						
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, standard quality .....per yd.	13	15	14	15	14¼	12
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, standard quality .....per yd.	17	17	15	20	17¼	24
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, standard quality .....per yd.	17	17	28	30	23	12
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, standard quality .....per yd.	22	17	30	44	28½	24
Cotton-flannel, medium quality ..do...	24	45	27	25	30½	12
Tickings, good quality .....do...	33	28	32	35	32	18
Prints, Merrimac .....do...	16	15	15	16	15½	12
Mousseline de laines.....do ..	20	30	20	20	17½	36
Satinets, medium quality.....do ..	60	80	.....	40	60	48
Boots, men's heavy ..... per pair.	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 00	4 38	2 40
HOUSE-RENT.						
Four-roomed tenements....per month	6 00	4 00	6 00	4 00	5 00	6 00
Six-roomed tenements .....do...	9 00	5 50	8 00	6 00	7 12	14 52
BOARD.						
For men, (mechanics, &c.).. per week.	4 00	3 00	3 00	6 00	4 00	2 52
For women employed in factories.do...	3 50	.....	2 00	2 50	2 67	.....

V.—WEEKLY EXPENDITURES OF WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the following towns in the province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, with their average weekly earnings, in the year 1873.

Articles.	Belleville.	Brockville.	Cornwall.	Goderich.	Hamilton.	Ottawa.	Picton.	Port Hope.	Prescott.	Average in province of Ontario.
	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 9 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	
Flour and bread	$0 30	$0 40	$1 00	$1 50	$0 90	$0 70	$0 60	$1 00	$0 60	$0 77¾
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, or smoked	60	1 20	2 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	75	1 00	90	1 44
Lard	25	15	40	.....	15	15	10	28	10	19¾
Butter	40	72	1 40	1 75	1 25	40	60	48	40	82½
Cheese	.....	05	40	.....	.....	.....	05	28	05	16½
Sugar and molasses	20	15	1 50	75	70	25	50	82	45	60
Milk	30	35	40	70	42	32	15	30	10	33
Coffee	.....	06	20	.....	.....	.....	10	15	05	12½
Tea	50	14	18	1 00	1 00	25	15	50	20	34½
Fish, fresh and salt	10	13	25	.....	.....	25	10	15	15	16
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	10	15	30	30	38	30	20	50	25	27½
Eggs	.....	25	20	30	33	20	15	42	.....	26½
Potatoes and other vegetables	20	25	50	1 00	68	75	25	20	30	46
Fruits, green and dried	.....	15	25	50	25	.....	20	50	.....	31
Fuel	50	1 50	1 00	1 00	1 75	75	50	2 00	40	1 04½
Oil or other light	10	15	20	40	30	25	10	25	10	21
Other articles	32	.....	1 00	25	19½	20	10	50	40	37
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	30	10	75	10	28
House-rent	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	3 37½	1 00	1 00	1 25	75	1 65½
Educational, religious, and benevolent objects	13	25	1 50	.....	1 00	20	15	1 00	20	55¾
Total weekly expenses	5 00	7 70	14 78	16 45	13 81	7 27	4 85	12 33	5 50	9 74
Total expenses (52 weeks)	260 00	400 40	768 56	855 40	718 12	378 04	252 20	641 16	286 00	506 65
Clothing per year	50 00	50 00	100 00	300 00	100 24	75 00	75 00	100 00	50 00	100 02
Taxes per year	18 00	4 00	5 00	30 00	24 00	6 00	6 00	5 25	4 75	11 45
Total yearly expenses	328 00	454 40	873 56	1,185 40	842 36	459 04	333 20	746 41	340 75	618 12
Weekly earnings	8 00	9 00	20 00	50 00	15 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	7 00	16 00
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	416 00	468 00	1,040 00	2,600 00	780 00	468 00	520 00	780 00	364 00	832 00

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the following towns of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and in the town of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, in the year 1873.

Articles.	QUEBEC.						NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	NEWFOUNDLAND.		JAMAICA.
	Huntingdon.	Morrisburg.	Stanstead	Three Rivers.	Woodly		Pictou.	Windsor.	St. John.	St. John's.		Kingston.
	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	Average in province of Quebec.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	Average in maritime provinces of Dominion.	2 adults and 3 children.
Flour and bread	$0 50	$0 50	$0 54	$1 00	$1 60	$0 83	$1 50	$2 00	$1 00	$2 40	$1 72½	$1 26
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, and smoked	35	75	75	50	1 50	77	36	1 00	1 00	40	69	1 75
Lard	07	10	14	50	20	20	50	50	50	50	50	25
Butter	35	40	37	75	1 00	57½	1 50	75	1 00	20	86¼	1 00
Cheese	.....	10	10	15	15	12½	40	35	30	35	35	.....
Sugar and molasses	35	25	23	50	70	40½	52	50	1 25	24	62¾	1 00
Molasses or sirup	20	10	.....	20	13	15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk	17	10	18	05	20	14	06	30	50	20	26½	1 00
Coffee	.....	15	03	10	18	11½	13	16	25	09	15¾	1 00
Tea	20	25	09	25	30	21¾	20	25	60	20	31¼	.....
Fish, fresh and salt	20	10	08	20	15	14½	30	50	20	20	30	75
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	15	20	10	10	15	14	34	50	50	10	36	1 00
Eggs	20	10	04	10	25	14	25	20	25	25	23¾	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	25	25	10	50	30	28	60	20	50	30	40	75
Fruits, green and dried	10	20	12	10	.....	13	25	35	30	30	30	25
Fuel	40	1 00	61	25	70	59	40	1 00	1 00	60	75	50
Oil or other light	20	40	10	25	25	24	10	30	54	15	27½	75
Other articles	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	40	50	45	45	45	1 00
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	20	.....	05	50	30	26½	10	15	05	10	10	.....
House-rent	60	50	1 00	50	1 00	72	1 50	1 00	2 50	1 00	1 50	2 50
Educational, religious, and benevolent objects	25	10	10	25	60	26	25	25	30	27	26¼	1 50
Total weekly expenses	4 74	5 55	4 73	6 90	9 66	6 31½	9 66	10 76	12 99	8 30	10 42¾	16 26
Total expenses (52 weeks)	246 48	288 60	245 96	358 80	502 32	328 43	502 32	559 52	675 48	431 60	542 23	845 52
Clothing per year	20 00	100 00	80 00	30 00	30 00	54 00	80 00	100 00	200 00	60 00	110 00	25 00
Taxes per year	5 54	5 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	4 30	10 00	5 00	20 00	10 25	11 31	6 00
Total yearly expenses	282 02	393 60	327 96	392 80	537 32	386 74	592 32	664 52	895 48	501 85	663 54	876 52
Weekly earnings	7 00	10 00	9 00	7 50	10 00	8 70	9 00	12 00	21 00	9 00	13 50	20 00
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	364 00	520 00	468 00	390 00	520 00	452 40	468 00	624 00	1,248 00	468 00	702 00	1,040 00

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of the families of workmen in the following towns of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and in the town of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, in the year 1873.

Articles.	QUEBEC.						NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	NEWFOUNDLAND.		JAMAICA.
	Huntingdon.	Morrisburg.	Stanstead	Three Rivers.	Woodly		Pictou.	Windsor.	St. John.	St. John's.		Kingston.
	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	2 adults and 1 child.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	Average in province of Quebec.	2 adults and 3 children.	2 adults and 4 children.	2 adults and 2 children.	2 adults and 5 children.	Average in maritime provinces of Dominion.	2 adults and 3 children.
Flour and bread	$0 50	$0 50	$0 54	$1 00	$1 60	$0 83	$1 50	$2 00	$1 00	$2 40	$1 72½	$1 26
Meats, fresh, corned, salted, and smoked	35	75	75	50	1 50	77	36	1 00	1 00	40	69	1 75
Lard	07	10	14	50	20	20	50	50	50	50	50	25
Butter	35	40	37	75	1 00	57½	1 50	75	1 00	20	86¼	1 00
Cheese	.....	10	10	15	15	12½	40	35	30	35	35	.....
Sugar and molasses	35	25	23	50	70	40½	52	50	1 25	24	62½	1 00
Molasses or sirup	20	10	.....	20	13	15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk	17	10	18	05	20	14	06	30	50	20	26½	1 00
Coffee	.....	15	03	10	18	11½	13	16	25	09	15¾	1 00
Tea	20	25	09	25	30	21¾	20	25	60	20	31¼	.....
Fish, fresh and salt	20	10	08	20	15	14¼	30	50	20	20	30	75
Soap, starch, salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	15	20	10	10	15	14	34	50	50	10	36	1 00
Eggs	20	10	04	10	25	14	25	20	25	25	23¾	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	25	25	10	50	30	28	60	20	50	30	40	75
Fruits, green and dried	10	20	12	10	.....	13	25	35	30	30	30	25
Fuel	40	1 00	61	25	70	59	40	1 00	1 00	60	75	50
Oil or other light	20	40	10	25	25	24	10	30	54	15	27¼	75
Other articles	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	40	50	45	45	45	1 00
Spirits, beer, and tobacco, (if any)	20	.....	05	50	30	26¼	10	15	05	10	10	.....
House-rent	60	50	1 00	50	1 00	72	1 50	1 00	2 50	1 00	1 50	2 50
Educational, religious, and benevolent objects	25	10	10	25	60	26	25	25	30	27	26¾	1 50
Total weekly expenses	4 74	5 55	4 73	6 90	9 66	6 31½	9 66	10 76	12 99	8 30	10 42¾	16 26
Total expenses (52 weeks)	246 48	288 60	245 96	358 80	502 32	328 43	502 32	559 52	675 48	431 60	542 23	845 52
Clothing per year	20 00	100 00	80 00	30 00	30 00	54 00	80 00	100 00	200 00	60 00	110 00	25 00
Taxes per year	5 54	5 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	4 30	10 00	5 00	20 00	10 25	11 31	6 00
Total yearly expenses	282 02	393 60	327 96	392 80	537 32	386 74	592 32	664 52	895 48	501 85	663 54	876 52
Weekly earnings	7 00	10 00	9 00	7 50	10 00	8 70	9 00	12 00	21 00	9 00	13 50	20 00
Yearly earnings, (52 weeks)	364 00	520 00	468 00	390 00	520 00	452 40	468 00	624 00	1,248 00	468 00	702 00	1,040 00

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